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HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTIES OF AYR AND WIGTON.

VOL. III.—CUNINGHAME.

Part II.

BY JAMES PATERSON,

AUTHOR OF "KAY'S EDINBURGH PORTRAITS," ETC. ETC.

EDINBURGH:

JAMES STILLIE, 79 PRINCES STREET.
1866.

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previously to his visiting the district, had resided Barclay, the unfortunate friend of Montgomerie, the poet, as had likewise, probably, all his ancestral possessors of the barony of Ladyland. In taking down this ancient strong-house, there were found, in a cavity in one of the walls, a little above the foundation, four small urns, a painted drinking glass, and a large jaw bone, supposed to have been that of an ox. The urns were neatly formed of common clay, three of which were filled with an unctuous kind of earth, and one of them, besides the earth, contained the breast and side bones of a chicken. Two of the urns had handles, and all of them were tightly closed with shreds of trimming or woven cloth, the most of which, on being taken out, crumbled into powder. Part of these relics are preserved at Ladyland, together with a small coin found in the grounds adjoining the tower. The coin is of some compound metal, and bears the legend *FESTINALENTE*; but the date and the impress on both sides appear to have been effaced by long circulation.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF KILBIRNIE.

CUNINGHAMES OF GLENGARNOCK.

As already stated, this barony was anciently in the possession of a family of the name of Riddell, supposed to have been descended from the Riddels of Teviotdale. The Cuninghames acquired the property by marriage.

Reginald, the second son of Sir Edward Conyngham of Kilmaurs, by his wife, Mary, daughter of the High Steward of Scotland, living about 1292, married Jonet Riddell, the heiress of Glengarnock.*

William Cuninghame of Glengarnock, was slain at Pinkie. His mother, "Lady *Isabella Conyngham*," was alive at the

* Millar's M.S.

time. Before taking his departure for the army, he made his will, which was confirmed, &c., 4th November, 1547. It was probably this William Cuninghame of Glengarnock who was engaged in so many of the local feuds of his time. The Books of Adjournal* show that, in 1530, May 23, "William Cunynghame of Glengarnock, David C. of Robertland, and thirty-seven of their followers, found caution to appear at the Justice-aire of Air, to underly the law for art and part of the forethought felony, and oppression done to Gabriel Sympill, lying in the highway, in feir of weir, near Ormysheuche, awaiting his arrival, for his slauchter, of forethought felony, and old feud."

In 1503, November 20, he was engaged in the feud between his chief, the Earl of Glencairn, and Lord Sempill, and had to underly the law for assisting the Master of Glencairn in attempting the slaughter of Lord Sempill. "William Cunynghame of Glengarnock, David C. of Robertland, and Robert C. of Auchinhervey, with sixteen others, found caution to underly the law at the same Justice-aire, for art and part of the forethought felony and oppression done to Robert Snodgerse, Mark Sympill, and Patriek Young, coming with convocation of the lieges to the number of 100 persons, in warlike manner, on the (3d) day of September last, within the lands of the said Robert, and forcibly seizing and imprisoning him, &c. The parties both Cuninghames and Sempills, were bound over to keep the peace, under the pains of 5000, 2000, and 1000 marks each, according to their respective ranks."

Sir James Cuninghame of Glengarnock. "Jan. 29, 1595-6, James Cunynghame of Glengarnock ordained to be denounced, for not 'compeiring personalie' before the King and Council, 'tuicheing the removing of the ffeid standing betuix him and Schir Patrik Houstoun of that Ilk knt. and his friendis,'" &c. He succeeded in 1599, and was served heir to his father in

* Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

1601. In 1602, January 15, James Cuninghame of Glengarnock was "dilatit of art and part of the slauchter of vngle. Williame Cuninghame in Walzaird." In 1609, "Sir James Cuninghame of Glengarnock" was one of the assize on the trial of Sir James Makeoneill of Knockrynsay, knt., &c. He appears to have been knighted about this time. His name occurs in several testamentary documents, a few years previously, as James Cuninghame simply. In the testament of "Hew Garven, notar, toun clerk of Irwein," in 1610, however it occurs thus: "Item, be Sir James Cunynghame of Glengarnock, the sowme of Thrie hundreth thretty-thrie pund vi s. viii d."

Having got into pecuniary difficulties, Sir James "assigned, in 1609,* the lands of Glengarnock in behoof of his creditors, and went to Ireland, where he had got a grant of 12,000 acres of land from King James VI.†

John Cuninghame, representative of the family of Glengarnock. With the view of recovering the wadset lands of Boquhan, he sold the lands of Crawfield, Beith parish, to Gabriel Poterfield of Hapland, and Jean Maxwell, his spouse. The deed of sale was dated at Castle-Cuninghame, Ireland, the penult day of January, 1643.‡

Arms—Argent, a shake-fork, sable, charged with a cinque foil of the first.

* The name of Sir James Cuninghame of Glengarnock occurs in several testamentary documents connected with the locality as late as 1615, at which period he appears to have still remained in Scotland.

† Durie mentions that, being engaged in a law plea in 1626, Sir James Cuninghame of Glengarnock borrowed 1000 merks from Walter Forrester upon his lands of Boquhan.

‡ Beith Papers.

THE OTHER CUNINGHAMES OF GLENGARNOCK.

David Cuninghame of Robertland bought the barony of Glengarnock, and was infeft in it, 15th October, 1628. His second son, Alexander, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Cuninghame of Cumbuskeith, resided at Ladyland in 1647. He joined the Marquis of Montrose, and was rebuked for doing so in the kirk of Kilbirnie. He appears to have garrisoned the old castle of Glengarnock in the royal cause. The following notice occurs in reference to this:—"Debursit be the Hieate, Bigert, and Ramsheid, to Alexander Cunyngham his garrison of Glengarnock, £51, 15s. 0d., July, 1651, the half £25, 17s. 6d."

The Robertland family sold the barony of Glengarnock in 1651 or 1652 to

Richard Cuninghame, son of William Cuninghame, clerk of the Signet, and depute-keeper of the Privy Seal, who died before 1646. William was the second son of James Cuninghame of Aishinyairds, in Kilwinning parish—a branch of the Craigends family. Richard married, in 1654, Elizabeth, daughter of James Heriot of Trabroun, and neice of the celebrated George Heriot, founder of Heriot's hospital in Edinburgh. This lady had possibly some relations in the vicinity of Glengarnock, for Maister John Heriot was "minister of the word" at Kilbirnie in 1615.

Richard Cuninghame of Glengarnock, born at Glengarnock in 1656. He was served heir to the property 5th June, 1671. His father's debts were greatly beyond what had been calculated upon; and the young heir was so distressed by his creditors that his education was neglected.* The estate of Glengarnock was bought by Patrick Lindsay of Kilbirnie, in

* This is noticed among the family papers in 1673.

1672 and 1677.* Richard Cunynghame attained his majority in 1677. Having been dispossessed, and "roupit" out of his inheritance, he married the heiress of Baidland, Elizabeth Cuninghame, about 1686. He was alive in 1710.† He had a numerous family.

One of the *sons* went to the West Indies, where he married and had three sons. They were living in 1777, according to the Bannatyne manuscript, which ended in that year. "It should seem that this Richard did not retain this property; for we find it in the possession of his brother Robert.

THE BARCLAYS AND CRAUFURDS OF KILBIRNIE.

The oldest possessors of the barony of Kilbirnie, so far as there is any record, were the Barclays, supposed to have been a branch of the very ancient family, the Barelays of Ardrossan.

Sir Walter Barclay derived, as *Craufurd* supposes, from *Sir Walter Barclay*, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland in 1174, married *Margaret*, daughter of *Sir John Craufurd* of *Craufurd-John*, by whom he obtained one-half of the lands of *Craufurd-John*.

From him the family came down to

Sir John Barclay of Kilbirnie and *Craufurd-John*, who died without male issue in 1470, and whose only daughter, *Marjory*, was married to

* The rental of the whole barony of Glengarnock, comprehending 23 farms was, in 1672, as follows:—"Sum total of money rent, £2480; of meale, 52 bolls; of malt, 14 bolls, inde 66 bolls, of fowls, $\frac{2}{3}$ hens, $\frac{1}{3}$ capons, 24 dozen and a-half of caponis. By the mylne ane dozen; with 25 aikers of land, plowed, harrowed, wedd, shorne, ined, and stackt, and the mains for myselfe, which I valued at —."

† *Craufurd's Renfrewshire*.

Malcolm Craufurd of Greenock, the fifth in descent from Sir John Craufurd of Craufurd-John,* by which the heirs-male and heirs-line of this family became united. He had a charter from James IV., in 1499, "*Malcolm Crawford de Greenock, terrarum de Kilbirnie dimidietat baroniæ de Crawford-John.*"

The descendants of this union came down in a direct line to a late period. It was during the time of John Craufurd of Kilbirnie (1602), who married Margaret, daughter of John Blair of that Ilk, that the place of Kilbirnie was broken into, and a number of valuable articles abstracted. "*Johnne Crawford, sumtyme in Auchinloch, now (1606) in Auchinbothe,*" was put upon his trial for the robbery, 26th February, 1606. From the indictment it appears that the "*Laird*" was "*furth of this realme,*" and the "*Lady*" at Greenock, ten miles from the place of Kilbirnie. Among other things, he broke open the charter chest, and abstracted a number of evidents. Notwithstanding the strong evidence adduced, he having delivered back to the Lady Kilbirnie a number of the articles enumerated, "*the assise, be the mouth of William Orr in Lochrig, chancellor, for the maist pairt, fland, pronuncet and declairit the said Johnne Crawford to be clene, innocent and acquit of airt and pairt of the breking,*" &c.

John Craufurd died, as the Commissary Record of Glasgow shows, in 1622.

The son of the testator made additions to the house of Kilbirnie in 1627.

Sir John Craufurd of Kilbirnie was knighted by Charles I., and took part in the Civil Wars. Sir John died in 1661 leaving no male issue. The representation of the family now fell on Cornelius Craufurd of Jordanhill, as heir-male; but in the estate of Kilbirnie, he was succeeded by his youngest daughter,

* Sir John Craufurd is said to have been the second son of Sir Reginald Craufurd, who married the heiress of Loudoun; but there is some confusion in the family tree, which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to clear up in a satisfactory manner.

Margaret Craufurd, who had previously been married to Patrick, second son of John, the fifteenth Earl of Craufurd and first of Lindsay. Her husband, in consequence of the entail, assumed the name of Craufurd of Kilbirnie. Both husband and spouse died suddenly in 1680, having been carried off by a malignant fever.* They left seven children. Within a few days after, the Lady Blackhall, her sister, being infected with the same disease, and coming to Kilbirnie to wait on the funerals, she also died there. It would appear that a considerable party of the citizens of Glasgow had attended the funeral, for on the 21st December following, the town-council ordained "John Robisoune to have ane warrand for the soume of thrie hundreth sextie pundis, nyne shilling Scots, payed be him for the expenses and hors hyres of these that went to the buriall of Kilbirnie, his Ladie, and to the buriall of the Ladie Blackhall."

John Craufurd of Kilbirnie, the eldest son, was served heir, 4th December, 1690. He took an active part in those measures which led to the Revolution, and, as stated in our account of the parish of Irvine, commanded the Fencible men of Cuninghame in 1689. In 1693, he was chosen member of the Scots Parliament for the shire of Ayr, and again in the first Parliament of Queen Anne. In 1705, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Mount Craufurd, which he afterwards got altered to that of Garnock.

James, his third son, sometime connected with the Customs at Irvine, was the reputed ancestor of John Lindsay Craufurd, the Irish claimant of the honours and estates of Craufurd.

He died 25th December, (o. s.) 1708.

George Lindsay Craufurd, fourth Viscount Garnock, twentieth Earl of Craufurd and sixth Earl of Lindsay. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Fife, and a Major-General in the army. His Lordship died unmarried in 1808, and was succeeded in his

* Law's Memorials.

estates in Fife, Dumbartonshire, and Ayrshire, by his only remaining sister,

Lady Mary Lindsay Craufurd, of Craufurd, Lindsay and Garnock. Her Ladyship remained unmarried, and enjoyed the property till her death, in 1833, when the estates fell to George, fourth Earl of Glasgow, in right of his descent from Margaret, the eldest sister of the first Viscount Garnock.

The arms of the Viscount Garnock are represented in the Craufurd gallery of Kilbirnie Church.

LADYLAND—BARCLAYS.

The earliest possessors of this barony, so far as seems known, were a branch of the Barclays of Kilbirnie. The first of them, according to Craufurd's Peerage, was

Archibald, second son of Sir Hugh Barclay of Kilbirnie, who had the *dimidiatum terrarum de Ladyland* bestowed upon him by his father. Some generations passed over, the next we find on record is,

David Barclay of Ladyland, who was in May, 1568, with Queen Mary's party at Hamilton, and, no doubt, fought at the subsequent battle of Langside.

Heu Barclay of Ladyland was a poet, and the friend and companion of Montgomerie, the author of "The Cherry and the Slac." Two of his sonnets, the one addressed to Captain Montgomerie, and the other to Ezekiel Montgomerie of Hessilhead,* are preserved in Laing's edition of the poems of Montgomerie. These were written in the author's happier days, about 1580, and display no small talent. The first of the sonnets is full of quaint humour. He represents himself as in the country, hotching on a sped," "draiglit in dirt,

* Ezekiel, younger son of the laird of Hessilhead, was styled of Weikland, Kilbarchan parish. He was chamberlain to his kinsman, Lord Sempill.

whylis wat evin to the skin;" and regretting his absence from his correspondent, who, with his friends, was "birling at the wyne," and "puing Bacchus' luggis."

The poet, unfortunately, got himself embroiled in the civil commotions of the times; and with characteristic enthusiasm took part with the losing side. In 1592, he was seized and imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, for being concerned in the Popish plot. He was, however, set at liberty, by the king's directions, in 1593, on finding four sureties for his re-entering in ward in Glasgow, at his Majesty's pleasure. In this somewhat critical position, and sensible of the danger of his political predilections, he disposed, in 1593, all his lands of Ladyland to his brother David, under a liferent to Margaret Craufurd, his mother, and that of Isobel Stewart, his spouse. Soon after this he fled to Spain; from whence he returned in 1597, and contrived to get possession of the Craig of Ailsa, with the view of holding it in aid of the designs of the party with which he was connected. His enemies, however, were too active for him. He was discovered while laying in a store of provisions, and being pursued, he either fell by accident, or threw himself intentionally into the sea, and was drowned.

He left no issue. His lady long survived him. "Isobel Stewart, Lady Ladyland," occurs in the testament of John Barclay, Kilbirnie, July, 1618.*

Sir David Barclay of Ladyland succeeded his brother in 1599, and died in 1606.

David Barclay of Ladyland was retoured heir to his father, "Sir David Barclay, knight, of Ladyland and Auchiniff," united in one dominium, in 1629. He was very unfortunate. His father had happened to become cautioner for a debt in 1621, which debt had never been liquidated. In 1631, he was pursued for this debt, as heir of his father, by the Laird of Clobberhill, parish of Stewartoun. The Lords of Session ordained Ladyland to pay the claim, with expenses. This

* Glasgow Commissary Records.

seems to have ruined him: for, in the same year, John Blair of Cloberhill, was infest in the lands of Ladyland, which from that time, ceased to be held by the Barclays.

Sir David Cuninghame, became Laird of Ladyland about 1654. The property was then valued about £546, 17s. 8d.

LADYLAND—HAMILTONS.

Ladyland was acquired by

Captain William Hamilton of Airdoch,* parish of Kilwinning, between 1662 and 1667. He was the first of the Hamiltons styled of Ladyland. His second son,

Lieutenant William Hamilton, styled "of Gilbertfield," though he was only tenant, not laird of that property. He served in "my Lord Hyndford's regiment." Gilbertfield is situated within the parish of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire. He was the author of several poetical pieces, one of which, "The Last Dying Words of Bony Heck, a famous Greyhound in the Shire of Fife," appeared in Watson's "Collection of Comic and Serious Scots Poems, both ancient and modern," printed at Edinburgh in 1709. He is, however, better known as the friend and correspondent of Allan Ramsay, several of his familiar epistles having been printed along with the poetical works of Ramsay. He also rendered into "English Blind Harrie's Life of Sir William Wallace," which was published in 1722. Gilbertfield spent the evening of his days at Letterick, where he died at a great age, 24th May, 1751. It appears from the following entry in the parish records of Kilbirnie that he was married. "Baptized, at Kilbirnie, 15th June, 1693, Anna, lawfull daughter of William Hamilton, brother-german to the Laird of Ladyland, and ——— Hamilton, his

* Captain William was the fifth in descent from Andro Hamilton of Airdoch.

spouse." Gilbertfield had probably been on a visit to Ladyland with his family at the time.

Ladyland was sold by *John Hamilton*, about 1710, to Ensign Henry Moncrieff, Collector of Cess for Renfrewshire, who must have sold it soon afterwards to the Earl of Eglintoun.

After parting with the estate, Ladyland went to the north of Ireland, many of his kinsmen, especially the relations of his lady, having settled there in former times.

By his lady, Hamilton had a numerous family. The offspring of these, in the female line, still remain in Ireland, and are in flourishing and affluent circumstances. He bought a large estate in Ireland, which he named Ladyland, after his Scots lands. It is still called Ladyland.

William Hamilton of Ladyland in Ireland sold the Irish property and returned to Scotland, having purchased the estate of Craighlaw, in Wigtonshire, of which lands he had a charter 26th July, 1744.

He married his cousin, Isobell M'Dowall, daughter of the Laird of Logan. No issue. He died before 1747. He was succeeded by his brother,

Charles Hamilton of Craighlaw, who was Collector of the Customs of Irvine. He was Provost of that burgh for twelve years, two in and two out of office alternatly, from 1758 to 1782. He was born at Ladyland, in Scotland, in 1704, but was partly educated in Ireland, where he continued about thirty years. He married Sarah M'Dowall, another of the ladies of Logan, by whom he had issue :—

1. John, who died unmarried after 1760.
2. Ann, married to Major John Peebles in Irvine. They had an only daughter, Sarah Peebles, who was married to Col. John Cuninghame of Caddell.
3. William.

Provost Hamilton made a provisional deed to his younger children in 1760. His eldest son was John. His landed estates were Craighlaw, in Wigtonshire, and Garvoch, in Renfrewshire. He appointed tutors for his children, and died in 1783, at Irvine.

William Hamilton of Craighlaw, M.D., in Kilmarnock. He resided at Kilmarnock House, and was one of the early patrons of the Poet Burns, having become security, along with others, to John Wilson for the printing of the first edition of his Poems. He married the only child of Edward Cairns of Girstounwood, in the Stewartry of Kirkeudbright. He died in 1798. Mrs Hamilton lived at her house of Parkhill, in the parish of Dalry. She died there, 9th March, 1844, aged 85. They had issue, two sons and ten daughters, all of whom died unmarried, except the following :—

1. William Charles of Craighlaw.
2. Catherine, married to Major William Cochran of Ladyland, 5th September, 1815.
3. Harriet, married to the Rev. Thomas Thomson, minister of Dalry.
4. Isabella, a posthumous daughter.

William Charles Hamilton of Craighlaw. He was an officer in the Tenth Hussars. He married Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr Stewart, minister of Kirkowan, and has issue.

Arms—Gules, a mullet betwixt three cinque foils, all within a border waved, argent.

Motto—Honestus pro patria.

LADYLAND—COCHRANS.

William Cochran of Edge, who purchased the property of Ladyland from the Earl of Eglintoun before the 8th January, 1718, was the son of Cochran of Ferguslee, and grand-nephew of the Earl of Dundonald.* He married Margaret Orr, of Easter Gavin and other lands, by whom he had a son and five daughters. He died on the 21st December, 1765 and was succeeded by his son,

* Robertson. The statement, however, is somewhat doubtful. According to other information, William Cochran of Edge, parish of Lochwinnoch, was the grandson of Robert Cochran of Muirscheill.

William Cochran of Ladyland, who, in 1756, married Janet, daughter of Robert Glasgow of Pudevenholme, part of the estate of Glengarnock, by Jean, daughter of John Cuninghame of Wattieston, (representative of Robertland) by whom he had six sons and four daughters. He died on the 13th of February, 1803, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Cochran of Ladyland, who married, on the 5th September, 1815, Catherine Hamilton, great-grand-daughter of John Hamilton, the last of Ladyland, and had two daughters, Agnes and Janet Glasgow. He died 1st July, 1832, leaving his eldest daughter the lands and mansion-house of Ladyland, and his second daughter the estate of Beltrees, in the parish of Lochwinnoch and county of Renfrew.

Agnes Cochran of Ladyland, married in April, 1832, William Charles Richard Patrick of Waterside, advocate, second son of the late Dr Robert Patrick of Trearne and Hessilhead, (*vide* Patrick of Trearne) who, in terms of the entail, took the name and quartered the arms of Cochran of Ladyland. Issue:—

1. Robert William.
2. Catherine Hamilton.
3. Harriet

The arms of Cochran of Ferguslee were the same with those of Dundonald, with a suitable brotherly difference, viz., argent, a cheveron, gules, betwixt three boars' heads erased, azure.

PARISH OF KILBRIDE.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, ETC.

THIS parish is called *West* Kilbride, to distinguish it from Kilbride parish, in Lanarkshire, which is called *East* Kilbride. The name is derived from St Brigid, or Bride, to whom the church was no doubt dedicated. A fair, called *Brides'-day*, has been held immemorially at the Kirkton, or village. The parish is bounded on the north by the parish of Largs; on the east and south-east by those of Dalry and Ardrossan, and on the west by the sea, or the Firth of Clyde.

The topographical appearance of the parish is irregular. Its inland boundary is marked by a chain of hills, a continuation of those of the western part of Renfrewshire and Largs, which here gradually decline until they altogether terminate at the southern limit of the parish. Besides these, there are several other eminences, such as Law, Ardmill, Tarbert, and Kame Hill, the latter of which rises nearly 1000 feet above the level of the sea. From numerous points of the parish a splendid view may thus at all times be commanded of the Firth of Clyde, which here begins to expand itself as it opens towards the sea below the Cumbray Islands. There are, of course, many picturesque openings along the coast, particularly that of Portinercross promontory, which overhangs the sea. The promontory is terminated by Ardneil Bank, or "Goldberrie Head," which Pont describes as "grate heigh rocks, making a headland, and running in the maine oceane." "The

general mass of these stupendous rocks consists of dark red sandstone, lying horizontally; but for a considerable space where highest, the sandstone, about midway up, is surmounted by a beautiful brown porphyry. This portion, dividing itself into three distinct and deeply separated cliffs of equal height and uniform appearance, has immemorially obtained the poetical cognomen of the *Three Sisters*, otherwise three *Jeans*, perhaps *Nuns*? And truly it were not difficult, in their stately and solemn austerity, to conceive a fanciful resemblance to the veiled sisterhood. According to tradition, diamonds were contained in this part of the precipice.* With the exception of Ardneil Bank, “the shore is low and shelving, consisting of alternate sandy bays and reefs of sandstone.” There is a considerable portion of wood lands, most of which is planted, as on the estate of Hunterstoun, where the plantations are in a very thriving condition. On the estates of Southanan and Corsbie the wood is natural. There are no lakes nor rivers in the parish, although it is well watered by springs and streamlets, the four most considerable of which are Gourock, Millburn, Southanan, and Fairly burns. Southanan rivulet is “distinguished by its picturesque cascade and beautiful sylvan banks.”

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

From the existence of numerous hill fortlets facing the sea, called “castlehills,” it has been inferred that the inhabitants of Kilbride, in common with other portions of the coast of Scotland, were frequently called upon to resist the bold inroads of the Danish invaders; and tradition avers that this was particularly the case upon the well known descent of Haco in 1263. It is said that, at the Hill of Goldberry, a detach-

* John Eullarton. Esq. of Overton, in the *New Statistical Account*.

ment of the Norwegians was attacked and defeated by a detachment of Scotsmen under Sir Robert Boyd, ancestor of the noble family of Kilmarnock, for which services he received a grant of land in Cuninghame. The Kilmarnock family continued, from their large possessions in Kilbride, bestowed upon them by Robert the Bruce for their aid in the national cause, to have great influence in the parish; and from the well-known leaning of that family to what was called the national party, in contradistinction to the reforming or English interest, the inhabitants were led to take part in not a few of those conflicts to which the civil disturbances of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries gave rise. The Lairds of Hunterstoun and Monfode fell at Pinkie in 1547, and Robert Boyd of Portincross, with his son Archibald, and many others, supported their chief in the cause of Queen Mary at the disastrous battle of Langside. The parish of Kilbride, consequently, makes no great figure during the persecutions—the moderate views of the leaders of the district preventing those zealous outbursts by which other portions of the west of Scotland were distinguished. The only other incident worthy of notice, peculiar to the parish of Kilbride, in connection with the general history of the country, is the sinking of one of the large ships of the Spanish Armada, in 1588, near the Castle of Portincross. This unfortunate vessel, after the dispersion of the fleet, had found her way into the Clyde, and perished in “about ten fathom water, at no great distance from the shore,” on a clear sandy bottom. The sinking of the ship was superstitiously ascribed to the incantations of Geils Buchanan, a noted witch in the vicinity, who, it is said, sat on the promontory of Portincross, twirling her spindle, and as the thread lengthened, the voyagers went down. Tradition affirms, what seems highly probable, that part of the crew were saved. In 1740, an attempt was made to recover property from the vessel by means of a diving-bell.* A number of brass and iron cannon wese obtained from the wreck, all of which were

carried off, save one, which still lies on the beach beside the old castle. Subsequent to the Union, the same spirit of opposition to Whig dominion led them extensively into the practice of smuggling, which assumed a most formidable character over the greater part of Scotland. The session records of Kilbride bear ample evidence of this.

The village of Kilbride, or the Kirktown, originated, as in most other instances, with the plantation of the church in the locality. At what time this occurred is unknown. It was probably, however, subsequent to the foundation of the Monastery of Kilwinning, in 1140, of which it was a dependency. The monks of Kilwinning "enjoyed the rectorial tithes, and other revenues; and a vicarage was established for serving the cure. In 1503, the patronage, the tithes, and lands of the church of Kilbride, were granted to Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, with many other churches that belonged to the Monastery of Kilwinning. The patronage and the tithes continued in this family, and the Earl of Eglintoun is now patron of the church of Kilbride and titular of the tithes."*

There were several chapels in the parish of Kilbride before the Reformation. One of these stood on the sea-coast about a mile and a quarter south from the church of Kilbride, which, from it, was named *Chapel-town*. At Southanan, a seat of the Sempill family, in the northern part of the parish, John Lord Sempill, in the reign of James IV., built a chapel which was dedicated to Saint Annan, or Saint Innan; and Lord Sempill granted, for the support of a chaplain in it, an annual rent of 10 marks from the lands of Meikle and Little Kilruskan, with two sowmes of pasture grass in the Mains of Southanan, and an acre of land, on the north side of the cemetery, belonging to the said chapel, for the chaplain's manse. This grant was confirmed by the king in June, 1509. The ruins of the chapel are still extant, in the front of the fine mansion of Southanan, which is also in ruins, and stood on the sea-coast, nearly three

* Caledonia.

miles north from the church of Kilbride. In the island of Little Cumbray, which is in the shire of Bute, but belongs to the parish of Kilbride, there was in former times a chapel dedicated to Saint *Beyd*, a Scottish virgin and saint, who is said to have died in 896 A.D., and was commemorated on the first of November. The ruins of this chapel are still to be seen.*

The parish church underwent considerable enlargement in 1732, and has been repeatedly improved since. It is, however, a very incommodious and mean-looking edifice. It is at the same time pleasantly situated on a rising ground in the centre of the village, and with its burying-ground encircled with spreading ash and plane trees, has rather a pleasant and picturesque appearance.

The earliest of the parochial records, the register of births, commences November 6, 1691; the register of baptisms is continued from 1693; and the minutes of kirk-session commence February 15, 1716. These latter exhibit the usual zeal of the kirk-session in enforcing the observance of the Sabbath, and in hunting out and punishing the backslidings of the people. The details as in most other instances are often gross and indelicate.

Under the head of "eminent men" connected with the parish of Kilbride, two individuals deserve to be mentioned—Dr Robert Simson, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow, the well known translator of Euclid, and General Robert Boyd, Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar during the memorable siege of that fortress in 1782. Both of these gentlemen derived their origin from the parish of Kilbride. The former was the son of John Simson of Kirktonhall, and the latter belonged to the class of small farmers, having, by extraordinary perseverance and talent, raised himself to the rank of a general in the army.

* Caledonia.

ANTIQUITIES.

Under this head, the writer in the New Statistical Account says, in reference to the fortlets or "castle hills" already alluded to, they stand at equal distances, apparently as suitableness of situation offered—some scarcely half-a-mile—others a mile and a-half apart. In particular, they occur at Boydston, Glenhead, Seamill, and Ardneill. They are all constructed in the same manner, and are of very limited dimensions. At Auldhill the fort is vitrified. Near the Castlehill at Seamill, about four years ago, whilst the new line of the coast road was being executed, two entire urns were dug out in a stratum of gravel, about three feet below the surface, but without any mound being raised over them. One of these, it is believed, has since been deposited in Anderson's Institution in Glasgow. These urns were formed of coarse red clay, of very rude manufacture, yet well proportioned, and modelled in the vase form.

The Hunterston Brooch.—This celebrated brooch, which the author of the *Archæology of Scotland** pronounces to be "by far the most remarkable relic associated with the period of the Scandinavian invasion yet discovered in Scotland," forms the subject of the engraving prefixed to this volume.

It is of silver, richly ornamented with filigree, is set with amber, and measures four inches and nine-tenths in greatest diameter. The only injury it has received, with the exception of the point of the acus being broken off, is in some of the amber sittings, occasioned either by the action of the weather, or possibly from the frequent burning of the whins, which abound along the rock where it was found.

It was discovered, in 1826, by two labourers engaged in

* "The *Archæology and Pre-historic Annals of Scotland*, by Daniel Wilson, Honorary Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," to which important work we are indebted both for the engraving, from which the accompanying is reduced, and for several interesting details connected with this ancient and valuable ornament.

quarrying. It lay close to the surface, nearly at the foot of a precipitous cliff on the Hunterston estate, called the "Hawking Craig," a small spur of the Goldberry Hill to the northward of the Ardneill Banks, which form the extreme western point of Ayrshire. Between the Hawking Craig and the sea is a level piece of ground, where local tradition affirms that a skirmish took place shortly before the celebrated battle of Largs, fought on Tuesday the 2d October, 1263, when the fleet of king Haco was shattered by a tempest, and the Norse, already dispirited and greatly reduced in numbers, were totally routed and finally driven from the Scottish mainland. It was in this preliminary combat that this beautiful brooch is assumed to have been lost.

The most remarkable feature of the ornament remains to be noticed. It is an inscription engraved in large Runic characters on its under side; regarding the signification of which considerable difference of opinion has existed.

Shortly after the discovery of this interesting relic, it was exhibited to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, and, Mr T. E. Repp,* a native of Ireland, familiar with Runic literature, read the inscription thus: MALORITHA A DALK THIS.—DOLK OSFRIDO—which he thus translated: "*Maloritha possidet hanc fibulam*"—"Fibula Osfridie." At the same time, drawings of the brooch were made and a cast in sulphur was taken from the inscription, which is now deposited in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries. It has attracted considerable attention

* The following extract from the *Glasgow Herald* of 8th April, 1831. is subjoined as relevant:—

4th April, 1831.—ANDERSONIAN SOIREE, OF GLASGOW.—Mr Hunter of Hunterston, exhibited an ancient brooch lately found on his estate. This splendid and beautifully wrought antique is of silver, ornamented with rich and elegant filigree work in gold, and is in perfect preservation. On the back of it there are two inscriptions in the Runic character, viz., Maloritha a dalk this: in English—Maloritha possesses this brooch: Dolk Osfrida—the brooch of Osfrida. The names are both of females, and apparently Scandinavian. Mr Repp, F. S. A., who has written an elaborate memoir on this remarkable antique, is of opinion, that it cannot be referred to a later period than the twelfth century. It was found near an ancient cairn, which tradition points out as the

also amongst Danish antiquaries, and was made the subject of a learned communication by Finn Magnusen in the *Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie* for 1846 (pp. 323-599).

The learned author of the "Pre-historic Annals" is, however, of a different opinion, and affirms that both the character of its inscription and the style of its ornament suggest the probability of its pertaining to a much earlier period, and that even Danish antiquaries, while not unwilling to authenticate its Scandinavian origin, have sought for it a date one hundred and thirty-three years prior to the defeat of king Haco and the final abandonment of the Scottish mainland by the Norwegian invader.

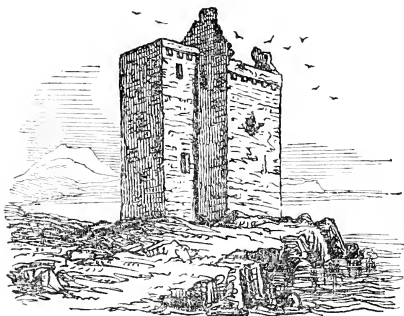
Mr Wilson, after an elaborate examination of the Runes, pronounces the inscription to read in good Scottish Celtic, MALBRITHA A DAIMIHEH I DÆOL MAOLFRIDI. i.e., "*Malbritha his friend in recompense to Maolfridi*;" but the old theory appears to rest on the more solid foundation.

A large tumulus of stones formerly existed at the spot where the skirmish with the party of Norsemen already alluded to is said to have taken place, and some graves formed with rough stones, several ancient coins, and cinerary urns containing human bones partially calcined, were discovered on the Hunterston estate in the vicinity of the Hawking Craig.

There are the ruins of five houses or castles in the parish, viz., Portincross, Law, Corsbie, Hunterstoun, and Southanan.

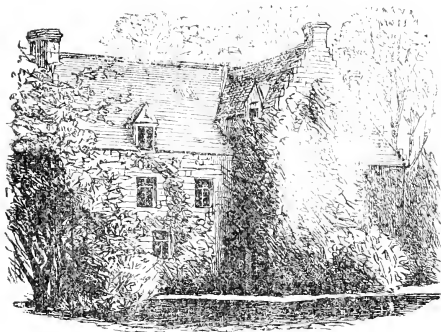
The first of these, Portincross, or Ardneill, is perhaps the most ancient. It is in the style of a fortalice, built on a "ledge of rock projecting into the sea, under the bold promontory to which it gives name, a singularly wild and romantic situation." Whether it ever was a royal residence is unknown; but it is certain that several charters of the Stewart kings were signed at "Arnele," or Portincross. One of these deeds, granted by Robert II., is in the possession of the ancient

scene of a skirmish in which Mr Hunter's ancestor routed a party of Norwegians, at the battle of the Largs, in 1263.



Portinercross Castle.

family of Hunter of Hunterstoun. It is said that Robert I., occasionally resided at Portinercross. "The probability is," says Mr Fullarton, in the Statistical Account, "that these sovereigns, in passing to and from Dundonald in Kyle, and Rothesay in Bute, had been in use to cross the channel at this point, and may occasionally, as circumstances or inclination suggested, have prolonged their stay at this convenient station. Contemplating the narrow walls of this sea-beat tower, it is certainly difficult to conceive it should ever have afforded accommodation to the prestige of a royal court; yet, when we reflect on the circumscribed nature of even Dundonald itself, the favourite residence of these same sovereigns, the contrast by no means appears so extraordinary." Mr Fullarton adds, in a foot-note, that in an inventory of the effects within the fortalice of Portinercross, taken in 1621, it appears, *inter alia*, to have contained "ten fedder beddis, with their furnishings, which is so far illustrative of the manners of these times; for it is clear two or three of these must have belonged to each chamber."



Corsbie Castle.

Corsbie Castle stands amidst some fine old wood, about a mile east of the village of Kilbride. It was inhabited at the beginning of the seventeenth century, when Timothy Pont made his survey. He says: "Crosby toure is the habitatione of William Craufurd of Auchnaims, by divers thought to be chieffe of the Craufurds. He holds the same of the Earls of Glencairne. This surname is very ancient, and did memorable service under King Alexander the 3d, at the batell of Largis, by quhome their good service was recompensed with divers great lands and possessiones. According to the old common rithme:—

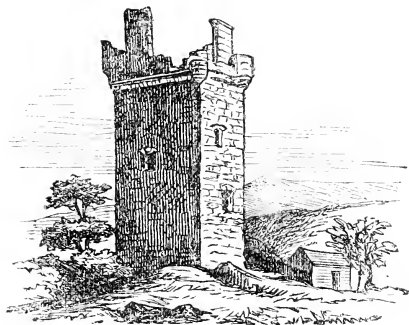
'They had Draffen, Meithweine, and rich erth Stevinstone,
Camelteune, Knockawart, and fair Lowdoun.'

Fra this king, lykewayes, they have amongst them a traditione that they had their armes." Corsbie is peculiarly interesting to the admirers of Scottish patriotism, as there can be no doubt that it is the original "Tower of Corsbie," where Wallace found shelter with his uncle, Reginald Craufurd, during his

outlawry by the English authorities. Blind Harry represents Wallace and his uncle as coming from Corsby on the morning of the "Blac Parliament," when so many of the leading men of the county were put to death in the Barns of Ayr. On arriving at Kingcase, in the vicinity of Ayr—

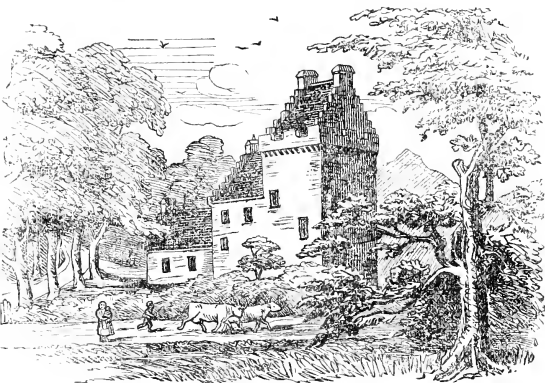
"With heidfull hast then sperit wicht Wallace
At Schyr Ranald for the charter of peese,
It is lewynt at Corsbe, in the kyst."

Wallace and his uncle discover that the bond of peace entered into with the English had been left at Corsbie in the charter chest. There is a Corsbie in Kyle, but that property belonged to the Fullartons of Fullarton, and never was in the possession of the Craufurds. It is, therefore, the walls of Corsbie Castle, in the parish of West Kilbride, that gave shelter to the hero of Scotland; and great is the pity that they should ever be allowed to go to ruin. Tradition has assigned numerous hiding-places to Wallace; but the fact of his having been repeatedly at Corsbie with his uncle, during his younger years, as well as after he had unsheathed the sword in defence of his native land, cannot be reasonably doubted.



Law Castle.

Law Castle, or the Tower of Kilbride, is situated on an eminence adjacent to the village of Kilbride. The walls are entire, and have a stately appearance. The situation commands a delightful view of the Clyde westward.



Hunterston Castle in 1800.

Hunterston—The old fortlet, consisting of a tower and other buildings, of the Hunters of Hunterston, is still entire, being occupied as a farm-house. It originally stood on a narrow tongue of land, jutting into a deep morass, a site well chosen for security. It is surrounded with trees, and has altogether a picturesque and interesting appearance, although recent agricultural improvements, by draining the morass, have deprived the ancient strong-house of one of its chief characteristics.

Near the Castle, its hoary branches linked together with many an iron band and chain, stands an ancient ash, still known in the neighbourhood as the "Resting Tree." Situated on a spot somewhat higher than its environs, it was at its foot

that, in the olden time, wayfarers who chanced to cross the morass in their journeyings, as well as the villagers who came to cut peat in the vicinity, sought temporary rest: hence its name.

Southanan was one of the mansion-houses of the Sempill family, to whom the property belonged from the time of Bruce. It is situated close upon the sea; and though it has long been in a state of decay, it still bears evidence of its former splendour. The site is beautifully wooded, and is altogether one of the most delightful on the coast.

ISLAND OF LITTLE CUMBRAY.

This island, though in the shire of Bute, is attached *quoad sacra* to the parish of Kilbride. It has long been in the possession of the Eglintoun family:—"October 28, 1515.—Lettre to Hew Erle of Eglintounne, making him and his assignais, keeparis, oversearis, correkaris, and suplearis of the Isle of Littill Comeray, the dere, cunyngis, and wild bestis being thairin, quhill the kingis perfite age of xv yere; becaus Robert Huntare of Huntarestounne, forrester of heritage of the said Isle, is nocht of power to resist the personis, that waistis the samyn without suplie and help," &c.

The ancestors of Hunter of Hunterston were thus the heritable keepers of the Island of Little Cumbray, which was no doubt included in the principality of Scotland, when that appendage to the crown was erected by Robert III. in favour of his son in 1404. Notwithstanding the above letter to the Earl of Eglintoun the island remained in possession of the family for two hundred years afterwards. They also, it appears, claimed a right to the falcons bred on the Red Farland Rocks, in the Great Cumbray, situated on the property of

South Kames. It is related that a serious dispute took place betwixt the Governor of Dumbarton Castle, as representing the king, and the Laird of Hunterstoun, regarding the right to the said falcons, which were claimed by the king as royal birds. The Laird having refused either to give up his right, or to appear before the king at Edinburgh, when summoned, the Governor was ordered to go with a force to seize him, when, it is said, the refractory Laird, having been joined by his neighbours, succeeded in repulsing the Governor with loss. It is not known how the matter ended.

George Ker, brother of Mark Ker, Lord Newbattle, was pursued by Mr Andro Knox, minister at Paisley, accompanied by some scholars from Glasgow, and apprehended in the Isle of Cumbray, on the 27th December, 1592. Ker was a Roman Catholic, and bore letters to Spain, whether he meant to pass by sea, taking shipping at the Fairlie Roads, for the purpose of promoting the threatened invasion from Spain.

Near the middle of the Island of Little Cumbray there exist the remains of a square tower, the first story of which is vaulted. During Cromwell's stay in Scotland, the Eglintoun family retired to the Little Cumbray—residing, no doubt, in this small building, the dimensions of which are only 28 by 15. It is said that the tower was destroyed by the soldiers of the Commonwealth, the Earl of Eglintoun having made himself highly obnoxious to the Protector.

Mr Fullarton, in the Statistical Account, quotes a curious contract, dated in 1568, from the burgh records of Glasgow, showing that the tower of Cumbray was among the other residences of the Eglintoun family:—"Hew Erle of Eglintoun," contracted with "George Elphinstoun, glassinwricht, burges of Glasgow, that the said George suld uphald and mantene the places of Ardrossan, Eglintoun, Polnone, Glasgow, and Cunray in glassin wark, as also the place of Irvin;" and for all which, Elphinstoun was to receive yearly, "twa bollis meill, and ane stane cheis," "and gif it happinis the said Erle to hald hous in ony of thir foir-saidis places, when it sal happin,

the said George to wirk, the said George shall have his meit the time that he wirks, and als when the said George tursis creillis of glas and leid to Irvyn, Ardrossan, Eglintoun, and Cunray, the said Erle sal caus ane carrage hors to turs the samyn out of Glasgow.

The ruins of the tomb and chapel of St Vey, still in existence, occupy the top of the hill, a short distance northward of the castle. In the tomb there are two flat stones, one of which has long been broken in two, bearing "some ornamental tracery, such as is usually to be seen on those ancient monuments called Danish stones, but no vestige of any inscription is to be observed on any of them. This enclosure, which is of a square form, and of very limited dimensions, was originally surrounded by a stone wall, but of which only the foundation now exists. There is a tradition that this chapel, another at Ardrossan, and a third at the Garrock-head, in Bute, were all served by one and the same priest, who, of course, journeyed *per vices* among them."

At Shanniwilly point, some urns and fragments of ancient instruments of war were found in tumuli, which the Earl of Eglintoun caused to be opened about fifty years ago. They were all carried to Eglintoun Castle.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF WEST KILBRIDE.

Before the contest for the Scottish crown in the thirteenth century, the lands of West Kilbride seem to have been chiefly in possession of the Baliols and Rosses. After the succession of Robert the Bruce, however, a change took place—the lands of the Baliols, and most of those of the Rosses, having been forfeited to the crown, and conferred by the King upon the most faithful of those chiefs who had supported him throughout his arduous struggle. As then divided, the parish consisted of seven baronies, which division, with little modification, still exists.

ARDNEILL, OR PORTINCROSS.

The ancient name of this property, which lies south of Hunterstoun, was Ardneill, usually spelled *Arnele*, from the Celtic, signifying a hill. "Ard-neill, or Nell's Knope," says Pont, "ye possession of Archibald Boyd, Laird of Portincrosse, and Ard-neill." Latterly, it became better known by the designation of Portincross,* the name given to the promontory or bay where the ruins of the castle stand. Ardneill anciently comprehended part of the lands of Hunterstoun as well as of Portincross. The property, however, has long been limited to about 700 acres, extending on both sides of the promontory eastwards to within three quarters of a mile of the village of Kilbride.

Ardneill, in early times, belonged to the family of Ross, whose possessions became forfeited after the triumph at Bannockburn. Ardneill was gifted to Sir Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, in the first year of the reign of Robert the Bruce (1306).

The first of the Boyds designated of Portincross, was,

Robert, third son of Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, and grandson of Sir Robert, the friend and supporter of Bruce. Crawford, in his Peerage, says: "I have seen a charter on the 10th June, 1444, *Per Thomam Boyd de Kilmarnock dilecto avunculo† Roberto Boyd terrarum de Arneil*." The next representative of this family is at the distance of more than a century from the last-mentioned date—namely,

Robert Boyd of Portincross, who, about the year 1550, married Elizabeth, third daughter and one of the co-heiresses of David Fairlie of that Ilk, by his wife Catharine, daughter of Laurence Craufurd of Kilbirnie. His name occurs as one of the assize in a criminal case in 1562. His son,

* Supposed to be derived from "Portus-crucis," the port of the cross.

† "Avunculus," according to Ducange, in the middle ages, was often used for "patruus."

Archibald Boyd of Portincross, succeeded him. In *Robertson's Ayrshire Families*, *Archibald* is altogether omitted, and the writer supposes Robert to have been succeeded by his "son or grandson," also called Robert. Amongst the Boyd papers in the Kilmarnock charter chest, however, there is a contract between Robert Lord Boyd and Archibald Boyd of Portincross, by which the latter obliges himself to "obtene himself heritable and sufficientlie infest and seasit in all and haill the ten merk land of Portincross and Ardneil" before the decease of his father, Robert Boyd; contract dated 19th April, 1572. The father had no doubt assigned the property to his son before his death—hence the occasion of the contract. Archibald is also mentioned in other documents—as, for instance, the following:—"The testament-testamentar, latter-will, and inventar of the guidis and geir pertaining to vmquhile hew boyde, sone lawfull to vmquhile *Archibald boyde of portincross*, burges of Irwen, quha deceist in ye moneth of October, the zeir of God Jai vi and ten zeiris, maid and gevin vp be his awin mouth in his awin dwelling-hous in Irwen, ye xxvj day of October ye said zeir," &c. "Robert boyd of Portincross, Ard. boyde vnder ye hill," his brother, were witnesses to this document, so that Archibald Boyd of Portincross must have died before 1610, the date of the testament. This accords precisely with the date of Pont's survey of Scotland, who states that Archibald Boyd was the Laird of Portincross. Archibald Boyd had thus several sons—

1. Robert, his successor.
2. Hew, burgess of Irvine. He left of "free geir," at his death, £385, 10s. Scots, to be divided in three parts.*
3. Archibald, "under the hill."

* The inventory may be curious, as showing the intercourse between the coasts of Ireland and Scotland at the time. It is as follows:—"Ane gray naig, by the airschiipe hors, pryce xxvj lib. Item, tway ky, with the stirks, pryce xxvj lib. xiii s. iiii d. Item, thrie zounge ky in Ireland, estimat to xxx lib. Item, in the borne and bornezaird, Ten bolls beir, pryce of the boll v lib., inde l lib. Item, threttie bolls aittis, pryce of the boll, with the foddie, iij lib., inde jc xx lib. Item, sex bolls salt, pryce of the boll xl s., inde xij lib. Item, twa kists of hog-

Robert Boyd of Portincross succeeded, as we have seen, before 1610. His name repeatedly occurs in testamentary documents. He married Jean Montgomerie, sister of Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie, who died in December, 1621, and from whose testament and latter-will it appears that, besides *Robert* his heir, he had several sons and daughters.

The Boyds continued to possess Ardneill down to 1712, when *Robert Boyd* of Portincross, his eldest son, having predeceased him, disposed the barony of Portincross and Ardneill to his grandson, William Fullarton Boyd, eldest son of Grizel Boyd, his only daughter, by Alexander Fullarton, Esq. of Kilmichail, in the Island of Arran,* whom she married, perhaps, before the year 1680, and to whom she had, besides the said William, another son named Robert, and five daughters.

William Fullarton Boyd alienated the ancient family estate of Portincross to Patrick Craufurd of Auchinames, on the 19th of November, 1737, together with the corn-mill of Drummill-

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heids, with als mony rungis to set thame vp, pryce of all xvj lib. Item, auchtein fir daills, pryce of thame all nyne lib. Item, auch dussane of Ireland buirdis, at fourtie shillings ilk dussane, inde xvi lib. Item, twa stanes of woll, pryce of the stane v lib. xiii s. iiii d., inde lvi lib. xiii s. iiii d. Item, sax feddir beddis, by the airschiipe, pryce of the piece, with their furnitour, xiiij lib., inde fourscoir four lib. Item, Tuentie twa pair of scheittis, by the airship, pryce of the pair ourheid, xx s., inde xxii lib. Item, buird claites, and fyve dussane of serveitts, by the airship, pryce of all xiii lib. vi s. viii d. Item, thrie dussane and ane half of pewdir plaitts, with twa dussane and thrie trunscheouris, all estimat to xxxvi lib. Item, an brasin basen, by the airship, estimat to 1 s. Item, thrie pynt stopis and thrie choppein stopis, by the airship, all estimat to aucht pund. Item, twa brasyne chandleris, by the airship, estimat to xx s. Item, thrie litle kists and ane chyre, by the airship, estimat to xx s. Item, sax sylwir spwnis, by the airship spwne, with twa brokin spwnis, pryce of thame all xx lib. Item, thrie auld gunis, by the airship, estimat to iij lib. Item, the abuilzement of the defunct's bodie, by the airship, estimat to ane hundrith punds, —Summa of the foirsaid inventar vi c. lxxxxvii lib. iij s. iij d."—Such were the "guids and geir" belonging to a respectable burgess of Irvine during the sixteenth, and at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

* The Fullartons of Arran are believed to be derived from the same stock as the Fullartons of that Ilk.

ing, which last he had acquired from Alexander Cuninghame of Carlung, in the year 1725. He afterwards possessed the lands of Balnakil, in Cantyre, where he died some time subsequent to the year 1765. His only son,

John Boyd, died unmarried about the year 1785.

The heirs-male of the elder son of the marriage betwixt Mrs Grizel Boyd of Portincross and Alexander Fullarton of Kilmichail, having thus failed, we return to the second son of the marriage,

Robert Fullarton, afterwards of Overton, who was born at Kilmichail, June 8, 1693, but does not seem ever to have used the name of Boyd in addition to Fullarton. He married first, in 1723, Anna Cuninghame of Carlung, by whom he had a son, *Henry*, and a daughter, *Grizel*, who both died in infancy. Mrs Anna Cuninghame died January 15, 1728. He married, secondly, Mrs Anne King, about the year 1732, by which marriage there were three sons, and as many daughters. About the period of his first marriage, he acquired the lands of Overton, part of the estate of Carlung; and dying in June, 1750, was succeeded by his eldest son of the second marriage, viz.,

William Fullarton of Overton, who, in consequence of the death of his cousin-german, became the nearest heir male of the marriage betwixt Mrs Grizel Boyd of Portincross and Alexander Fullarton of Kilmichail. This William had a disposition from his father of the lands of Overton, May 6, 1749. He married, in the year 1783, Mary Tarbet, West Kilbride, and left issue three sons and a daughter—

1. John, his successor.
2. Francis, who went young to sea, and was some time a midshipman on board H. M. brig "Tigress."
3. William, writer in Glasgow.
4. Robina.

He died in the end of the year 1793, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Fullarton of Overton, formerly a lieutenant in the 71st regiment. Mr Fullarton is well known as one of our most

devoted and talented local antiquaries ; and not a few publications, illustrative of the family and other antiquities of the county, are indebted to his industry and pen.

The ancient tower or castle of Portinercross continued to be the residence of the proprietors until after the restoration of Charles II., when it was relinquished for a mansion-house of a very different style of building, where they resided until the alienation of the property. The old castle, however, still continued to be occupied by fishermen, and other inferior tenants, until about the year 1739, when, having been unroofed by what was termed “the windy January,” it was for ever after consigned to ruin and decay.

Arms of the Boyds of Portinercross—A star in chief was all the distinction from the arms of the Kilmarnock family. Crest and mottoes the same.

CRAUFURDS OF CORSBIE AND AUCHINAMES.

The old and extensive estate of Corsbie, comprising about 1500 acres, lies towards the east of the parish. It consists of arable, meadow, moss, hill pasture, and heath land, with a considerable portion of natural wood. The earliest proprietors of this property on record were a branch of the great family of Craufurd. It would seem, from the adage quoted by Pont, in reference to the possessions of the Craufurds—

“They had Draffen, Methweine, and rich erth Stevenstone,
Cameltoune, Knockawart, and fair Lowdoun”—

that the last mentioned estate was amongst the latest acquisitions of the family. Notwithstanding, it would appear that the Craufurds of Corsbie were immediately descended from the Loudoun branch. It seems to be generally understood,

though the earliest records of the Craufurds of Corsbie and Auchinames were accidentally destroyed by fire in Edinburgh, that the first of Corsbie was

Sir Reginald de Craufurd, but whether "brother carnalis" to Hugh Craufurd of Loudoun, father of "Sir Reginald Craufurd of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr, who was murdered by the English at Ayr, in 1297," seems somewhat questionable. There can be little doubt that Sir Reginald of Loudoun, and Sir Reginald of Corsbie, the latter uncle to Sir William Wallace, existed contemporaneously; hence the inference that they were not full brothers, although there are various instances in great families of two brothers being called by the same name. Be this as it may, the mother of Sir William Wallace is pretty satisfactorily shown to have been a daughter of Sir Reginald Craufurd of Loudoun, while it is equally clear that Sir Reginald Craufurd of Corsbie was the uncle of Sir William Wallace. This could not have been the case, however, if Robertson is correct in stating that Sir Reginald of Corsbie was the "brother carnalis" of *Hugh*, grandson of the first Sir Reginald of Loudoun, who, from the period in which he lived (1220), could not have been the grandfather of Sir William Wallace. In the reign of Robert I., there is a charter to "Reginald Craufurd of ane annuall out of Ormischue," in the parish of Irvine; but whether this was Sir Reginald of Corsbie, or Sir Reginald of Loudoun, son of Sir Reginald who was killed at the Barns of Ayr, does not appear. There is no reason for supposing, as Robertson does, in another edition of the *Ayrshire Families*, that Hugh, brother of Sir Reginald of Loudoun, who died in 1303, was the first of Auchinames.

A hiatus takes place in the family line between Reginald Craufurd of Corsbie, who became the first Baron of Auchinames, the ancient property of the family in Renfrewshire, and his next successor on record; but there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of Craufurd, the historian of Renfrewshire, who, writing in 1710, says that the Craufurds had been in

possession of Auchinames well nigh 400 years before that time.

The next on record condescended upon by Robertson, who follows Craufurd, is Thomas Craufurd of Auchinames, whose father, he presumes, may have been named Hugh. There is, no doubt, much guess work in attempting to lay down the order of descent at this stage of the history of the family; but to us it appears probable that the first Sir Reginald was succeeded by another,

Reginald Craufurd of Auchinames, whom we presume to have been the son of the former. At all events, a Reginald Craufurd of Renfrewshire, appears as a witness to a charter by Robert, the High Steward, in 1358. This could hardly have been the *first* Reginald, uncle of Sir William Wallace, who could not have been less than 124 years of age in 1358, although he might well have been his son.

Thomas Craufurd of Auchinames appears in a charter of confirmation by Robert III., dated at Arneil, on the 24th October, 1401. In the same year, according to Craufurd, this Thomas of Auchinames made a mortification "for the health of his soul, and of his wife, and for the soul of Sir Reginald Craufurd, his grandfather," the founder, probably of the house of Auchinames.

Archibald Craufurd received grants of the lands of Thirdpart, Predvick, and Drumver, from his father, Thomas Craufurd of Auchinames, in 1427. On the death of his father, he succeeded to Auchinames. He married Margaret Douglas, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Pierceton, and left two sons:—

- 1, Robert, who succeeded him.
- 2, Thomas, ancestor of the Crafurds of Thirdpart.

Robert Craufurd of Auchinames, son of Archibald, was, according to Nisbet and Douglas, twice married—first to Margaret Douglas, daughter of George, Master of Angus, and sister of Archibald, the great Earl, who married the widow of

James IV., daughter of Henry VII., of England, by whom, says Robertson, he had a daughter married to Semple of Noblestoun. He next married Marion Houstoun, daughter to Houstoun of that Ilk, by whom he had three sons—James, Henry, and Robert—in whose favour he granted a charter in 1483, and in 1484 gave sasine of his whole lands to his eldest son, James, reserving his own liferent. He was slain at the battle of Flodden, in 1513, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

It is evident, from these dates, that a great mistake has been committed. George, Master of Angus, himself fell at Flodden, and could not have been so aged a man as that his youngest daughter of six (so says Douglas), could have been married at such an early period to this Baron of Auchinames, that the sons of his second wife could have been of age—three of them—by 1483. In place, therefore, of Robert, the father, having been the son-in-law of George, Master of Angus, it must have been Robert, the son, that married the Lady Margaret, or, as others say, the Lady Isobel Douglas, and who died at Flodden. It is farther corroborative of this, that in 1513, Noblestoun was given by Sempill of Fulwood to his son Robert, and Margaret Craufurd, his wife, apparently on their marriage. Craufurd, in his account of the family of Noblestoun, calls the lady “a daughter of the house of Auchinames,—a mode of expression which would not have been used had she been the daughter of the chief of that house.

From this period the succession is clear.

Patrick Craufurd of Auchinames, who succeeded his father before 1614, married his cousin, Jane Craufurd, heiress of Corsbie, by which union the ancient estates of Auchinames and Corsbie were again united. “They had a numerous issue,” says Robertson, “of whom one of the daughters was married to Frazer of Knock.”

William Craufurd, yr. of Auchinames, married Helen, daughter of Sir Thomas Burnet of Crimond, Physician to King William, and brother to Bishop Burnet, by whom he had only

one daughter, Helen, who married Patrick Edmonston of Newton, and had issue. He died, in 1695, before his father, when an arrangement was made by which the estates of Auchinames and Corsbie were retained to Jane, the second daughter of his father, Archibald, and to her husband, Patrick, the male representative of the Craufuirds of Drumsoy. Patrick Craufuird of Drumsoy and Auchinames died in 1733, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Patrick Craufuird of Drumsoy and Auchinames, member for the county of Ayr in 1741 and 1747, and for Renfrewshire in 1761. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of George Middleton, Esq., a banker in London, and had two sons—

1. John, his heir.
2. James, Colonel in the Guards, and Governor of Bermuda. He died s. p. in 1811.

He married, secondly, Sarah, daughter of Lord Sempill, by whom he had a daughter, Sarah, who died unmarried in 1796. He died in 1778, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

John Craufuird of Drumsoy and Auchinames, M.P. for Old Sarum in the Parliament of 1768, and afterwards for the county of Renfrew, in the Parliament which assembled in October, 1774. This gentleman, who was the associate and friend of Charles James Fox, died unmarried in 1814, and was succeeded by his cousin,

John Craufuird of Auchinames and Corsbie, who, in 1814, was served heir to his great-grandfather, John Craufuird of Drumsoy and Auchinames. He married Sophia-Marianna, daughter of Major-General Horace Churchill, and great-granddaughter of Sir Robert Walpole, and had issue—

1. Edward-Henry-John, born in 1816.
2. Frederick-Augustus-Buchanan, born in 1822.
3. Robert-Emilius-Fazakerley, born in 1824.
4. George Ponsonby, born in 1826.
1. Katherine-Horatia.
2. Georgiana-Janet.

E. H. J. Craufurd, now of Auchinames, is M.P. for the Ayr district of burghs.

Arms—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, gules, a fesse, ermine; 2d, a stag's head, erased, gules; 3d, argent, two spears in saltier, between four spots of ermine.

Crests—A stag's head, erased, gules, between the attires a cross-crosslet fitchée; 2d, a phoenix, proper, rising from the flames.

Mottoes—*Tutum te robore reddam*: and, God show the right.

Seat—The proper seat of the family is Corsbie Castle,—it has been made habitable, and is now used as a shooting-box. but they possess a neat cottage residence in the immediate vicinity of the old Castle of Portincross, which is also their property.

CUNINGHAMES AND BOYDS OF CARLUNG.

The lands of Carlung, lying conterminous with the village of Kilbride, formed part of the church lands of the collegiate church of Kilmaurs. At the Reformation, they fell into the hands of the Earl of Glencairn. Drummilling, the other portion of the church lands, were gifted to the Lord Boyd. Carlung, long afterwards, continued in the possession of a cadet of the Glencairn family. The first of the branch was,

Hugh Cuninghame, third son of William, fourth Earl of Glencairn. The property continued with the Cuninghames down to the marriage of

Marion Cuninghame of Carlung, the last remaining child of her father, Henry Cuninghame of Carlung, who married, as already stated, John Boyd, of the Pitcon family, by whom she had a son.

John Boyd of Carlung, who succeeded his mother in that

property. He died in 1786, and was succeeded by his only remaining son,

John Boyd of Carlung, who did not long survive his father, as he died in 1792. He was succeeded by his two sisters,

Jean and *Marion Boyd*, heirs-portioners of Carlung. *Jean*, the eldest, previous to her brother's death, was married to her cousin, *Robert Hunter* of Kirkland. *Marion* married the Rev. *Robert Steele*, minister of the West Parish of Greenock, and had issue one son and eight daughters.

In 1799, the lands of Carlung and Corse were alienated by the two heiresses to *Archibald Alexander* of Boydston.

The modern house of Carlung is planted on a commanding situation, within a mile north-west of the village of Kilbride. The old mansion, supposed to have been built in 1560, was situated about a hundred yards northward of it. It now belongs to *James A. Anderson, Esq.*

HUNTER OF HUNTERSTON; OR, OF THAT ILK.

The estate of Hunterston, comprising Hunterston and Campbeltoun, two conterminous properties, which, retaining their distinctive names and rights,* have been for centuries incorporated, is situated on the coast to the westward of Southannan. It is the only portion of the parish which, from its earliest division in the twelfth century, has remained unalienated, and is the seat of the Hunters of Hunterston, or of that Ilk, a family of great antiquity.

Although the "tower, fortalice, and manor-place of Huntars-tounne" are repeatedly named in the writs of the period, Bleau inadvertently failed to indicate them correctly in the map

* "Reg. Mag. Sigilli," *passim*.

which he engraved for Pont about A.D. 1600. "*Kamelto*," however, is to be found in the position which Campbellton should occupy, and the diligent topographer of Cuninghame duly enters "*Kammeltonne*" in his "*Alphabett*," and records "that *Huntarstonne* belongs to Robert *Huntar*, laird, thereof."*

The surname of Venator or Huutar is of early Norman origin. Professor Innes tells us† that "the use of fixed surnames arose in France about the year 1000, came into England about sixty years later with the Norman Conquest, and reached us in Scotland, speaking roundly, about the year 1100." Sixteen years afterwards, that is to say, in 1116, we find in our Cartularies the name of William Venator as a witness with Hugh de Morville to an inquisition by David, Prince of Cumbria;‡ and this is noteworthy when we recall that "the race of Stuart, already first of Scotch families in opulence and power, were distinguished by no surnames for several generations after the Norman Conquest."§ Surnames, descriptive of personal peculiarities, and of callings or occupations, were not general until the thirteenth century, and it would appear therefore that the designation of Venator, which originated in the eleventh century, must have been derived from the office of the first of the name who bore it. Renowned moreover as were the Normans for proficiency in venatic pursuits, and common to all as were the sports of the chase, a special application must necessarily have been given to this appellative, and it is evident that the surnames of Grosvenor and of Venator were conferred distinctively on *Le Gros Veneur*, the holder *par eminence* of an hereditary office.

In the early charters the name assumes many forms of spelling, and is recorded as Huntr., Huntar, or Huntare; but

* "Notes on Pont's 'Cuninghame Topographised.'" by John Fullarton, Esq. of Overtoun. Published for the Maitland Club, 1858.

† "Scottish Surnames," p. 2.

‡ "Reg. Glas.," Vol. i., p. 5.

§ "Scottish Surnames," p. 4.

in all the more recent documents it is written Hunter, according to the present mode of orthography.

It matters little whether the designation "Hunter of that Ilk" arose from the family having assumed the name of the lands they acquired, or conferred their own upon them, there is evidence enough in the writings of our best genealogists, and in the expression "of that Ilk" itself, that the name of the property and the proprietor were the same. Bellenden explains "of that Ilk" to mean, that he who is thus designed "has a title the same with his surname."

Sprung from the same source, descended from a common ancestor, two families of the name, whilst acknowledging the identity of origin, contested for some centuries the honour of precedence—that of which we treat, and Hunter of Polmood in Tweddale, now extinct. But it is noteworthy that the rival house was invariably designated of Polmood, and was never styled "of that Ilk," a distinction accorded, as we have stated, to the Ayrshire family.

In his notice of the Polmood branch, Sir James Dalrymple* satirically alludes to a copy of a charter "carried about" in his day by its representative, and alleged to have been granted by Malcolm Canmore in the first year of his reign (A. D. 1057) to Norman Hunter, the earliest of the name on record. A copy of this spurious document is inserted by Pennecuik in his "History of Tweeddale," and the too credulous doctor does not appear to have entertained a doubt of its authenticity; but Armstrong, who wrote more recently (A.D. 1775), interested himself in ascertaining the genuineness of this charter, and pronounced its existence to be purely mythical.† Professor Innes affirms‡ that Scotland had no charters of *any description* so early as the reign of Malcolm Canmore; even in the reigns of his sons, he says, none were granted to lay-

* "Historical Collections," p. 354.

† "Notes on Tweeddale," p. 35.

‡ "Scotland in the Middle Ages," p. 200.

men, these first appearing in the time of David I. This, however, is rather a hasty conclusion, in the face of the fact that the monks of the Priory of St Andrews had a grant, or charter, of the lands of Kyrkness from Macbeth and his wife, Gruoch, some years prior to the reign of Malcolm Canmore. The non-existence of crown records and private charter chests, earlier than the twelfth or thirteenth centuries, does not warrant us in the belief that no such thing as charters existed. The earlier grants of the crown have come down to us mainly through the medium of the church, and these, of course, refer almost solely to ecclesiastical gifts. But it is not thence to be inferred that lay grants were not also given. That a species of feudalism prevailed in Scotland long previous to the advent of the Normans, is pretty generally admitted. But, be this as it may, it is certain that Norman Hunter could not have been born until some years after the decease of the monarch of whose pretended rhyming charter, Pennecuik inserts the subjoined alleged copy :—

“I, *Malcolm Canmore*, King, the first of my reign, give to thee, *Norman Hunter of Polmood*, the *Hope* up and down, above the earth to heaven, and below the earth to hell, as free to thee and thine as ever God gave it to me and mine; and that for a *Bow* and a *Broad Arrow*, when I come to hunt in *Yarrow*.

The year of God.	{	And for the mair suith I byte the white wax with my tooth, Before thir witnesses three, May, Manld, and Marjorie.”
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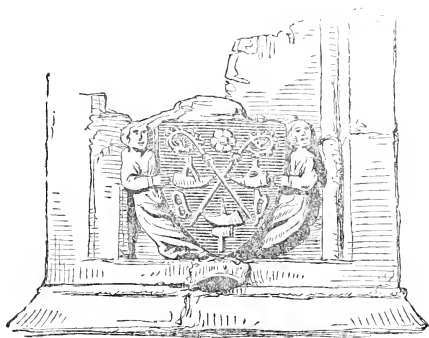
Pennecuik, who was a zealous partizan of the Polmood family, proceeds to record, in an ecstacy of perfect faith, that “the *broad arrow* is still in the house, and the *bow* has been seen by several persons.” They were doubtless as ancient as the charter; but be this as it may, Polmood was held by the Hunters from a considerably remote period, and so ancient and so honourable a family needed not such questionable aid to increase its widely and justly admitted antiquity.

Chambers, in his “History of Peeblesshire,”* after record-

* P. 427-429.

ing the extinction of this family in 1689, in the person of Robert Hunter of Polmood, the last legitimate representative, gives an interesting account of the fortunes of his natural son, George,—of the stranger in blood,—but of the same name, who in 1765 succeeded to the designation and to the property; and of the long and fiercely contested litigation of which the estate was the subject.

The records of the Lyon Office afford strong heraldic evidence of the common origin of the Hunters of Hunterston and of Polmood, the ancient arms of the former as "*Præfectus Venatorum Regionum in Cuninghame*"* being or, three hunting horns *VERT*, and of the latter *AR* three hunting horns *SA*. The earliest example of these bearings now extant is to be found at Melrose Abbey, where on a shield carved at the base of a now ruined niche on the fifth buttress from the south transept, are sculptured the arms of Abbot Andrew Hunter.†



* Records of the Lyon Office, also "*Heraldic Collections*," by Mr Thomas Crawford, in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

† The woodcut copied from photograph and casts, as well as the description of the armorial bearings of Abbot Hunter, are taken from a very interesting article on Melrose Abbey, by John Alex. Smith, M.D., published in the "*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*," (Sessions 1854-5 to 1856-7) Vol. ii., p. 170.

These consist of two Abbots' crosiers in saltire, with a stringed hunting horn below the heads of the crosiers on each side, and what appears to have been overlooked, possibly from the decaying surface of the stone, one also in base. It also displays a rose in the chief middle point, and a mason's mallet, *Scottice*, "mell," on the base point of the shield; a device for the name of Melrose; his initials (A. M.) are on the shield, one on each side below the hunting horns, and two draped figures of angels, and not mermaids, as they have been described, carry the shield between them, supporting it with their hands on each side, the raised wings of the angels being distinctly seen running back on the sides of the sculpture, and something like the remains of a crown is placed under the point of the shield, thus supporting it on the buttress below.

This Abbot Andrew Hunter was confessor to James II., and filled many important offices from 1448 to 1460. He held the office of Lord High Treasurer of Scotland from 1449 till 1453.*

Crawfurd, the author of the "Peerage of Scotland," in noticing the rival families, observes† that they are "both repute ancient officers of State." "The family of the south is styled Hunter of Polmood, of whom I have seen nothing, and that in the west is designed Hunter of that Ilk, or of Hunterston, whose writs *I have very carefully perused*. This family, from charters, appears to have had at least a part of the estate they still possess in Cunninghame, while the Morvilles were Lords of that country, as far back as the reign of King Alexander II."

The learned author of the "Historical Notes to Pont," above referred to, endorses Crawfurd's statement in the following words:‡—"This family would appear to have had possession at least of the original territory of Hunter's-toun proper as early as the days of the De Morvilles, and it would

* *Vide* "Morton's Monastic Annals of Teviotdale."

† "Lives of the Officers of the Crown of Scotland," p. 360, Note (c.)

‡ Page 89.

seem at least probable that these lands were originally held in connection with an office relating to the chase in the semi-regal establishment of the district ;” and he truly remarks, in a further notice of the house of Hunterston,* that “it is certainly pleasing to find that this very ancient family have ever continued in possession of this their original little territory through direct hereditary succession down to the present time, a period of perhaps at least eight centuries, whilst most of the principal barons and great landholders under De Morville have long utterly disappeared, and have been forgotten in their wide domains and proud feudal prerogatives.”

The first of the family of whom, as it has been stated, authentic record exists, was Norman Hunter, who lived between A.D. 1080–1165.† Armstrong supposes him to have followed the Norman Conqueror to England, but to have fled from the arbitrary oppressions of his successors, and to have sought shelter in Scotland; but he would rather appear to have been one of the many who, passing over to England subsequent to the Conquest, came northward in the train of David the First, who was then Prince of Cumberland. The marriage of David with Maud, a grand-niece of the Conqueror, led on his accession to the throne to a fresh influx of Anglo-Normans into Scotland, amongst whom was Hugh De Morville, who was appointed High Constable of the Kingdom, and Lord of the Barony of Cuninghame, and the arrival of Norman and of William Venator must have been almost contemporaneous, as the latter appears as one of the witnesses with Hugh de Morville to the inquisition by David, when Prince of Cumbria, of the lands pertaining to the Church of Glasgow, A.D. 1116.‡ The whole of the signatures attached to this document are those of men of high rank and consideration, and with a reciprocity of evidence they establish beyond cavil the distinguished position held at Court by the subscribers.

Nisbet, in treating§ of the antiquity of the family of Hunter,

* “Fullarton’s Memoir of the Family of Eglinton,” p. 149.

† “Notes on Tweeddale,” p. 35.

‡ “Regist. Glasg.,” Vol. i., p. 5.

§ “Heraldry,” Vol. i., p. 325.

makes mention of a charter of King Alexander III. ("Quam in Capella nostra irrevocabile fecimus, anno gratiæ 1271") in which the estate of Mannors, resigned by Nicholas Corbet into the hands of the Crown, is conferred upon William Baddebie (or Bakby), with the exception of such lands as had been granted to Norman Hunter by King Malcolm IV., ("Excepta terra quondam Normani Venatoris quod Rex Malcolmus frater Regis Wilmi. avi nostri ei dedit,") and this document is likewise referred to in the "Haddington Collections."* In his "Remarks on Ragman Roll,"† the same author states that "Aylmar de la Hunter is for certain the Hunters of Arneil, designed of Hunterston and of that Ilk. In an ancient bounding charter of lands it (Arneil) is bounded with 'terris Normani Venatoris,' which is plainly the lands of Arneil-Hunter, sic the lands of Hunterston;" and it appears, therefore, highly probable that this second grant may have been conferred upon him consequent on his appointment to the charge of Royal Forests in the neighbourhood, an office which there exists abundant evidence‡ to prove, became hereditary with his successors, and of which the last mention in a Royal Charter is recorded in a grant by King James V., dated 31st May, 1527, by which the island of Little Cumbrae is conferred on Robert Hunter of Hunterstone and Jonet Montgomerie, his spouse, and their heirs; "of which island and lands, with pertinents, the said Robert and his predecessors were in times past for us and for our predecessors the hereditary keepers."

(Quasquidem insulam et terras cum pertinenciis dictus Robertus et predecessores sui de nobis et predecessoribus nostris in custodia hereditarie prius habuerunt.)§

John Hunter or Venator, the next who appears, is witness,

* Vol. i., p. 576, (in the Advocates' Library.)

† "Heraldry," Vol. ii., Appendix, p. 40.

‡ "Rot. Comp. Scac," No. 217 of 1453 et passim.

§ "Reg. Mag. Sig.," xxi., 63., Jac. v. 14.

together with Gilbert, brother of the Sheriff of Traquhair, to two deeds, the one conveying the lands of Stobbow, and the other the lands of Ingolfhiston, in the reign of Alexander II., and likewise to a deed by Malcolm, the Constable, of the lands of Edulfiston in the reign of Alexander III.*

We have already, in our remarks on the "Ragman Roll, adverted to the Anglo-Norman or Saxon lineage of the great majority of the subscribers to that document who were resident in Ayrshire; and true to his Norman descent, we find Aylmer de la Hunter, of the County of Ayr, one of the "Magnates Scotiæ" who, A.D. 1296, signed the noted submission to Edward I. of England in the question of succession to the Scottish Crown between Bruce and Baliol.† His name appears between those of his neighbours, Robert de Boyvil or Boyle, and Raulf de Eglintoun, ancestors of the noble families who still possess the estates of Kelburne and of Eglintoun, adjoining that of Hunterston.

Thus far as to the origin of the Hunters of Hunterston. Their possessions were formerly far more considerable than at present, much land having been alienated from time to time, more especially by the great-grandfather of the present proprietor. In addition to Hunterston and Campbelton, which alone remain in the family, they possessed Annanhill-Hunter, near Kilmaurs; Langmuir in that parish, and Hielies in Dalry, in the county of Ayr; South Kames in the Great Cumbrae, the King's lands and the Island of Little Cumbrae, the Holy Isle or Lamash, with certain lands on the opposite shore of Arran, in the county of Bute; Meikle Calderwood, in Lanarkshire; and Inshok, Banblane, Muirhouse, Longholls, and Housefield of Brownlands in Forfarshire.

Amongst those descended, or claiming descent, from the parent stock of Hunterston may be named the following:—

* "Regist. Glasg.," Vol. i., pp. 112, 128, 176.

† "Ragman Roll," also, "Nisbet's Heraldry," Vol. ii., Appendix—"Remarks on Ragman Roll." P. 40.

1. Hunter, or Orby Hunter, of Croyland Abbey, county Lincoln.
2. Hunter of Restinet, county Forfar.
3. Hunter of Long-Calderwood, county Lanark.
4. Hunter of Kirkland, county Ayr.
5. Hunter of Abbotskill, county Ayr, now of Barjarg, county Dumfries, claiming descent from a younger son of Kentigern, or Mungo Hunter, of whom presently. From this family are descended.—
6. Hunter of Thurston, county Haddington.
7. Hunter of Doonholm, county Ayr.
8. Hunter-Blair (Baronet) of Blairquhan, county Ayr.

During the first eight descents of the Hunters but little is now to be found in addition to that above recorded,—nor, indeed, can the name of the immediate successor of Aylmar de la Hunter with any certainty be affirmed. Many of the earliest charters and documents of the family have been lost in the troublous times of our history in which its members played their part, or have perished owing to carelessness or neglect. Even some of those “*very carefully perused*” by Crawford, as above-mentioned, no longer find a place in the Hunterston charter chest; and but for the record contained in the lands themselves, it would have been impossible to bridge over the chasm thus created with aught more reliable than a theory, more trustworthy than an assertion, or to fill up the breach of forgotten names save but with traditions more or less mythical or legendary. But whilst the parchments have perished, the broad acres of which they told have remained, and they in their integrity dispel all doubts and resolve all difficulties. The next on record is

William Hunter of Arneil, or Ardneil, who obtained a Crown Charter from King Robert II., “for faithful services rendered” to that monarch, of all that land of Arnele which had been held by “Andre Cambell militis,” and had been duly resigned by him. This ancient charter,* which is in excellent preservation, and the fac-simile of which forms the frontispiece of this volume, is the earliest original document now in the possession of the family, and is dated at Stirling

* “Hunterston charter chest”—“Reg. Mag. Sig.” p. 105.

the second day of May, in the fourth year of the King's reign (A.D. 1374), and runs as follows :—

“Robertus dei gratia Rex Scotorum Omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue clericis et laicis salutem.—Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro Willmo Huntar pro fideli servicio suo nobis impenso et impendendo totam illam terram de Arnell cum pertinenciis que fuit Andre Cambell militis et quam idem Andreas non vi aut metu ductus nec errore lapsus sed mera et spontanea voluntate sua nobis per fustum et baculum sursum reddidit pureque et simpliciter resignavit ac totum jus et clameum quod in dicta terra cum pertinenciis habuit seu habere potuit pro se et heredibus suis omnino quietum clamavit in perpetuum Tenend. et Habend. dicto Willmo et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus commoditatibus aysiammentis et iustis pertinenciis quibuscunque ad dictam terram spectantibus seu quocummodo iuste spectare volentibus in futurum libere quiete plenarie integre bene et in pace Reddeddo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris dictus Willmus et heredes sui predicti unum denarium argenti apud dictam terram de Arnele ad festum pentecostes nomine albe firme tantum pro Wardis releviis maritagiis omnibus et aliis serviciis quibuscunque In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte nostre nostrum precessimus apponi Sigillum.—Testibus Venerabile in Christo patre Willmo Episcopo Sancti Andree Johanne primogenito nostro Comite de Carryk Senescalco Scocie Roberto Comite de Fyff et de Meneteth filio nostro dilecto Willmo Comite de Douglas Johanne de Carryk Cancellario Jacobo de Lindesay nepote nostro et Roberto de Erskyne militibus apud Strivelyne secundo die Maij anno Regni nostro quarto.”

It would seem probable that the lands granted to Norman Huntar, and held by his descendants down to Aylmer de la Huntar—whom we have seen was an adherent of John Baliol—were forfeited in the wars of succession either by Aylmer, or, as appears more probable, by his immediate descendant, of whose name, consequently, no record, as we have stated, has been preserved.

Sir Andrew Campbell was doubtless the Knight of Loudon who was Sheriff of Ayr in 1367, and who died in the reign of Robert II.,* and he and his father, Sir Duncan, may have held the estate during the reigns of Robert I. and David II., William Huntar only obtaining reinstatement of the change

* “Pedigree of the Campbells, Earls of Loudoun.” Vol. ii., p. 319. Old Edition.

of dynasty "for faithful services rendered" to King Robert II. It is possible, however, that Sir Andrew Campbell may have held the lands temporarily on a grant of non-entry from the Crown, such being a casualty of ordinary occurrence, the Crown enjoying the privilege of giving away the non-entry or escheat of its vassals.

As the next Laird of Arnele-Huntar on record, paid on his entry, eleven years arrears of blench-duty, duly accounted for in the Exchequer Roll for 1447, in addition to the double fee as entry money, it may be concluded that William Hunter died about the year 1436, and that his successor, whose name has not come down to us, died in the interval between 1436 and 1447, without paying fees on entry; the next laird on record being probably the grandson of the above-named William Hunter.

William Hunter, of Arnele-Huntar, was infeft in his estate prior to 1447, as appears from the subjoined extract from the Exchequer Rolls,* the duplication of the blench-duty of one penny in silver being payable to the Crown on entry only:—

"Idem compotans onerat se, &c. &c. &c. Et de Ild. de albe firme per duplicationem terrarum de Arnele-Huntar per sasinam datam Willo. Hunter de eisdem. Et de Xld. albe firme dietarum terrarum de Arnele-Huntar de undecim annis infra hoc computum."

This compt is dated 26th June, 1447.

He was infeft in Hielies, in the Barony of Dalry, on 5th March, 1452, as appears from a charter by Andw. Lyn of that Ilk, and an instrument following thereon, executed at Irvine on that date, Archibald Craufurd of Pryveke, Alexr. Hunter, and John Hunter being among the witnesses.†

In 1453 he is recorded in the Exchequer Roll‡ as Custos or Hereditary Keeper of the Forest of the Little Cumray, an island which was then a Royal Forest, well stocked with deer and rabbits, and affording pasturage to a certain number of

* "Rot. Comp. Scac.," Vol. iii., p. 454.

† "Hunterston charter chest."

‡ "Rot. Comp. Scac.," No. 217-1453.

cattle. On the erection of the Principality of Scotland by Robert III. in 1404, this island was included in its domains. Munroe, who visited it in 1584, calls it "Cumbray of the Dais, because there is many Dayis intill it;" but they have entirely disappeared, and the remembrance of their existence is not even preserved traditionally in the locality. The rabbits are, however, still extremely numerous, and tend to raise to a very respectable amount the rental of the island.

The salary of the Hereditary Forester was at first twenty shillings per annum, and subsequently two chalders of oats, which was continued to the Earl of Eglintoun on his obtaining possession of the Little Cumbray in 1535, as appears by the following extract from an order by James Colville, Comptroller to the Sheriff of Bute, dated 28th November, 1536:—*

"Schirreff of Bute: Ze sall answer and pay to my Lord of Eglintoun twa chalder of aittis of this last zeir bigane, siclik as ze did to the Lard of Huntersfoun, for Lital Cumray. . . . And giff ze failze hereintill, I haiff ordanit to put ze to the horne, for I haiff ressaut fra the said Erll payment as vse and wont is."

Certain rights of pasturage, and probably other contingent perquisites, were attached to the office. William Hunter died about the year 1454, and was succeeded by his son,

Archibald Hunter of Arnele-Hunter, who not being of age at his father's death, was not infeft in the estate until 1456,† and for the same reason John Hunter above-mentioned obtained, on the death of his brother William, the office of Hereditary Forester, which he retained during the lifetime of his nephew.‡ This John had a son named Archibald, who was appointed Receiver of the salary on his father's account, as is shown by the Roll of 1465.§

Prior to 1462, Archibald Hunter married Margaret Ker, daughter of William Ker, laird of Kersland, as appears from

* Memorials of the Montgomeries, Vol. ii., p. 125.

† Rot. Comp. Scac. Roll 221 of 1456.

‡ Idem. Roll 219 of 1454.

§ Rot. Comp. Scac. No. 255 of 1465–66.

the following Discharge by his cousins, Robert Crawford of Auchinhames, and Archibald Crawford of Pryveke, dated 14th June, 1462* :—

“Be it maide kennyt till all men be thir present letteris, ws Robert Crawford off Auchinhamis, ande Archibalde Crawford off Pryveke, coniuinctly and seuerally, till hafe resawyte and fullely till haffe hade, be the handis off ane vorschippfull man, Vilzame Ker, Larde of Kerislande, in dawry, ane hundreth mark off vsuale mone off the kynric off Scotland, for all and hall the soyme acht till ws be the said Vilzame for the marriage off oure cusynghe Archibalde Huntar, Larde off Ardneill : perteneande till ws, the quhilk forsuth mariage we sellyt and gaffe to the saide Vilzame Ker, to his dochtir Margarete Ker, for the sayde soyme of ane hundreth mark as sayde is ; Off the quhilk forsayde soyme of ane hundreth mark, we halde ws weyll content ande payit, and in all thinge acht for the saide mariage fullely assythyit for euermar ; and the forsayde Vilzame, his ayeris and all vtheris quham it afferis, or may affer, for ws, our ayeris, and all vtheris quhilkis has or may haffe thar off be law or resoun ony interes, quhitelamys be thir oure presente letteris : In witnes off the quhilk thing we the said Robert Crawford and Archibalde Crawford to thir oure present letteris of quhitelame and discharge we haff hungyng oure propir seillis, at Achinhamys, the forten day off the moneth off June the yher off oure Lorde a thousande four hundreth sixty and twa yheris.”

He died prior to 1487, in which year his son,

John Huntar of Huntarstounet† or of that Ilk was infeft in his estate,‡ and paid dues on his sasine in the lands of Almolach (Holy Isle, or Lamlash) and in the office of Hereditary Forester.§

He received his fee of twenty shillings at Custos of the Little Cumbray until 1461, in the compt of which year he is paid “for that time only, as the King receives no advantage from that island.”

Et Joanni Huntar Custodi damarum de Litol Cumray percipien XXs. ut patet in rotulis precedentibus de anno compoti et sub periculo com-

* Eglinton charter chest—Memorials of the Montgomeries, Vol. ii., p. 31.

† So designed in Sasine, 9th April, 1511. The name of the estate having been evidently changed from “Ardneil,” or “Arnele-Huntar,” to “Huntarstoun,” between the years 1462 and 1511.

‡ “Ret. Comp. Seac.” Roll 293 of 1487–88.

§ “Reid's History of Bute,” Note p. 78.

potantis, hac vice duntaxit, ex eo qo. Dominus Rex nichill comodi de eodem Insula percepit XXs.*

The salary was probably restored when King James IV. was in Bute, in 1495, as John Hunter was paid the usual sum in the accounts of 1496,† and the years following.

He married Margaret, daughter of John, Second Lord Cathcart, by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig. On the 13th June, 1505, he produced the charter granted to his ancestor by King Robert II. before the Court of the Itinerating Justices in Ayr, to prove that his lands were held blench of the Crown for payment of one silver penny in full of all duties and services, which holding was duly recognized, and he was exonerated from all other claims.‡

His father-in-law, Lord Cathcart, was one of the witnesses to this writ. He was infeft in the lands of Hielies on the 9th April, 1511.§ He was killed at Flodden on the 9th September, 1513, and was succeeded by his son,

Robert Hunter of Hunterston or of that Ilk, who was a minor at the time his father fell, but who was infeft by John Lyn of that Ilk, as superior of the lands of Hielies, on the 6th May, 1515.|| He married Jonet, daughter of John Montgomerie of Giffen, a branch of the Eglintoun family, and widow of John Craufurd of Craufurdland, between that date and 1522, as he resigned Hielies in the hands of the superior, and was again infeft, along with his wife, in conjunct fee, on the 7th November of that year.¶ During the troublous times consequent upon the Battle of Flodden and the minority of James V., the Royal Forest of the Cumray was overrun by

* "Rot. Comp. Scac." Roll 299 of 1490-91.

† Idem. Roll 308 of 1495-96. *Vide* also "Reid's History of Bute," Note p. 78.

‡ Instrument of above date in the Hunterston charter chest.

§ Ibid.

|| Instrument Hunterston charter chest.

¶ Do. do. do.

those with whom right was might, and the young laird of Hunterston finding himself powerless to prevent their aggressions "without supply or help," seems to have represented the matter to the King, and prayed for assistance, for on this ground the Regent Albany, in the name of the King, granted, on the 28th October, 1525, a charter to Hugh, first Earl of Eglintoun, as "Fiar, Correkair, and suppleair of the ile of Litill Comeray," setting forth, after the customary preamble, that

“ forsumekle as we and our derrest cousing and tutour, Johne Duke of Albany, etc., protectour and governour of oure realme, ar sikerlie aduertist that the ile of Litill Comeray, liand within our baillerie of Cunynghame, and schirefdome of Are is waistit and distroyit be divers personis that slais the dere and cunyugis thair of, and pasturis bestis thairintill maisterfully be way of dede without licence, tollerance, or consent of Robert Huntare of Hunterstoun, foretar of heretage of the said ile the quhilk personis the said Robert may nocht resist, because he is nocht of substance and power without supple and help:—Tharefor we, with advise and consent of our said tutour and governour for reformatioun, gad reule, and sauftie of the said ile in tyme cummyng, hes maid constitut and ordanit, and be thir our letteris, makis, constitutis and ordanis our lomit cousing and counsallour Hew Erle of Eglintoun and his assignais one or mair, our fearis, correkairis and suppleairis of our said ile of Litill Comeray—etc., etc., etc.”*

This charter was to endure until the King was fifteen years of age. Under it "Hunterstoun" appears to have retained certain rights of pasturage; and, on the 31st May, 1527, he procured a charter from the Crown, conferring upon him and his spouse full possession of the island, which, as the text runs, the said Robert and his predecessors held as hereditary keepers of and under the King and his predecessors. "Quasquidem insulam et terras cum pertinenciis dictus Robertus et predecessores sui de nobis et predecessoribus nostris in custodia hereditarie prius habuerunt."† The neighbouring pro-

* Reg. Mag. Sig.—Also, Eglintoun charter chest—*Vide* Memorials of the Montgomeries, Vol. ii., p. 84.

† Eglintoun charter chest and Memorials of the Montgomeries, Vol. ii., p. 105—Reg. Mag. Sig., xxi., 63.

prietors on the mainland appear to have been very anxious to obtain possession of this much-coveted island; and, notwithstanding the above charter, Robert, son and heir of William Lord Sempill, obtained a grant of it in 1532.*

He did not, however, long retain it, for by an instrument dated the 12th November, 1534, King James V. revoked the said grant, and confirmed that formerly made to Robert Hunter of Huntarstoun,† who shortly after sold the island to the Earl of Eglintoun, and made resignation of it in his favour in the hands of King James V., from whom the Earl obtained a charter dated 16th March, 1535,‡—since which time it has continued the property of the Eglintoun family, and has frequently served them as a place of refuge in troublous times.§

On the 8th July, 1527, Robert Hunter, styled in the writ “Lord Hunterstoun,” made over his rights in the Holy Isle, or Island of Lamash, to James Lord Arran, by resignation “ad perpetuam remanentiam.”||

In 1532, he sold to William Wood of Bonnytown the lands of Inshok, Banblane, Muir House, Langholls, Housefield of Brownlands, and pertinents in Barony of Inmirshallow and shire of Forfar—which sale was confirmed by charter of James V. on 15th September of that year.¶

In 1536 he sold the lands of Meikle Calderwood in Lanarkshire, to James, brother of Robert Hamilton of Torrance and Christian Stewart his spouse, which sale was confirmed by James V. by charter dated 1st June, 1536.**

On the 25th February, 1535, he obtained a charter from

* Reg. Mag. Sig., xxiv., 299.

† Eglintoun charter chest—Memorials of the Montgomeries, Vol. ii., p. 121.

‡ Eglintoun charter chest.

§ Memorials of the Montgomeries, Vol. i., p. 18.

|| Vide “Reid’s History of Bute,” p. 62.

¶ Rot. Mag. Sig., xxiv., 259; xxvi., 263.

** Idem, xxv., 303.

Hugh first Earl of Eglintoun, of the lands of Annanhill, lying within the Lordship of Roberton and bailliary of Cuninghame, followed by a charter of confirmation by James V., dated 16th March following, and again by royal charter on 1st January, 1541.*

In 1535 he acquired from William Cuninghame, Lord Feuar of the Earldom of Glencairn and Lordship of Kilmaurs, the lands of Campbeltown, as appears by charter of sale dated 10th November, and charter confirming the same by James V. of 29th December of the same year.† It would appear that he suffered from ill health, as he was not present at the Walpynshawing of Cuninghame held at Irvine on the 15th October, 1532; the roll bearing record, "The Lard of Huntar and all his tenandis absent;" and this supposition is further borne out by the license granted on 24th October, 1542, by James V. to the said Robert and to William Montgomerie of the Stane, to remain at home from the war on account of their being "vaik and tender of complectioun, and trublit with seeknes and infirmite, and may nocht travell without grete danger of thair lyvis,"‡ etc., etc. "Dischargeing all our lieutennentis and all vtheris oure officiaris present and to cum, and thare deputis and schireffis in that part, of all calling, vnlawing, proceeding, attaching, arreisting, trubling, or intro-metting with the saidis Maister William Montgomery and Robert Huntar, thair landis or guidis tharefore, and of thair offices in that part, be thir presentis foreuir: Prouiding alwayis that the saidis Maister William and Robert send thair eldest sonnys, with thair men, tennentis, and seruandis, to this our oist and weiris, and all vtheris our oistus and weiris, to do ws seruice tharein."

The latest deed in which his name occurs is an instrument of sasine in favour of his son Kentigern Huntar in fee and

* Hunterston charter chest, and Reg. Mag. Sig., xxviii., 215.

† Idem, Idem, xxv., 265.

‡ Eglintoun charter chest—Memorials of the Montgomeries, Vol. ii., p. 12.7

heritage, and Robert Hunter, and Jonet Montgomerie, his wife, in life-rent of the lands of Campbeltoun, dated 25th May, 1542, and he died prior to 1546 :—

His daughter Isobel married John Crauford of Giffordland, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie, 1547.

His wife, Jonet Montgomerie, "Lady Hunterstoun," died in 1547, as appears by a notarial instrument of the 27th January, 1548.*

He was succeeded by his son,

Kentigern, or *Mungo Hunter* of Hunterstoun or of that Ilk, who married Marion, daughter of James Hamilton of Torrance, county of Lanark, and with her was infeft in Easter Arneil on 1st August, 1537,† during his father's life time. He succeeded his father in 1546, as appears from an instrument of sasine of the 8th May of that year, and in the same year would seem to have been present with "Our Soverane Ladyis oist and army convenit at Dumbartane the xi. day of July, for asseging of the Castle thereof," as the Register of the Privy Seal‡ contains a grant made to him of "all gudis moveable quhilk pertinit to William Finlay in Dalry, and Alexander Finlay, younger, and now pertening to our Soverane Lady, be resoune of Eschete throw thair tresonable remaining and abyding at hame fra our Soverane Ladyis oist and army," etc., etc., etc. He "died at the faith and peace of Queen Mary under her standard at the battle of Pinkiescleuth," 10th September, 1547, as appears by instruments of sasine of 8th November, 1548, and of 5th November, 1594,§ leaving two sons :—

1. Robert, who succeeded him.

2. John, who married Janet Lindsay, as is set forth in the Commissary Records of Glasgow, where there are many entries in February and March, 1590, and on 25th March, 1591, regarding two actions at the instance of John Hunter, tenant of half the lands of Wester Dalquhorne, tutor of Hunterstoun, against John Spreul of Coldoun. He is also named in the Register of

* Hunterston charter chest.

† Do. do.

‡ Vol. xx., fol. 35.

§ Hunterston charter chest.

Decree of the Lords of Session,* 24th December, 1593, where there occurs a protestation for Robert, Master of Eglintoun, and Hew Montgomerie of Hesilhead, against "John Hunter, tutor of Hunterstoun, for not insisting in summons at the instance of Robert Hunter, son and apperand air to umgle Robert Hunter of Hunterstoun; the said John Hunter, tutor of Hunter, his father's brother, and Patrick Craufurd of Auchinames, his mother's brother, and nearest of kin to the said Robert Hunter, against the said Robert, Master of Eglintoun, and Hew Montgomerie, charging them to haif comperit before the lords," etc., etc., etc. He is repeatedly named in the said Decree in the action against him instituted by Robert Hunter of Hunterstoun, and his curators, and in the proceedings following thereupon, from 1594 to 1596. In the same Register of Decrees Marion Hamilton is named as his mother,† and Robert Hunter is called his son.‡ In all these very voluminous proceedings, and in the numerous documents of the period, no mention is made of James Hunter, who married Janet Neil, the ancestor of the Abbotshill family, who, as Robertson affirms,§ "*is supposed to have been a younger son of Mungo Hunter of Hunterstoun, who, in 1547, was killed at the battle of Pinkie,*" and from whom, according to Burke, more than one family of the name are descended.

Marion Hamilton, widow of the deceased laird, was living in 1594, when she offers to prove before the Lords of Session that she has been in possession of the tower, fortalice and manor place of Hunterston for upwards of 48 years.||

Robert Hunter of Hunterstoun or of that Ilk, eldest son of the deceased Kentigern Hunter, was but an infant when he succeeded; he was served heir to his father in the lands of Campbelton on 2d October, 1548,¶ "*which had been in non-entry for one year in the hands of the Steward of Scotland.*"

In 1551 he held as a tenant the Isle of Lamash, or Holy Isle, sold by his grandfather to the Earl of Arran, as is shewn by a precept of James Duke of Chatelherault, dated 24th April of that year;** and he was infeft in certain lands within the lordship of Craufurdland in April 1551;†† and in the

* Vol. cxlv., fol. 46.

† Vol. clviii., fol. 293. 27th Nov. 1595.

‡ Idem, fol. 296. 29th Dec. 1595.

§ Vol. iii., p. 335.

|| Register of Decrees, Vol. clv., fol. 49.

¶ Instrument of Sasine—Hunterston charter chest.

** Register of Decrees, Vol. clviii., fol. 359.

†† Register of Decrees, Vol. clviii., fol. 359.

lands of Annanhill, "which had been twenty years and one term in non-entry," on 6th November, 1567. He held, also, certain lands in Knockintiber, sold to his father by Charles Mowat of Busbie, 24th July, 1571;* and a rent of twenty merks yearly out of the lands of Kilcasche, sold by John Blair of that ilk, 20th November, 1569.

He was one of those Ayrshire gentlemen who subscribed the Principal Band in defence of the reformed religion on 4th September, 1562.† On the 29th November, 1578, he obtained a Crown Charter from James VI. of Southcames, now the new town of Milport, with adjoining Red Farlane Rocks in the island of Great Cumbræ, which his ancestors probably held as rentallers, or Crown tenants.‡

He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Craufurd of Auchinames, by Mareon, daughter of Sir John Montgomerie of Hesselhead, great grandson of Alexander, first Lord Montgomerie, and he died in 1580.

His widow married John Stewart, burgess of Glasgow, and they were both living on 6th July, 1597, as appears by decret of the Court of Session.§ Robert Hunter had by his wife, Margaret Craufurd, two sons and three daughters, viz. :—

1. Robert, who succeeded him.
2. Francis, who died young.
1. Jean, married, first, Rev. Robert Cunninghame, minister of Barnwell, to whom she had two daughters—
 1. Jean, who married Patrick Hunter, and of whom afterwards.
 2. Catherine, married Robert Cunninghame of Auchinharvie, and died prior to the year 1613.
 second, before the year 1608, Rev. Alexander Scrymgeour, minister at Irvine, who died prior to May, 1617, as appears in a confirmation of that date in Commissary Records of Glasgow. She was living 30th June, 1624, as appears by a disposition of that date in Hunterston charter chest.
2. Katherine, married, first, Hugh Garven of Irvine, who died 29th June, 1607; and second, to the above-named Robert Cunning-

* Idem.

† Memorials of the Montgomeries, Vol. ii., p. 193.

‡ Reg. Mag. Sig., xxxv., 14.

§ Vol. clxxviii., fol. 81; and Vol. clxxvi.

hame of Auchinharvie, on May 4, 1616, on which day her brother, the Laird, executed a precept infetting her and her son, Ninian Garven, in the lands of Hielies.*

3. Marion, married Robert Peibles, one of the Baillies of Irvine, descended from a family of considerable respectability, and possessed of the estate of Broomlands, subsequently acquired by George, second son of Hugh Montgomerie of Stane. He died on 16th September, 1605, as appears by his testament, in which "He nominat Mareoun Huntar, his spouse, his onlie executrix, and . . . recomendis his wyf and barnes and thair effairis to the rycht honorabill personnes following, to fortiffie and assist thame in all thair actiounes and causes, and to saif and preserve thame fra the injurie of sic as wald do thame wrang, viz.:—Robert Huntar of Huntarstoun; Hew Montgomerie of Aikenheid; Johne Peblis of Brumlandis; Johne Peblis of Knockgerhill; and Mr Allexander Scrymgeour, minister at Irvine."

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Huntar of Huntarston or of that Ilk, who was not then of age, and who was placed under charge of his uncle John, as tutor at law, as above stated, his curators being Robert, Master of Eglintoun, Hugh Montgomerie of Braidstane, John Stewart, Sheriff of Bute, Thomas Nevin, younger of Monkredding, John Craufurd of Craufurdland, and Robert Fergushill of that Ilk, styled "his kinsman" in a deed of 4th May, 1616.†

He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Peibles of Broomlands, by Marioun, daughter of John Montgomerie of Hessilhead, a cadet of the Eglintoun family, by Margaret, daughter of John Fraser of Knock.

Conjunctly with his wife, he received a Royal charter of South Cames in Bute, 20th July, 1580;‡ and on 5th April, 1609, a royal charter of Arneil-Huntar, "with tower, fortalice, manor place, gardens, and their pertinents," and of Campbelton, Annanhill-Huntar, and South Cames.§

In 1609 a somewhat serious difference arose between the

* Hunterston charter chest.

† Do. do.

‡ Reg. Mag. Sig., xl., 39.

§ Idem xlv., 287., and Hunterston charter chest.

Laird of Hunterston and Sir William Stewart, Captain of Dumbarton Castle, regarding the falcons on the Red Farlane Rocks in the great Cumbræ. A rare breed of these much-prized birds frequented that part of the Red Farlane known as the "Hawk's Nest;" and as this head-land stands on the lands of South Cames, which belonged to Hunterston, the Laird asserted his right to the falcons that bred upon them; but the Governor of Dumbarton Castle disputed this right, and, as representative of the King, claimed them as royal birds, and interdicted the Laird from meddling with them; upon which the latter forthwith took the law and the falcons into his own hands, as is duly recorded in the Privy Council Minutes of 2d February, 1609, in which it is stated that Sir William Stewart, Captain of Dumbarton Castle, complains "that Robert Hunter of Hunterstoun, and Thomas Boyd, Provost of Irvine, had gone to the Isle of Comra, with convocation of the leidges, and tane away all the hawks thereon." The Lords of Secret Council declare, "that all the hawks quhilk bred on ye said isle properly belong to the King, and ocht to be for the cumand of his Majeste, and that the Captane of Dumbartane Castle intromit therewith yeirlic, and deliver the same to his Majeste, and discharges the said Robert Hunter and all vtheris from meddling therewith."

Having no issue, the Laird of Hunterstoun settled his estate on the husband of his niece, Jean Cuninghame, above mentioned, as appears from an instrument of resignation executed by him on the 27th September, 1611, in favour of "Patrick Hunter, son lawful to William Hunter in Beneberrie Yairds, and the heirs of his body procreat between him and Jean Cuninghame, his spouse, dochtor lawful to Jean Hunter, sister german to the said Robert Hunter," reserving only a life-rent for his wife, Margaret Peibles and himself, which destination was confirmed by charter James VI., dated 27th September, 1611.* On the 4th May, 1616, he alienated

* Hunterston charter chest—Reg. Mag. Sig., xlvii., 276.

the lands of Annanhill Hunter to his kinsman, Robert Ferguson or Fergushill, of that Ilk. The charter still exists,* endorsed in the handwriting of the last Laird of Fergushill, "given back to Hunterstoun qu: he bought back the land—to be cancelled." The "Hunterstoun" referred to being Patrick Hunter.

He died in the said month of May, 1616, as shewn by his testament,† "faithfully made and given by Patrick Hunter, now of Hunterston."

His widow, "Margaret Peibles, Lady Hunterstoun," survived him. She is mentioned in the testament of John Tempiltoun in Hिलhouse (one of the Hunterston farms), in the parish of Kilbride, May, 1617, as a "creditor of ferme the said yeir 1617 vii. firlots beir, etc.—mair to hir ane mas of herring pryce lib vis. viii*l*. ;" and again, "Margaret Peblis, Lady Hunterstone, for wairs," appears in the list of debts "awand to the deid" in the testament of Alexander Cunyng-hame, elder, merchant burghess "of Irvine, 1611."‡

The deceased Laird was succeeded by

Patrick Hunter, who was the son of the above mentioned William Hunter, by his wife Marcoun Hamilton, as appears by "testament, etc. vmple Mareoun Hamiltoun in Hunterstoun, qua deceist in the moneth of May, 1616 zeirs, flaythfullie maid and gevin up be Williame Hunter in Binberrie Zairds, hir spous, in name and behalf of Patrick Hunter, onlie lauchful sone to the defunct, executour datine," etc. "James Hunter, sonne to Robert Hunter in Air, George Hunter in Hunter (stoun), Alexander Hunter in Hunterstoun, and Johne Hunter, burghess of Air," are mentioned in this testament.§

He was born about A.D. 1591, and consequently could not have been of age when he married Jean Cunninghame, the heiress of Hunterston, about 1611.

* Idem.

† Commissary Records of Glasgow.

‡ Do. do.

§ Do. do.

He was served heir on the 11th July, 1616, in a Precept of that date by Charles, as Princee and Stewart of Scotland.*

In June, 1630, he sold the lands of South Cames in Cumbræ to Sir Robert Montgomerie, elder of Skelmorlie. After this sale, the small islets called "The Allans," which formed a part and pertinent of this estate, continued to be possessed by the proprietors of Hunterston, although they are not specially reserved or mentioned in the conveyance to the purchaser. In 1634 he repurchased the lands of Annanhill from Robert Ferguson or Fergushill of that Ilk, and obtained a Crown charter from Charles I. on 25th January of that year.† His name occurs, among those of other gentlemen, in the Committee of War for Ayrshire, in the troublous times of 1647.‡

In 1662 we find the Laird of Hunterston fined £600 by one of Middleton's arbitrary acts.

He was present at the nuptials of his grandson, Patrick Hunter, with Marion Cunninghame, on 15th August, 1662, signed the marriage contract,§ and lived to see their children. He died about 1665, aged 74, as appears by two epitaphs, one in Latin and the other in English, which are still preserved. The former is of considerable literary merit, and contains a clever play on the name Venator or Hunter: the latter is quaint and curious, but is too long to allow of aught but a few statistical extracts. The poet laments that—

"Loe heir a cedare lys that seventie-four years stood
By Neptune's strande, spreading his blossoms fair,
Feilding and sheltering Hunters in the Wood,
Bravely out-darringe the cold winter's air."

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* Retours, and Hunterston charter chest.

† Reg. Mag. Sig., liv., 212; and Hunterston charter chest.

‡ Parl. Rec.

§ Hunterston charter chest.

Then, apostrophising "subtile Tyme," who in "Seaventie-four years"

"Hath chased to death this worthie man,"

he tells him triumphantly,

"Yea, in dispyt your long continued chase,
He saw his children's children's children's face."

But he adds mournfully,

"But can we cease to sighe when we doe mynd
How thou repaired our Hunter's ancient towne,
How Judgement, Witt, and Righteousness combined
To make thy grate old age a glorious crowne?"

Patrick Hunter left issue—

1. Robert—entered Glasgow College on 27th July, 1627—who succeeded.
2. Henry, a minister of the Church of Scotland. He was Laureated in the University of Glasgow in 1650, entered the ministry, and settled at Dromore in Ireland. He was ejected by Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down, in 1661, along with sixty co-presbyters, for non-conformity. He visited Scotland occasionally during the persecutions which followed, but kept up a connection with his flock at Dromore, to whom he was ultimately restored in 1670; and he died amongst them unmarried in November, 1673. He was an accomplished scholar, and was doubtless the author of the Latin epitaph above alluded to.
3. Francis, from whom it is supposed that the Hunters of Long Calderwood were descended, and of which family was the eminent physician, Dr Wm. Hunter, who was the son of John Hunter of Long Calderwood, by Agnes Paul, his wife, daughter of Mr Paul, sometime Treasurer of Glasgow, who was born 23d May, 1718, at Easter Kilbride, in Lanarkshire. He died at London, 30th March, 1783; and he bequeathed his valuable museum to the University of Glasgow, at which College he had been educated. His brother, the celebrated John Hunter, who will ever hold a foremost place in the history of science as a surgeon, an anatomist, and a philosopher, was born on the 13th February, 1728. He married Anne Home, daughter of Mr Home, surgeon, of Burgoyne's Regiment of Light Horse, a sister of Sir Everard Home, and the authoress of the words of all the canzonets of Haydn. He died at London, where he had long practised with unrivalled reputation, 16th October, 1793. Their sister, Dorothy, married to Dr James Baillie, professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow, was mother of Dr Baillie, physician to the King, and of Joanna Baillie, the authoress of several works of great merit.

The great-grandson of Archibald, younger brother of John Hunter of Long Calderwood, is William Hunter, M.D., of Woodbank, Largs, late of the Coldstream Guards, who was gazetted to the regiment on the 10th February, 1814, and retired after having been surgeon-major for the last seven years, on the 2d September, 1845. He served with that distinguished corps in the Peninsula, and was present at the sortie by the French from the citadel of Bayonne, where the Coldstreams lost 8 officers and nearly 200 men in killed and wounded. He was present at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, at the capture of Paris, and remained in France with the army of occupation until Nov. 1818, when the regiment returned to England. He married Helen, daughter of the Rev. David Wilkie, and sister of the celebrated David Wilkie, R.A.

Patrick Hunter of Hunterston had likewise by his wife, Jean Cuninghame, two daughters, viz.—

1. . . . married about 1640, to Alexander Cuninghame of Carlung, a cadet of the Glencairn family.
2. Jean, married, about 1653, to David Kennedy of Balmaclannachan and Craig.*

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

Robert Hunter of Hunterston, or of that Ilk, who is designed “younger of Hunterston” in the “Roole of the Remonstrators,” 1650, as well as in a charter dated 19th November, 1658, by Richard, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, in favour of himself and of the heirs of his marriage with his late wife Elizabeth, (daughter of Patrick Craufurd of Auchinames, by his cousin and wife, Jean Craufurd of Corsbie,) in the lands of Hunterston.

He married, secondly, Marion,† eldest daughter of James Cuninghame of Aiket (a descendant of the house of Glencairn), by Euphan, daughter of the Rev. William Russell, minister of Kilbride, as appears by a precept of sasine following the above charter, of the 7th December, 1658. He, with Marion Cuninghame, was infeft, as heir of his father, in

* See Nisbet. Vol. ii., Appendix, p. 41; and Obligation of David Kennedy, in Hunterston charter chest.

† The name of “Mareoun Cuninghame Lady Hunterstoun,” appears in the “Testament of Anna Craufurd Lady Corshill youngare, etc., wha deceast in August, 1649.”

Hielies, in 1669; and his last deed is dated in June, 1674.

By his second marriage he had no issue: by his first he had four sons and one daughter, viz.:—

1. Patrick, his heir.
2. Robert Hunter, A.M., (1643) of Glasgow University, minister of Kilbride, ancestor of the Hunters of Kirkland.
3. James, bred to the bar, who married Margaret Spalding, sister to the Rev. John Spalding, minister at Dreghorn, by whom he had General Robert Hunter, who died Governor of Jamaica in 1734. He married Lady Mary Dalziel, only child of James, fourth Earl of Carnwarth, and widow of John, Lord Hay, colonel of the Scots Greys, second son of John, second Marquis of Tweeddale. His descendants are the Orby Hunters of Croyland Abbey, Lincolnshire.
4. Hugh, who was a physician in Kilmarnock.
1. Jean, who married Rev. John Spalding, minister of Dreghorn.*

He died in December, 1679, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Patrick Hunter of Hunterston, or of that Ilk, whose retour is dated 19th January, 1680, and who married Marion, daughter of John Cuninghame of Langmuir (whose son Alexander is styled of Kerrie Lamont, in the Isle of Bute), by Dorothea Cuninghame, his wife, during the lifetime of his father and of his grandfather, in 1662. By this marriage he acquired the lands of Langmuir. His title to his estate was ratified by King William III. and the estates of Parliament, on the 27th June, 1698, "in consideration of good and faithful services done and performed to his Majesty and his royal progenitors."† He died towards the end of 1699, leaving the following issue:—

1. Patrick, who succeeded.
2. Henry, who was ordained minister of Mearns in 1713, and died in 1733.
3. John.‡
1. Dorothea, married to Henry Cuninghame of Carlung, and had a numerous issue.

* Contract of Marriage, dated 3d November, 1658—Hunterston charter chest.

† Extract of Ratification, in Hunterston charter chest.

‡ Bond of provision of 25th August, 1629, (cancelled) in Hunterston charter chest.

2. Marian, married in 1694 to John Peebles of Crawfield, without issue.
3. Anna, married in 1702 to Alexander Cuninghame of Clogher, county Tyrone.
4. Margaret.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Patrick Hunter of Hunterston, or of that Ilk, who having, at a meeting of gentlemen at Largs on the 1st July, 1689, acknowledged a leaning towards King James VII., would have been treated as a rebel but for the timely interference of *Crawfurd* of Kilbirny, who broke his sword and privately wrote to his father, the Laird of Hunterston as follows:—

KELSOLAND, 2d July, 1689.

Sir,—The kindness I have for you and your family forced me to inform you, with very much trouble, that your son had the misfortune yesterday to own King James's interest, and to quarrel with the gentlemen who were witnesses to it, who urge me mightily to acquaint the publick with it, which I must do for my own safety, if you get it not prevented, being engaged in the service of the jurisdictione; and therefore my best advice to you is, that you would come to the Largs about four o'clock in the afternoon, and to try if you can prevail with the gentlemen that your son be not represented, in which I will do your son all the kindness I can, as I did yesterday, though I was forced to break his sword to prevent his greater danger. Let none know that I have given you this advertisement.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servt.,

KILBIRNY.

He married Marion, eldest daughter of Thomas Crawfurd of Crawfurdsburn, or Cartsburn, on the 5th May, 1704. Hospitable and extravagant, it was not until he had alienated a considerable portion of the estates of the family that he was induced by Lord Glasgow to execute a conveyance of his rents of Hunterston to his eldest son, Patrick, “out of the sincere regard he had for the preservation of his family, with power to him to uplift and employ the samen for the best uses of mentaining and preservation of the memory of the family—reserving to himself to be mentained in the house of

Hunterstoun in bed, board and washing, as the circumstances will allow."

This curious document* is written by David Earl of Glasgow, and subscribed at Kelburn House on the 3d January, 1729. He died on 9th November, 1738, having had issue by Marion Crawford, his wife, five sons and five daughters, viz—

1. Patrick, who predeceased his father in 1732, unmarried.
2. Robert, who succeeded.
3. Thomas.
4. Henry.
5. David, who married Miss Milliken of Port Glasgow, by whom he had Patrick Hunter, merchant in London, from whom is descended Captain Charles Fleming Hunter, 72d Highlanders. Captain Hunter served in the Crimea from June, 1855, including the expedition to Kertch, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and attack of the 18th June. Served through the operations in Central India, and pursuit of the rebel forces under Tantia Topee and Rao Sahib, in 1858-59.
1. Rebecca, who died unmarried.
2. Elizabeth, married to John Hyndman of Lunderston.
3. Marion, married to Hugh Muir.
4. Dorothea, married, firstly, to William Kelso of Hullerhirst, and, secondly, to Hugh Weir of Kirkhall.
5. Margaret, married to Robert Caldwell, descended from a family which settled in the neighbourhood of Larne, county Antrim, during the religious persecutions which raged in Scotland towards the close of the seventeenth century. By her he had, in 1763, a son, Robert, of whom presently.

The Laird of Hunterston was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Robert Hunter of Hunterston, or of that Ilk, who married, in 1762, Janet, daughter of Matthew Aitcheson, by Eleonora, daughter of John McGilchrist of Easter Porsill. Mrs Hunter died in 1787, but her husband survived her some years, dying in 1796, at the patriarchal age of 86. He is thus described by Mr John Fullarton of Overtoun, West Kilbride, in a recent interesting work† from his prolific pen:—

"Mr Hunter succeeded to the estate in a deeply encumbered condi-

* Hunterston charter chest.

† Historical Memoir of the Family of Eglinton, p. 151

tion, at a period too, perhaps, the most depressed and embarrassed which has ever occurred in Scottish affairs; but long ere the close of his life, by singular prudence and economy, he was enabled not only to clear off all encumbrances, but likewise to leave his successors in comparative wealth and independence; and thus he might well be viewed as a second founder of his ancient family. The writer of this brief and imperfect notice, though having been but once, and that at a very early period of life, in the company of this venerable and worthy man, yet the impression of his appearance and manner has hardly in any degree yet faded from memory. . . . He was quite a tall man, yet still pretty erect in gait and movements. Scott's vivid delineation of the Baron of Bradwardine would have been quite applicable to 'Hunterston' at a similar period of life, as doubtless there were other and more important points of agreeance between the individuals. Throughout life Mr Hunter had certainly been of a spare and active habit of body. His visage was long, the forehead being high and narrow, with singularly hollow temples. His hair was of a sandy fair colour, still pretty full, and perfectly free from greyness. In every feeling and habit of mind, the Laird of Hunterston appears to have been a true Scottish baron of the genuine age of baronage. . . . The, as it were, hereditary tenants of his property he would in no wise displace from their original possessions, frequently remarking that most of them, if not all, had held their occupancies from as early a period as he did himself. . . . In politics, as in all else, the baron of Hunterston was unalterably Conservative, or perhaps more properly, Whiggo-Conservative, in the true and legitimate sense of the term; and of course his sympathy and affection were altogether sincerely and honestly in favour of the unfortunate family of Stuart. But he was far too sensible and prudent a man for a moment to conceive it possible that their ideas of religion and government could ever again be tolerated in this country. This venerable and worthy man, the last of his class of Scottish society in this locality—a class perhaps now wholly extinct—died, as before stated, in the spring of 1776."

having had issue by Janet Aitcheson, his wife:—

1. Thomas Orby, } died young.
2. Patrick John. }
1. Eleonora—born 22d October, 1764—who succeeded.
2. Marion.
3. Elizabeth.

Eleonora Hunter heiress of Hunterston, was served as heiress in general to her father on 28th April, 1796, and in the May following married her cousin, Robert Caldwell above-named, who assumed the name of Hunter in addition to his own. He built the present mansion-house of Hunterston, and greatly improved the estate. He died on the 22d August.

1826, and his wife on 24th December, 1851. Their family consisted of—

1. Robert, who succeeded.
2. Patrick, died in 1826.
3. Norman, died in 1836.
1. Eleonara, died in 1833.
2. Marion Crawford, died in 1830.
3. Margaret.
4. Janet.

Robert Hunter of Hunterston, or of that Ilk, the present proprietor of Hunterston, and the representative of that ancient house, is a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Ayr. He married on the 23d day of November, 1836, Christian Macknight, eldest daughter of William Macknight Craufurd of Cartsburn, (cadet of Jordanhill, and descended from the distinguished family of Kilbirnie), by Jane, second daughter of John Crawford of Broadfield, county of Renfrew, by whom he has issue:—

1. Jane, married, 8th July, 1863, to Lieut-Colonel Gould Weston, of a family of that name settled for several generations in Dorsetshire—(Lane House, now in the possession of W. H. P. Weston of Wolverton, having been acquired by Henry Weston, the great-great-great grandfather of Lieut.-Colonel Weston, in 1699)—but whose ancestors were seated at Weston-subter-Luzers, county of Stafford, in the reign of Henry II.* The issue of this marriage is—
Aylmer Gould, born 23d September 1864,
2. Eleonora.

Arms.—It appears from the records of the Lyon offices that the ancient bearings of this family, as undermentioned, were varied at comparatively modern dates; for at and prior to the commencement of the seventeenth century they were emblazoned—*vert*; three dogs of chase, *argent*; on a chief of the second, three hunting horns of the first, bandressit, *gules*; and were thus borne until a recent period; when, on petition, the Lord Lyon “ratified, maintained, and confirmed”

* *Vide* “Westonorum antiquissimæ et equestris Familiæ Genealogia,” by William Segar, Garter King at Arms, A.D. 1632 (M.S. British Museum). Also, Erdeswick’s History of Staffordshire, p. 164.

the original arms of Hunter, “*Præfectus venatorum regionum in Cuninghame*,” and caused due record to be made in the Register of Arms of the following ensigns armorial:—

ARMS.—*Or*, three hunting horns, *vert*, garnished and stringed, *gules*.

CREST.—A greyhound sejant proper, gorged with an antique crown, *or*.

SUPPORTERS.—Two greyhounds proper, gorged with antique crowns, *or*.

MOTTO.—“*Cursum Perficio*.”

NOTE.—We are indebted to Mr Hunter of Hunterston, not only for the ready access which he has afforded to the ancient and valuable records contained in his ample charter chest, but for the references and materials which he has supplied for the subjoined outline of the services of his son-in-law, Lieut.-Colonel Weston.

Lieut.-Colonel Weston, after completing his education at the Military College of Addiscombe, entered the Indian army in 1840, and for the greater portion of his service was attached to the staff of the Bengal Presidency. He was for some years on diplomatic employ at the court of Oude, under Sir William Sleeman and Sir James Outram, and from 1849, to the mutiny of the native army in 1857, was in sole charge of the operations for the extirpation of the atrocious bands of Thugs (professional stranglers and poisoners) and Decoits (gang robbers) which infested that kingdom. He repeatedly received the thanks of his official superiors for the success which attended his exertions; and Sir William Sleeman, in his report on the state of crime in Oude,* records that there were “not one-tenth of the noted freebooters at large and at work in Oude that existed when Captain Weston first took charge of his office in 1849, and that this diminution was mainly owing to the ability and energy displayed by him.”†

He was in political charge, and vested with special powers, at the capture of the Durriabad forts in Oude, in March and

* No 3448 of 19th December, 1853.

† Vide also Sleeman's *Journey through Oude* (Bently, London, 1858), Vol. i. pp. 100, 318, 333.

April, 1850,* for which he received the thanks of Government, and was appointed an assistant to the Resident at Lucknow: and his services in the diplomatic department gained, amongst other abundant testimony, most flattering acknowledgment in Sir William Sleeman's despatch† to the Governor-General of India, Lord Dalhousie, and in the special report made by the Resident at the court of Oude to the Governor-General, dated 11th September, 1854.‡

In 1854 Captain Weston rejoined his regiment, under orders for service in Pegu, and was employed for some months on detached command on the extreme northern frontier of that province, to the eastward of the Irrawaddy, which had been devastated, and was overrun by predatory bands of Burmese, whose incursions across the border were incessant. The sickness and mortality amongst the men and horses of Captain Weston's detachment of infantry and irregular cavalry, exposed to constant duty amidst the pestilential exhalations of these forests and jungles during the whole of the rainy season, was unusually severe; and but few lived to leave Pegu eventually on the relief of the regiment.

Towards the close of that year, however, Captain Weston was recalled to India to resume his duties on the Political Staff, and in that capacity was present at the memorable interview between the last King of Oude and the British Resident, so graphically described by Kaye,§ when, on the 4th February, 1856, Outram announced to Wajid Ullee Shah that his kingdom had passed from him.

On the annexation of Oude, in 1856, he was appointed to the organization and command of the Military Police, a force armed and modeled on the system of the Irish Constabulary, and consisting of 1000 Cavalry and three regiments of In-

* Vide also Sleeman's Oude, Vol. i., p. 43. and Vol. ii., pp. 340, and 341.

† No. 3056 of 10th November, 1853.

‡ Vide also Sleeman's Oude, vol. ii., pp. 421 to 424.

§ History of the Sepoy War in India, p. 150.

fantry, under the command of European officers, and which performed good service in the newly acquired province until the commencement of the Indian mutiny.

We learn from Captain Hutchinson's narrative* that, at the outbreak of the insurrection in 1857, Captain Weston was detached by Sir Henry Lawrence to Mullebad, for the purpose of restoring confidence and order to that district then in open armed revolt. "His escort consisted of one company of that 7th Regiment so lately in mutiny at Moosa Bagh, and some Mounted Police;" and Captain Hutchinson adds, that "nothing but the bold determined firmness of Captain Weston overawed the 3000 fanatic wretches who surrounded him."

"Captain Weston's Daring Act," on the occasion of the mutiny of the Military Police is recorded at length by Rees,† in his vivid history of the siege of Lucknow, and its details afford abundant "proof of the respect and affection with which this officer inspired his men even at a time when they showed themselves ingrates and rebels, and were in the act of throwing off the authority which they had hitherto acknowledged." Prior to the commencement of the siege of the Lucknow Residency, Captain Weston was appointed by Sir Henry Lawrence to the command of an outpost, which he held without a day's intermission from the 30th June to the evacuation of the garrison on 22d November, 1857. The fire to which the British force was exposed may be estimated from the fact that the strength of this outpost was kept up to forty-five of all ranks, vacancies being supplied from the reserve, and that its total loss during the siege amounted to fifteen killed, and thirty wounded,—that is, by a remarkable coincidence, tantamount to the original strength of the outpost.‡

* Narrative of the Mutiny in Oude, published by authority of Government, pp. 55 to 59.

† Rees' personal narrative of the siege of Lucknow, pp. 54 to 56, and 60 and 61.

‡ The authoress of a Lady's Diary of the siege of Lucknow (p. 157), states that the killed and wounded at this outpost amounted to 47, but in this number are included two non-combatants, viz., a native woman killed and a child wounded.

On the evacuation of the Residency of Lucknow, Captain Weston volunteered, and was one of the few officers of the "Old Garrison" who remained at Alum Bagh. He was appointed to the Staff of Major-General Sir James Outram in command of the force before Lucknow, and was made Chief of the Intelligence Department. He was present at the whole of the engagements at Alum Bagh, where for many weeks Outram with his little force kept at bay the vast army of mutineers and rebels assembled at and around the capital, and he was engaged throughout the subsequent operations on the final advance of the army under the Commander-in-Chief, leading to the capture of Lucknow on the 16th March, 1858.

His name having been inadvertently omitted in the celebrated despatch of Sir John Inglis of the 26th September, 1857,* the erratum was brought by Sir John Inglis to the notice of Government, and was rectified in General Orders No. 1546 of 1858; and in the "Roll of Officers deemed deserving of honourable mention," which was attached to Sir James Outram's despatch to the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the capture of Lucknow,† the Major-General records that Captain Weston "displayed much spirit and gallantry on several occasions, and his services were of much use to me."

The subjoined letter was addressed to Captain Weston by "the Bayard of the Indian Army" on his giving up the command of his Division, on the re-occupation of Lucknow, and is dated—

LUCKNOW, 2nd April, 1858.

MY DEAR WESTON,—I cannot leave without writing a few lines to tell you how grateful I am to you for the zealous, able and valuable services you have rendered me, both at Alum Bagh and since the re-occupation of the city, as well as during our late military operations. I sincerely trust that you will continue to enjoy many opportunities of distinction, and I feel assured that opportunity is all you require. God bless you my dear Weston.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed)

J. OUTRAM.

TO CAPTAIN WESTON, etc., etc., etc.

* Published in Government Gazette of 15th November, 1857.

† Published in General Order Extraordinary of the Governor General, No 54 of 1858.

He received his Brevet majority for the "Defence of Lucknow," and has a medal and two clasps.

BUNTINE OF KILBRIDE.

The property of Kilbride, along with Ardneill or Portincross, was conferred upon Sir Robert Boyd, by Robert the Bruce in 1306, and it continued in the possession of the Kilmarnock family until the latter part of the eighteenth century. Law Castle, a stately tower, whose ruins still exist in a pretty entire state, was one of the residences of the noble and respected house of Boyd. In 1670, William, third Earl of Kilmarnock, alienated this property, along with the lands of Drummilling and Boydston, to

Major Hugh Buntine, who, it is said, acquired both reputation and money in the Parliamentary Wars. From his armorial bearings, which were, argent, three Buntens birds proper, and on a chief, azure, a sword fessways of the first, hilted and pommelled or—crest, an arm, grasping a sword—motto, *Fortiter et Fide*—it has been supposed that he was descended of the Buntines of Ardoch. Be this as it may, it is evident that his ancestors were connected with the immediate locality in which he in after life chiefly resided. For example, a "*Wm. Buntein, servitour to the Earl of Eglintoun,*" occurs as a creditor in the testament of Janet Rodger in Kilwynning, who died in December, 1620; and the death apparently of the same William Buntein took place six years afterwards. His testament is called "the Testament of William Buntein in Kilwynning, who deceast October 1626." That Major Hugh Buntine was the son or a near relative of this William Buntein is more than probable from what is known of his history. It seems likely, presuming that his father, or other near relative, was servitour to the Earl of Eglintoun, that he

first joined the army, in the great civil war, under the banner of the Earl of Eglintoun, or of his son, Lord Montgomerie.

Robertson, who wrote from family information, states that "Major Buntine was a man of great respectability, and enjoyed a high reputation in the Parliamentary armies during the civil wars. He distinguished himself, in particular, in the battle of Philiphaugh, where, on the 13th of September, 1645, General David Lesly annihilated the army of Montrose, till then deemed to be invincible. Cromwell had a high opinion of Major Buntine's talents, and appointed him to be Muster-Master of Horse in Scotland: a situation in which it is believed he acquired a considerable part of his fortune. He built a large house in Kilwinning in 1681, and spent the latter part of his life in it.

"During his residence in Kilwinning, he was appointed one of the trustees on the Eglintoun estate, which, from the troubles of the preceding times, had become very much embarrassed. At one time it was in contemplation to sell part of the lands in order to pay off the debt; but this resolution was successfully opposed by Major Buntine, who suggested such judicious arrangements, founded on the basis of strict economy, that the incumbrances were gradually extinguished, leaving the estate entire. This good service was gratefully acknowledged by the Eglintoun family, who ever afterwards kept up an intercourse, on the most friendly footing, with Major Buntine and his relatives the Baillies.

"Previous to this he had acquired the lands of Kilbride, from William the first Earl of Kilmarnock, in the year 1670, and took out a crown charter in the following year—disjoining these lands from the lordship of Boyd, and erecting them into a free barony, to be called, in all time coming, the Barony of Kilbride, and which he assumed as his own designation, and under which title he appears several times as a Commissioner of Supply for the County of Ayr, towards the latter end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries. He had also a share in the troubles of the times, during the reign

of Charles II. This, indeed, from the party he adhered to in the civil wars, was what might have been expected; but he managed his matters so cautiously as to come off with little loss.

Major Buntine disposed the Barony of Kilbride to his nephew, William Baillie of Monkton, in 1714, shortly after which period it is supposed he died. In politics the Major was highly patriotic, and at the Union in 1707 he is said to have declaimed against that measure in no ordinary terms.

HUNTER OF KIRKLAND.

The first of this family was,

Robert Hunter, second son of Robert Hunter of Hunterston, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Craufurd of Auchinames. He studied for the ministry, and was placed at Kilbryde before 1688. He bought the lands of Kirkland from Craufurd of Craufurdland, his wife's uncle, in 1686. He married, in 1675, Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton of Grange, near Kilmarnock, and had issue. His descendants held the property until recently. It is now possessed by R. Logan, Esq.

Kirkland House is in the village of Kilbride.

SIMMONS OF KIRKTOUNHALL.

Kirktonhall is a small property adjoining the village of West Kilbride. The name is obviously derived from the situation of the dwelling-house—which is comparatively of recent construction—near to the street of the *Kirkton*. The house, as well as the property, derive interest from the fact of

their having at one time belonged to Professor Simson of Glasgow, the celebrated restorer of Euclid. The progenitors of this eminent individual are said to have resided from time immemorial at the *toun*, or farm, of North Thirdpart, on the estate of Ardneil. The first of the Simsons of Kirkcounhall mentioned in the writs of the property, however, was

Robert Simson of Kirkcounhall. Upon a tombstone in the churchyard of Kilbride, dated 1695, he is designed "writer in Kilbryde." In the year 1660, he built the house called Kirkcounhall. Who he married does not appear, but her initials, "M. W.," are recorded on the tombstone, as well as on a sun dial, designed by Dr Simson, the remains of which still exist in the garden of Kirkcounhall. From an entry in the parish Register of Kilbride, it would appear that his son had succeeded to the property in or prior to the year 1725.

John Simson of Kirkcounhall, there is reason to suppose, was a younger son of the family, and that, about the above date, he succeeded an *elder* brother, who had then died without issue. He was regularly bred a merchant in Glasgow, and became a member of the merchant House in 1683, the date of his burgess ticket. About the year 1685, he married Agnes, daughter of the Rev. Patrick Simpson, minister of Renfrew. By this lady he had the extraordinary family of seventeen sons, without any daughters. Only six of them, however, came to manhood :—

1. Robert, the celebrated professor, and successor to his property.
2. Patrick, who was educated for the church, and afterwards settled minister at Coventry, in England.
3. Thomas Simson, M.D., Professor of Medicine in the College of St Andrews, known by several professional works. He married, about 1724, a daughter of Sir John Preston of Prestonhall, in the county of Fife,* by whom he had four sons and two daughters.
4. John Simson, writer in Edinburgh, who afterwards became Chamberlain to the Lord Elphinston. Married, and had issue.
5. Matthew Simson, a merchant in Glasgow, where he resided, and died 20th November, 1769. Married and had issue.
6. William Simson, the youngest of the six sons, went to sea and obtained the command of a merchant vessel. Died unmarried.

* Sir John was forfeited in 1715.

John Simson of Kirktownhall acquired the lands of Knockeward, in the parish of Ardrossan, from William Mure of Caldwell, in 1713. He died, as appears from the Session Records of Kilbride, in the spring of 1731, and was succeeded in the property of Kirktownhall by his eldest son,

Robert Simson, M.D., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow, who, March 14, 1732, obtained a precept of *Clare Constat* of the “fifty shilling land of the five pound land of Overtoun, formerly called the south and east quarters, with the mansion-house, &c., of the same, now passing by the name of Kirktownhall.”* Dr Simson was born on the 14th of October, O.S., 1687. His career as a scholar, and the ability with which he filled the Mathematical Chair of the College of Glasgow for a period of fifty-eight years, are too well known to require repetition here.† Dr Simson died at Glasgow in his 81st year, in the month of October, 1768, and was interred in the Blackfriars’ burying-ground, where a marble tablet is placed in the wall to his memory. He was never married, and his valuable collection of mathematical works were left as a legacy to the College of Glasgow. He was succeeded in the property of Kirktownhall by

“*Robert Simson*, eldest, or only son of his nephew, Dr Robert Simson, physician in Coventry.” Mr Simson, the direct representative of the family, was educated at Oxford, and entered from thence into the army. He was an officer in the 9th Light Dragoons, and subsequently in the 2d Regiment of Foot; but he ultimately returned to Oxford, where he obtained the degree of LL.B., and entering into holy orders, became vicar of St. Michael’s in Coventry, to which living he was presented by the late distinguished statesman William Pitt. He married Miss Tandy, an English lady.

Arms, in the possession of a descendant of the family—Argent, on a chief vert, three crescents of the first.

* Title-deeds of the property.

† See an “Account of the Life and Writings of Dr Simson, by the Rev. Wm. Trail, LL.D.” &c. 4to. London. 1812.

Crest—A Fraise, argent, allusive to the descent of the name Simson from the Frasers, as is generally held.

Motto—Semper virens.

The property of Kirktonhall was purchased by Captain Ritchie from the representative of Professor Robert Simson in 1789. Captain Ritchie was succeeded by Francis Caldwell Ritchie, Esq., his nephew.

Tarbet.—The Rosses of the barony of Tarbet were a branch of the once powerful family of that name, who held large possessions in Cuninghame, under the Baliols, and in whose reverses the most of them participated. The Rosses of Tarbet, a property extending to about 500 acres, however, continued in possession of it until the year 1450,* when they alienated it to their namesake, Ross of Hawkhead. It belongs now to the Earl of Eglintoun.

Orchard, on which stands Law Tower, one of the seats of the Kilmarnock family, derived its name, no doubt, from its actually having been the orchard belonging to that great mansion. It is supposed by Robertson that the tower was erected about the year 1648, when Thomas, the Muster of Boyd, married the Princess Mary, sister to James III., and was then created Earl of Arran. It is so far certain, that there is a charter on record, dated the 14th October, 1482, of the lands of Kilbride, Dalry, Nodesdale, Kilmarnock, &c., to that Princess, in liferent, and to her son, James Lord Boyd, in fee; on none of which places was there a house equal in magnificence to this, or so suitable for a lady of her rank." It is a stately fabric, well lighted, one of the sides containing eight windows; and in evidence of its comparatively modern con-

* History of Renfrewshire.

struction, it is furnished with gun-ports in its lower story. This pleasant little property was acquired by Robert Boyd of Dykehead, in 1759, from the Misses Baillie, whose predecessor, William Baillie, acquired the whole barony of Kilbride from Major Buntine, in 1714. Robert Boyd, the purchaser was succeeded in Orchard by his son, Thomas Boyd of Orchard, who, dying without male heirs, it fell to his two daughters.

Springside.—This property formed part of the barony of Kilbride belonging to *Baillie of Monkton*,* and was purchased by Alexander Ferry, merchant in Knockward, from Mrs Philedelphia and Mrs Mary Baillie, his representatives, in 1759—(Mr Baillie of Monkton had purchased deeply in the borrowed stock of the South Sea Company, and, consequent on the ruin of that scheme, his lands had to be sold by his creditors through the above ladies). Alexander Ferry, soon after his purchase, improved and embellished the lands (which were called Underhill and Fauld), and built a mansion-house, which he named Springside. He married about 1750 Helen M'Bride, eldest daughter of Hugh M'Bride, of Baidland. By his second marriage he left two sons, Alexander and Hugh, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Helen,—all of whom died unmarried except Helen, who was married in Springside, 15th Nov. 1802, to Robert Weir of Kirkhall. Mr Ferry died in 1777, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander, who alienated the property on a bond and disposition in security in 1781 to James Ferrie, merchant in Irvine, who sold it to Robert Hyndman, of the family of Lunderston, in 1790, under a special reservation of certain portions of the lands, house, garden, &c., which were life-rented by Alexander Ferry in 1773 to his wife and daughters; and

* There is preserved in Kirkhall a little turned Horn (which contains about half the quantity of a wine glass), which belonged to Baillie of Monkton (when he held the Kilbride property), with which he used to treat his tenants. The Horn then paid its rents with its full in Brandy.

consequent on the death of Mrs Ferry in 1808, the house, garden, and grounds, &c., so reserved, fell to Mrs Hyndman, widow, Jean Boyd, daughter of Thomas Boyd of Orchard. Robert Hyndman was succeeded by his son, John Blair Hyndman, Esq., W.S., of Springside and Burrowland. He never practised the law, but lived at Springside. He died unmarried in 1844, and was succeeded by his sister Elizabeth. She did not enjoy the property long, having died unmarried. She was succeeded by the present proprietor, Henry C. Hyndman, nearest male representative of the Hyndmans of Lunderston and Springside. He married a daughter of George Thomson, merchant in Kilmarnock, and has issue.

PARISH OF KILMARNOCK.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

THE name of the town and parish of Kilmarnock is evidently derived from the church, which “was dedicated to Saint Marnock, a Scottish saint of very early times, who was commemorated on the 25th of October, on which day there was formerly held at Kilmarnock an annual fair, now held on the third Wednesday of October.” The parish is about nine miles in length, and four in breadth. It is bounded on the east by Loudoun; on the north and west by Fenwick and Kilmaurs; and on the south by the river Irvine, which separates the Presbyteries of Ayr and Irvine, and divides the district of Cunninghame from that of Kyle. The parish was originally of much greater extent, comprehending the whole of the parish of Fenwick, which was detached from it in 1641.

The appearance of the parish is that of a rich and highly cultivated country, presenting few rugged or barren spots. It may be considered as a plain, somewhat undulated, the valley of the water of Kilmarnock, running from east to west, alone presenting anything of the picturesque in scenery. There are no lochs or streams of any extent, save that of the Kilmarnock water, in the parish. The soil, as described by a former writer, is strong and rich, “consisting of clay, with a mixture of sand; and near the moors some moss. There are some fine holms along the banks of the Irvine, consisting of sand and fine loam, brought down by the river, and left on its banks by

the floods." On the south and west, the soil is lighter than towards the north. The introduction of tile draining, in 1820, by the Duke of Portland, one of the most extensive proprietors in the parish, has vastly improved the capabilities of the soil; and it may well be said that nowhere has agriculture been carried on with more success than in the parish of Kilmarnock, where a society for promoting the science was established so early as 1792. In the northern part of the parish there are considerable plantations, but few of any consequence towards the south and west.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Kilmarnock, whether of the parish or the town, dates back, no doubt, to an early period; but it does so chiefly in reference to its ecclesiastical history. The site of the church of St Marnock may have been that of a Druidical temple—for it is well known that the early promoters of Christianity everywhere, as well as in this country, judiciously endeavoured to plant the cross in the locality, if not upon the very spot, where the fires of Baal had previously burned. The history of the church of Kilmarnock cannot, however, be traced, with any degree of certainty, before the erection of the monastery of Kilwinning, in the twelfth century, to which it became an appendage. Pont, in his description of Cuninghame, states, that "it was built by the Locartes, lords of it [the barony] and dedicat to a holy man, Mernock, as vitnesess the records of Kilvinin Abbey."*

"The church of Kilwinning," says Chalmers, "belonged of old to the Monastery of Kilwinning. At the Reformation the monks enjoyed, as an income from the tithes of Kilmar-

* It is much to be regretted that the charters of Kilwinning Abbey have either been destroyed or lost.

noek, 347 bolls 2 firlots and 1 peck of meal; 21 bolls 2 firlots, and 1 peck of bear; and £33, 6s. 8d. in money—being the rent of a part of the tithes, which were leased for payment of that sum yearly. The lands which belonged to the church of Kilmarnock passed into lay hands after the Reformation. In 1619, Archbishop Spottiswoode, who was the commendator of Kilwinning, transferred the patronage of the church, with the tithes of Kilmarnock, to Robert Lord Boyd,* who was proprietor of the lordship of Kilmarnock; and he obtained a charter from the king of this property in August, 1619. The patronage continued, at the end of the seventeenth century, in this family. In the eighteenth century, the patronage passed from the Earl of Kilmarnock to the Earl of Glencairn, from whom it was purchased, about the year 1790, by Miss Scott, late Duchess of Portland, to which family the patronage still belongs." In Roman Catholic times the parishioners enjoyed the privilege of electing the parish priest.†

It would be interesting to trace the town from the first plantation of the church of Marnock, on the winding banks of a rivulet, then unpolluted by anything more impure than the floods of winter, but now thick and muddy with the debris of a large population and numerous manufactories. In the absence of all documentary proof, in the earlier stages of its existence, imagination may be allowed to exercise some sway. Besides the church, round which most of our towns, villages, and hamlets have sprung up, there was a mill in early times at Kilmarnock,‡ so that it possessed a combined source of attraction to the surrounding neighbourhood.

* This transfer was originally in the form of a lease, to the effect that Robert, sixth Lord Boyd, had tack and sett of the parsonage teinds and sheaves of the parish of Kilmarnock for nineteen years, from John, Archbishop of Sanct Andrews and Abbot of Kilwinning, for nine score fifteen lbs. 8s. 2d. usuall money of this realme. The lease, which is preserved in the Kilmarnock charter chest, is dated 27th June, 1619. It has the seal of the Abbot of Kilwinning attached to it in excellent preservation.

† Public Instrument of date 1547.

‡ The "Mills of Kilmarnock" are mentioned in the Town Books in 1686.

The mill and the church stood in close proximity, and the town seems gradually to have grown up, clustering round them, or lengthening itself along the various roads or avenues by which they were approached. Kilmarnock had also the advantage of being situated on the great line of road leading from Glasgow to Ayr, and formed a convenient halting-place or stage on the way. The consequence was, that the town, as it began to increase, gradually became elongated out of proportion in the direction of the leading thoroughfare, north and south.

The first recorded attempts at improvement occur in 1702, shortly after the town had obtained a charter of the common good of the burgh from the Earl of Kilmarnock, when it was enacted, evidently with the view of encouraging building that, all feuars were to have liberty to raise stones in any part of the Craigs, they being always first obliged to acquaint the magistrates. In the same year, it appears an act had been passed ordering the streets to be causewayed, one of the minutes running thus: "The Strand, in conformity with the act for causewaying, to be causewayed. The Earl of Kilmarnock, Lairds of Fergushill, Pitcon, and Langlands, together with the *Provost** of Kilmarnock, order the bailies to proceed with the causewaying."

In 1726 a penn or drain was completed in Strand Street, for the sanitary improvement of course of the locality.

In 1733 pumps were first erected at the Cross. The minute ordering this to be done is dated 23d July, where it is also stated, that "Bailie Gilchrist and widow Black having a penn, or the syver, near to the well a good length, the same to be carried on to Kockmarleoche house," &c. But where this house stood we have no knowledge.

In 1735, 11th August, the Tolbooth, then much out of repair, was ordered to be renewed. This building stood at

* We do not find the name of Provost anywhere else mentioned.

the corner of Cheapside, and was bounded by the water of Kilmarnock.

The inhabitants of Kilmarnock have long been famed for their constitutional principles, and properly so, as appears from the council records:—10th Aug. 1714.—The said King George was proclaimed in a most solemn manner. The Earl of Kilmarnock, his bailies and the gentlemen above named,* being present, and the haill inhabitants standing in array at the Cross, the Council-house stair-head covered with carpet, a large bonfire at the Cross, and ringing of the bells, all the royal healths were drank, and several other loyal healths; and the night concluded with the greatest demonstration of joy; and advertisement put into the Gazette thereof, Bailie James Thomson read the proclamation to Robert Paterson, who proclaimed it.

On the death of George I., in 1727, the Earl of Kilmarnock sent an express with the intelligence, ordering the train-bands to be in readiness to proclaim the Prince of Wales as George II.

The Tolbooth had been in a very indifferent state at the time we refer to. It had only one apartment, the “Black Hole,” for the reception of prisoners, male and female, an evil which at length engaged the attention of the Town Council, 27th August, 1737—As “frequently men and women are put in the prison promiscuously, and sundry inconveniences occasioned by there being only one prison, do agree now, in separation of the Tolbooth, that one partition be made therein so as there may be two distinct prisons.”

There had been a clock and bell attached to the Tolbooth at an earlier period than is shown by the town records. The first notice we find of it occurs 2d February, 1730, when Thomas Wallace, gunsmith, is appointed keeper of the clock, and to ring the bell, with a salary of 20 merks, and ten merks more, to be paid by the kirk session. In 1735, when repairs

* We have omitted the names.

were ordered to be made on the Tolbooth, Robert Craig, clockmaker, was commissioned to make a new clock, which he undertook to do for £25 sterling. 17th December, 1744, the bell was ordered to be rung at six o'clock morning, and eight evening.

A considerable impetus was given to the improvement of the town on the acquisition of the lands and superiority of Kilmarnock by the Earl of Glencairn in 1749. For example the following minute: "22d June, 1749.—The Earl of Glencairn, now superior of the burgh, is inclined to purchase the whole grounds within the town's enclosure, at the end of the town, next to his wards, with Barbadoes Green, that he may the better be enabled to extend his poliey and improvements there, which being considered by the Council, and the situation of their right to the same grounds, and burden of the ministers' stipend affecting the same, and the advantage that may acerue to the place by his Lordship being encouraged to resyde in it, they are unanimously of opinion and resolve to do all that lyes in their power to serve his Lordship in the matter, on reasonable terms, and with safety to the town." A committee was appointed to treat with the Earl, then in town, and the following was the result: 22d June, 1749.—The committee met his Lordship.—The present rent of the lands heing £292 Scots, and the stipends payable to the second minister forth thereof, and the town's other lands, being £320 Scots yearly, the said Earl has condescended to relieve the Town Council of the whole stipend in lieu and satisfaction of the price of the lands; which being considered by the Council, and that they reap £28 Scots yearly of benefit by the sale, they unanimously resolve to agree to the terms, giving Barbadoes to the Earl, reserving, however, a feu-right to bleach on the green between the houses and the water, and of access to the wells. Also to uplift and dispose of the annual rent of three thousand five hundred merks Scots, as a part of the said stipend stipulate by the writs thereof to fall into the Town Council's hands when a vacancy happens," &c.

Those acquainted with the locality will have no difficulty in understanding the extent of the ground thus disposed of. Kilmarnock House, the policies of which the Earl wished to improve and extend, had been built, or partly built, by the forfeited Earl of Kilmarnock, as a family residence after the destruction of Dean Castle, the ancient stronghold of the barony.

In 1752 two improvements were suggested, the building of the town bridge—the one, we presume, which still stands, connecting Sandbed with the Strand—and the Green Bridge—lately superseded by a new one. The use of the town quarries were to be given for the erection of both; and in the case of the town bridge the Commissioners of Supply were to be applied to for aid, the old bridge “being inconvenient.” To these schemes the Earl of Glencairn was a liberal subscriber.

The building of the town bridge, however, does not appear to have been carried into effect at that time; for in 1762 we find a minute—March 31—to the effect that the new bridge shall be built on the site of the old—the old having become much injured by the floods; and again, so late as March 1, 1766, the Council resolve to “apply for one hundred pounds from the shire, voted some time ago towards building the bridge, on condition that a parapet should be built, upon the Sandbed dyke, and the flesh-market removed therefrom.—Resolve to build a flesh-market, also a bridge and parapet at flesh-market,” &c

Thus we see that the flesh-market was originally held in the Sandbed, and that the present flesh-market, with the bridge, was built subsequent to 1766.

One of the greatest improvements carried into effect by the Earl of Glencairn was the opening up of the new street between Kilmarnock and Riccarton, together with the square called Glencairn Square, which was done in 1765.

In March, 1770, contributions were entered into to build a bridge at David M’Kean’s steps. Stones were to be allowed

from the town's quarries and winter course, but the bridge was not to be considered a town's bridge. We know not whether this bridge was ever built. In the same year it was projected that a weigh-house should be built, and the subscribers for a bridge at Townhead were allowed at the same time to quarry stones from the town quarries. The weigh-house, however, was not contracted for before the 17th April, 1781, so that the authorities of Kilmarnock in former times could not be accused of doing any thing without due deliberation.

Kilmarnock, as it stands, may be considered quite a modern town; and many of its inhabitants can recollect the formation of what are now the principal streets, as well as the building of most of those shops and other tenements which constitute its acknowledged superiority. The great era of the improvement of Kilmarnock, in point of architecture and the widening of the streets, may be set down as commencing with the beginning of the present century. The old Council-house was taken down, and the new bridge and new Council Rooms built, about the year 1805. The new bridge opened up a new and comparatively spacious passage through the town, which, in the course of some years afterwards, was followed by the opening of Portland and King Streets, taking away from the old and crooked thoroughfares that superabundance of traffic they were so ill capable of sustaining, but of which they had so long possessed the entire monopoly.

Amongst the latest and important buildings erected in Kilmarnock is the new Corn Exchange. It is a noble structure, and will be of great use to the district. It was the work of a joint-stock company, the chief promoter of which, we understand, was Archibald Finnie of Springhill. The building is in the Italian style, having, at the projecting corner, a round tower about 100 feet high. It cost about £6000. It contains a covered market, several shops, and public offices, and a spacious hall, 81 feet by 64. The building was inaugurated in September 1864.

The rapid extension of Kilmarnock, so remarkable within

the memory of its existing inhabitants, is no doubt to be attributed, partly to its central position as the heart of a rich agricultural and mineral district, but still more, perhaps, to the manufacturing and trading enterprise of its inhabitants. To trace the origin of this mercantile spirit cannot fail to be interesting, and we shall endeavour to do so as far as the records of the burgh, and other sources of information, enable us. These records, it is to be regretted, do not extend to a remote period. The first charter erecting Kilmarnock into a burgh of barony was granted in favour of Thomas fifth Lord Boyd;* a second was obtained in 1672, in favour of William, the first Earl of Kilmarnock, whose grandson, the third Earl, in 1700, gave a charter to the town of the whole common good, consisting of "the common greens of the said town, shops under the tolbooth thereof, the weights, pocks, and measures, the troan,† and weights thereof, and the customs of the faires and weekly mercats, and all other customes belonging to the said burgh and barony." It is thus apparent that there can be no burgh records of an ancient date. The first of the "Kilmarnock Books" preserved commences 15th June 1686, when "the haill tenants of the burrow of Kilmarnock and Grouger [were] directed to mak payment to the Earll of Kilmarnock, and his chamberlane, in his name, of all maills formerly due, or now due to them, for the Whitsunday ending the year 1686, &c. The sederunt is styled, "The Court of the Town and Burrow of Kilmarnock and Grougar, holden in the Tolbuith of Kilmarnock," &c. Although a burgh of barony at this time, Kilmarnock did not enjoy the privilege of a magistracy, the lord of the manor, or his chamberlain, who, in 1686, was Charles Dalrymple,‡ presiding in the court as bailie.

The first magistrates of the burgh of Kilmarnock were

* Boyd charter chest.

† Before the erection of the weigh-house, the "troan" stood at the Cross. It was a wooden erection, consisting merely of a roof supported by three or four pillars.

‡ He lived in Langlands House.

appointed in 1695, as the following extract from the records show :

“ 16th Aug. 1695.—Master Robert Stewart, and Mr John Boyd, one of the regents of the College of Glasgow, tutors-testamentars to ane noble Earl, William Earl of Kilmarnock, &c., for the bettter administration of justice, seeing “ that the office of bailie cannot be dewlie exercised in the persone of ane man,” appoint the following magistrates and councillors for one year : Charles Dalrymple, writer (factor to the Earl) Alexander Muir, elder ; Robert Wright ; Matthew Habkin ; Robert Milligane ; William Morris and Jasper Tough, apothecaries ; James Adam and James Wilsone, bonnet-makers ; William Sloss, and James Smith, in Backsyde, skimmers ; James Catheart, and James Gilkieson, hammermen ; John Miller, tailzeor ; William Bracnurug, shoemaker, and James Thomsone, weiver, to commune with the saids bailies in the management of the common goods and public affairs of the said burgh, for the space foresaid.” [John M’Leslie, present bailie, and Robert Paterson, merchant, were the baron bailies alluded to.]

The first act of the Council was to the effect, that an extract should be got of the town weights of Irvine, that the town weights might be adjusted thereby ; and that Friday should be the market-day in all time coming.

From this period, the Earls of Kilmarnock and their successors, as lords of the manor, continued to appoint the magistrates of the burgh annually. This was done from a leet, or list of persons, selected by the Council, a deputation of whom waited upon the Earl at the Castle of Dean. In 1723, the Council had an opportunity of electing their own bailies. The minutes bear, that “ as the Earl of Kilmarnock was out of the country this year, and the time expiring for presenting the leet of five persons, out of whom two to be chosen for bailies, therefore, conform to the town’s right, granted by the late Earl of Kilmarnock, appoynt Mungo Moor, &c. to go to the place of Dean this day (11th October

1723) or to-morrow, and thereat, under form of instrument, to present and make offer of the list chosen by the Town Council upon the 3d of September last, in terms of the town's right, &c. This having been done, and no commission arrived from the Earl, the Council, on the 15th of October, declared the right of election to lie with themselves. The same thing occurred in 1732.

The Earl appears at last to have become alive to the danger of his repeated omissions in this respect, and still detained abroad, he next year took care to furnish his Countess with the necessary authority to act in his absence. This led to an assertion of independence upon the part of the Council, commensurate probably with the growing importance of the burgh, but hardly to be expected from a small body of burgesses towards their feudal superior. The substance of the minute is as follows:—29th September 1733. Produce extract of commission from the Earl of Kilmarnock in favour of Anna Countess of Kilmarnock, authorising her to constitute bailies, &c. And the question being put as to the right of the Earl to delegate his power, the Council “judge it expedient to avoid disputing on that head for the present year, out of regard for the family, and agrees to sustain the Countess's commission as sufficient to authorise her, but prejudice allways to the Town Council to quarrell the validity of any such commission for the future, and declare that their present acquiescence shall noways homolgate the same.”

The last time the Earl of Kilmarnock appointed the magistrates of the burgh was on the 30th September 1745, by which time his lordship had engaged in the unfortunate rising under Prince Charles-Edward. The mandate was dated the 26th of that month.

In 1746, Oct. 13, the Council produced “ane instrument,” &c., “taken against James Boyd of Kilmarnock, Esq., commonly called Lord Boyd,* on the 29th of September last,

* Son of the unhappy Earl, and who succeeded to the title and estates of Errol.

offering to him the leett, and containing his reason of refusal to nominate, and no commission having been received of any one empowered to nominate the Council, declare the choosing to fall upon the Council."

In 1747-8 the leet was presented at the "manor place of Dean, James Boyd, Esq., being furth of the kingdom," when the nomination as formerly devolved upon the Council themselves.

In 1764, the lands and superiority of Kilmarnock having previously passed into the hands of the Earl of Glencairn, the Earl refused to nominate bailies from the leet—probably in consequence of the riot which had taken place a short time before at the induction of the Rev. Mr Lindsay to the Low Church, when both patron and presentee were treated with no small disrespect. With their usual independence, the Council forthwith proceeded to appoint the magistrates themselves. The dispute, however, was not easily laid. In 1766, the Earl having still declined, the Treasurer repaired with the leet to Dean Castle, as of old, and having performed this ceremony, the nomination was held to devolve upon the Council. The Earl, however, seems to have brought the matter before the Court of Session, and in 1769 obtained a decret declarator in his favour.

In 1786, the bailies were nominated by Miss Scott, afterwards Duchess of Portland, who had in that year purchased the estate of Kilmarnock from the Glencairn family. Next year, however, we find the magistrates protesting against the nomination of Miss Henrietta Scott and her curaters;" and the matter seems to have been adjusted by a quorum of the commissioners of the Earl of Glencairn and Miss Scott appointing the bailies.

Thus we have the origin of the civic government of Kilmarnock. By the charter of William third Earl of Kilmarnock, the burgh was empowered to elect seventeen councillors, and of these two bailies were appointed out of a leet of five by the superior. As barons of Kilmarnock, the family of Boyd had

also the right of "pit and gallows," and in the "Head Courts of the lands and barony of Kilmarnock and Grougar," continued to exercise their rights down to the abolition of feudal jurisdictions in 1746. In 1551, before the first charter was obtained, erecting Kilmarnock into a burgh of barony, Lord Boyd had a commission of justiciary for trying certain persons in Kilmarnock.* There can therefore be little doubt that the Lords Boyd actually judged in criminal causes, and the rising ground, now the site of a dissenting church, still called the Gallows-knowe, was, it may be presumed, the spot upon which the culprits suffered capital punishment. There are, however, no records of the "Head Court" of Kilmarnock at so early a period—the first we find, as previously stated, dating no farther back than 1686.

No account of the common good of the burgh was kept earlier than 1692. From 1690 to 1692 the income amounted to £1484, 13s. 4d. Scots; the expenditure to £1215, 11s. 6d. From 1726 to 1727—one year—the income was £2765, 17s 7d. Scots; the expenditure £2929, 15s. 5d.

With reference to the trade of the burgh, it seems to be admitted on all hands that a trade in leather, shoes and bonnets, had sprung up at a very early period. Significant of these branches or incorporations, a bonnet, a pair of leather breeches, and a pair of shoes used to be paraded annually at Fastern's E'en races, as the nominal reward of the victors, and that from time immemorial. Of the six incorporated trades of Kilmarnock, speaking of modern times, that of the bonnet-makers is held to be the oldest, their charter dating back to 1646; but there must have been an incorporated body as early as 1603, for in an act passed by the Town Council in 1713, commencing, "We, William Earl of Kilmarnock," &c., special reference is made to a law passed by his predecessor and his bailie in 1603, prohibiting all persons from "dressing hose or stockings made by any persons that are not *incorporate in the trade.*" It is evident, therefore,

* Original document in Kilmarnock charter chest, dated May 1551.

that there was an incorporate body, either of stocking or bonnet-makers, in or before 1603, although it seems probable from the minute that the incorporation of bonnet-makers also exercised the craft of hose or stocking making. It is apparent that the town of Kilmarnock had attained to considerable importance as a place of trade and manufacture towards the close of the sixteenth century. Pont, who made his survey of Scotland about the beginning of the seventeenth century—1609—speaks in a lively strain of the appearance of Kilmarnock: “Kilmernock toune and Kirk is a large village, and of grate repair. It hath in it a weekly market; it hath a fair stone bridge over the river Mernock, vich glydes hard by the said toune till it fallis in the river Irving. It hath a pretty church, from vich the village, castle, and lordschip takes its name,” &c. At this period, as we have seen, it carried on the making of hose, stockings and bonnets, and no doubt shoemaking and leather-tanning.*

That the trade in “milned stockings” was one of very considerable importance during the seventeenth century is evident from the various attempts made to promote its efficiency when symptoms of decay had begun to manifest themselves at the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1711, for example, the Town Council enacted, that owing to the great abuse and decay of the trade in milned stockings, all stockings wrought for milning to be brought to the inspector appointed to see that the manufacture was properly carried on. An act was passed, at the same time, rescinding several previous enactments in reference to “milned stockings.”—“We, William Earl of Kilmarnock,” &c. The act then goes on to refer to a law passed by his predecessor, with consent of the Bailie of Kilmarnock, in 1603, by which no master nor servant dress hose or stockings made by any person that are not incorporate in the trade, under the pain of five pounds Scots;

* The first notice we find in reference to the latter trade in the Council Records occurs in 1687, when an act was passed against washing skins in the miln-dam.

and farther, that no master or servant dress any stockings but to such as are to wear them themselves, the person or persons to be employed in dressing to acquaint some of the trade or others [the parties appointed for this purpose] and to have their allowance to do so. None of the trade to buy from any person but hose or stockings milned or raw: and also, considering an act passed by himself in 1706, which confirmed the original rights granted by his predecessors, no person to make hose, stockings or bonnets, save for their own use, unless sighted and allowed by the visitors, &c.

Another minute of the Town Council, 11th August 1713, annuls the practice of letting "the dressing of all milned stockings to one person," for an inconsiderable sum yearly, and passes "ane act for the better regulation thereof, appointing visitors to inspect all such stockings, and stamp all that are sufficient thereof with the town's seal, provided for that effect; and conceiving it inconvenient that the dressing of stockings should be monopolised, all who deal in spinning, carding, working or vending said stockings, should be obliged to incorporate. All former acts on the subject were consequently repealed; and all monopoly prohibited in dressing stockings, every person being free to make their own stockings, provided they employ members of the incorporation to dress them, who must do it at a reasonable rate, otherwise they are free to get them dressed where they please."

The manufacture of milned stockings must at this period have formed one of the staple products. That the trade of Kilmarnock, however, was not limited to a single branch or two is apparent from a minute of Council, dated 30th November 1725, when certain parties were appointed for stamping, according to the Act of Parliament regulating the goodness, length and breadth of serges, fingrums, (?) playding and linen clothes. In 1726 (15th May) the "Town agree to give £30 Scots for the encouragement of the linen trade in the town and parish of Kilmarnock to the owner, and £6 Scots to the weaver, of the best white linen web of 84 ells or above, divided

as the law directs, and spun and wrought within the town or parish of Kilmarnock." Such was the public spirit of the worthy burghers of Kilmarnock at the commencement of last century.

The trade in milned stockings seems to have occasioned great anxiety in the community. In spite of every effort it continued to decay, no doubt from causes which could not be controlled. Still renewed attempts were repeatedly made to remove the supposed cause of the decline. In 1729, a minute of Council was passed imposing certain regulations and fines, with a view to the revival of the trade. The stockings were knitted with wires, and afterwards subjected to the fulling mill—hence the name of "milned stockings."

The incorporation of glovers—18th September, 1729—lay a petition before the Magistrates and Council complaining that certain masters, journeymen and apprentices, had "sold leather breeches without being stamped." The Earl of Kilmarnock, who seems to have taken a great interest in promoting the trade of the burgh, together with the Bailies and Council, pass a stringent law against all who either sell or buy leather breeches unstamped.

2d October, 1729.—Similar complaints having been made of abuses in "the manufacture of wisecaps, commonly named striped capes," a stringent act, similar to that in reference to milned stockings, was passed regarding the manufacture of these caps.

Serges, a description of woollen cloth for women's petticoats, is frequently mentioned in the records, and seems to have been a branch of manufacture of some consideration about this period. 4th June, 1734, the trade of serges so much decayed in consequence of using coarse wool, the Council enact that no coarse wool is to be purchased for that manufacture.

17th February, 1737.—A committee appointed to take into consideration the state of the "coarse and panceloom coverletts made or sold in the burgh," in order that they may be inspected and stamped.

23d June, 1737.—The Earl of Kilmarnock present in Council. New regulations made for the serge manufacture, which, in spite of all previous exertions, was not conform to Act of Parliament.

Notwithstanding these various enactments, occasioned by the alleged decay of particular branches of trade, the town of Kilmarnock seems to have been steadily increasing in commercial importance, insomuch that, on the 11th April, 1745,—the Earl of Kilmarnock present—the Council agree to petition Parliament next session for the privilege of imposing two pence Scots on the pint of ale, publicly brewed and vended in the town, as funds were wanted to make various improvements commensurate with the *increased importance of manufactures*.

“The manufacture of woollen cloths,” says McKay, the historian of Kilmarnock, “was introduced about the year 1728 by Miss Maria Gardiner, (half-aunt to the late Lord Kilmarnock) who, through a praiseworthy spirit of patriotism, and for the encouragement of useful arts, brought spinners and weavers of carpet from the town of Dalkeith, then distinguished for its woollen products. Under the encouraging auspices of this lady, the carpet trade, which is now one of our chief sources of wealth, increased, comparatively speaking, to a considerable extent; and we feel somewhat surprised that her memory has not been preserved in the town by some public memorial We regret that it is not in our power to give a more extended notice of Miss Gardiner. Even the place of her nativity and the time of her death are unknown to us. It appears, however, from Lock’s ‘Essays on the Trades and Fisheries of Scotland,’ that she lived to an advanced age; for she was alive in 1777 or 1778, about fifty years after she introduced the woollen manufactures.”

It is strange that no notice of Miss Gardiner, and the introduction of so important a branch of manufacture, is to be found, in so far as we have discovered, among the records of the burgh; but we think the origin of what is still called, par

excellence, "the factory" may be traced from the Town Books. The first notice we find in reference to wool is to this effect:—26th December, 1728.—Robert Boyd having been appointed *wool sorter* by the Trustees for Improving the Fisheries, &c., he is to have ground and be allowed to build a work-place, with store-house and grass field, at the Old Dam.

Farther, another minnte of the Town Council, in the same year, states that the Council, "in consideration of the Board of Trustees having appointed Robert Boyd, sorter of wool for this burgh, gave him ground upon the most convenient spot of the Old Dam, to build a *woollen factory* at his own charges, the town reserving the right to take it from him at the end of three years on paying his outlay."

No more occurs in reference to the woollen manufacture until 1743, when we find the Council giving a piece of ground "to the Society erecting a house at the Greenhead for manufacturing coarse wool, to straight their side-wall to join the washing-house at the Greenhead."

We know not whether the woollen factory projected by Robert Boyd was ever erected, or whether the scheme had merged into the hands of the Society here alluded to; but it is evident that the latter was the origin of the extensive work still known as the Greenside Factory. What inclines us to believe that they were one and the same, is the fact, that in virtue of the reservation in the grant to Robert Boyd in 1728. to take the work from him at the end of three years, we find the Council, in 1773, disposing of the whole premises to "Richard Oswald, Esq. of Auchincruive: John Campbell and William Coats, merchants in Glasgow; John Hunter, junior, merchant, Kilmarnock; James Wilson, senior, merchant, Kilmarnock; James Wilson, junior, merchant there; William Cuninghame, merchant, Glasgow; Elizabeth and Barbara Cuninghame, only children and nearest lawful heirs of the deceased Alexander Cuninghame, merchant in Glasgow; John and Hugh Parkers, merchants in Kilmarnock, and William Boyd, carpet weaver there—all partners in the company of the

said woollen manufactory in Kilmarnock, known by the firm of James Wilson and Company, according to their respective shares." This was, no doubt, the woollen factory at the Greenhead.

Loch, in his "Essays," states, that about the year 1777 there were two hundred and forty looms employed in the weaving of silk, which had been introduced seven years previously; sixty-six looms in the weaving of carpets; forty in the weaving of linnen; thirty in the weaving of blankets; thirty in the weaving of serges and shalloons; twenty in the weaving of duffles, together with six frames for the making of stockings. There were also two tanyards, and a good trade in shoes. The blanket manufacture was carried on by Robert Thomson and Company. The other principal merchants and manufacturers were James Wilson and Son, and Messrs Parker, Hunter and Smith. From this period the trade of Kilmarnock went on flourishingly for many years. In addition to the old staple manufactures of the place, the weaving of muslin and the printing of calicoes was introduced. Before the close of the eighteenth century, the annual value of the manufactures was estimated as follows:—Carpets, £21,400; shoes and boots, £21,216; skins tanned, £9,000; sheep and lamb skins dressed, £6,500; printed calicoes, £6,500, &c. During the early part of the present century, while the war continued, the increase and prosperity of Kilmarnock were not less extraordinary. The first serious check experienced was during the general stagnation in 1816, and since it has been subjected to all the various depressions which almost periodically overtake the country; still the commercial spirit of the people is of the most elastic description, adapting itself with decided tact and talent to whatever promises the greatest amount of remuneration for the time. The introduction, in 1824, of worsted shawl printing, fabrics which had long previously been produced of superior quality by the looms of Kilmarnock, gave a fresh impetus to the trade; and at one period no fewer than 3000 looms were employed in

producing them. The printing business, as it is termed, grew to an amazing extent, employing, as it did, in 1847, no fewer than about 2000 hands, including boys and girls.

The gradual increase of Kilmarnock, previous to the current century, may be gathered from various circumstances. In 1547, at the election of Alexander Boyd as parish clerk or priest, there were about three hundred parishioners, or, as we shall presume, heads of families, which, multiplied by five, the usual average of a family, give about 1500 inhabitants of all ages. In 1731, the inhabitants had become so numerous, that the parish kirk was incapable of affording the necessary accommodation. On the 11th January of that year, the Town Council resolved to build "a new and additional church, in consequence of the populousness of the parish."* The Earl of Kilmarnock, Mr Orr of Grougar, and other principal proprietors, to be memorialized on the subject. The Earl and Mr Orr entered warmly into the design, contributing 1000 merks between them towards the fund. The latter also procured some subscriptions in Glasgow. The church having been completed, a Committee was appointed (4th April, 1739) for drawing up a scheme of division of the new church seats, according to the amount of subscription. The expense of building amounted to £850 sterling or thereby. The contributors to have their rooms in the kirk at twenty years' purchase of the yearly value, with the burden of the assistant's salary after mentioned, and upholding the kirk as formerly settled.

The number of the inhabitants, in 1763, according to Dr Webster, was nearly 5000; in 1792, 6776; in 1801, 8079; in 1811, 10,148; in 1821, 12,769; in 1831, 18,093; in 1841, 19,398; in 1851, 21,443, and in 1861 (Almanack). The increase, it will be thus observed, has been most marked since 1821. Within the last two years, several new streets have been opened up, and an extensive and elegant building erected, called the Corn Exchange.

* The inhabitants were unwilling to aid in the building, unless sittings were secured to them in proportion to their contributions.

Having thus traced the rise and progresss of Kilmarnock, we may, before proceeding to recall the more prominent of these historical events with which the district is connected, string together a few miscellaneous gleanings, that may not be uninteresting to the local reader:—

1710.—The town contributed £50 Scots towards the fund of the Society instituted by her Majesty (Queen Anne), for the promotion of Christian knowledge.

27th April, 1724.—This day, the two bailies, or any of them, appointed to attend the meeting of the Commissioners of Supply at Ayr, on Thursday the 7th of May, to solicit their consent to levy tenpence upon the hundred pound for one year, and what further they shall think of towards the erection of a bridge at Riccarton; and also to impress upon the neighbouring parishes the propriety of driving sand and stones for the building, the Council of Kilmarnock being willing to undertake the building of the bridge.

23d May, 1724.—The Commissioners agree, on condition of the Council advancing one hundred pounds sterling, which the Council consent to, there being at the time subscriptions for seven or eight hundred pounds Scots in the town, and five hundred merks allowed by the Earl of Kilmarnock and his curators, and that there is three hundred and fifty merks in the town's hands of vacant stipends, and therefore ordain bond to be granted to the Commissioners for the same.

1735.—The streets first cleaned by public subscription, the magistrates heading the list.

M'Kay tells us that the Burgh School originated in 1727. There was, however, a school in Kilmarnock at a much earlier period. Amongst the Boyd papers in the Kilmarnock charter chest, there is a scroll of a grant by James Lord Boyd—"for the pious zeale and love we have for the educatioune and learning off zoung ones, and for keeping ane schoole within the parocheine of the Old Kirk of Kilmarnock, and for provisioune of ane constant rent and stipend for holding ane schoolemaister in the said parocheine of the Old Kirk of Kilmarnock,

quo may also serve as musician in the said Old Kirk in all tyme coming." The Earl being patron of the said kirk, assigns and allocates certain teinds and vicarage dues for the above purpose. There is no date to this scroll, but there can be no doubt that the granter was James eighth Lord Boyd, who died in March, 1654; and from the words of the document itself, making special reference to "the *Old Kirk* of Kilmarnock," it is apparent that it must have been written after 1641, the year in which the parish of Fenwick was disjoined from that of Kilmarnock, the church of which was called "the *New Kirk* of Kilmarnock." It, therefore, follows that the grant for the erection of the school must have been made between the years 1641 and 1654.

15th June, 1736.—The town gives £30 sterling to aid the coal work at Dean, on the same terms as the other subscribers, in consideration that it will be of great benefit to the town.

This was, we should think, the first coal dug in the parish of Kilmarnock, so long had that mineral wealth upon the Kilmarnock estates, which in our own times has added so much to the prosperity of the community, been allowed to lie dormant. The coal, it seems, was wrought without sinking, and the field in the neighbourhood of Dean Castle still wears the appearance of having been the scene of extensive operations.

"19th May, 1744.—We, the Earl of Kilmarnock, the Bailies, Treasurer, and members of the Town Council of Kilmarnock above named and subscribing, all convened in Council, being deeply sensible of the pernicious consequences of the immoderate use of French wines and spirits, in public houses, drinking of tea thro' the kingdom, especially amongst the people of lower ranks, which is carried to so extravagant an excess, to the great injury of this nation, by the exportation of their specie, discouragement of the national produce, and detriment to the constitution of the people, by all which the nation is reduced to the last ebb, and is upon the brink of destruction, do therefore resolve and promise that from and after the first day of July next to come, we and each of us

will moderate and discourage the drinking of tea in our severall familys; that we will not drink in any public house, or drink or use any way in our private houses any French brandy or other French spirits; and, as much as lyes in our power, discourage the drinking and importation of French wines; that we will encourage and assist the officers of the revenue in preventing the clandestine importing of French wines and spirits, and of tea, and suppressing the smuggling and vending of them in the country by wholesale or retail, and bringing to punishment all persons guilty thereof, by publicly informing and putting the laws in execution against them; and that we will exhort the community, as well as our tenants, cotters, and servants, to do their duty on the same accounts; that we will encourage all public houses who do retail strong ale, twopenny ale, and spirits made from malt and other grain, and will discourage all those who sell and retale French brandy and other spirits."*

The contraband trade was carried on to a great extent at this period, hence the attempt of the Earl and other influential parties to check the consumption of foreign spirits, which was no doubt highly injurious to the nation in every sense.

The Earl of Kilmarnock had taken a deep interest in the welfare of the burgh by presiding at the Council meetings up almost to the very hour in which he engaged in the unhappy affair of 1745-6.

May 6, 1751.—A shank (coal-pit) agreed to be sunk in the holm of the town's ground adjoining the Dean Park, where coal had been previously been wrought without sinking. The coal at the Dean works had become scarce by this time.

— Seeing the inconvenience of keeping the timber mercat (the fuel market?) at the Cross, some other place to be found for it.

1751.—The old school-house burnt, and new one to be built on the same site.

* To this minute is attached the holograph signature of the Earl of Kilmarnock. It is written in a round, legible hand.

Nov. 17, 1753.—The Council order a water machine, or fire-engine, to be purchased; the first article of the kind, no doubt, in the burgh.

Dec. 19, 1767.—The state of the public roads seems to have engaged the attention of the community at this period, for we find the Town Council acting with the committee of gentlemen appointed to inquire into the state of the respective trusts.

May 3, 1768.—The Whipmen's Society sanctioned by the Council.

Sept. 12, 1771.—General Paoli, and Count Barzinski, ambassador from the King and States of Poland at the Court of Great Britain, visited Kilmarnock on the Sabbath-day, during divine service, to stay a few minutes only. The eldest magistrate, following the instructions of the Council of the previous day, presented them with the freedom of the burgh. This occurred on the 8th September. The General and Ambassador replied in French.

March 8, 1787.—The Council understanding that it is proposed that the present mail coach which runs to Carlisle, shall proceed as far as Glasgow, by the way of Lockerby, Douglas Mill, &c., through a mountainous and almost uninhabited country, are desirous that the said coach should go by Annan, Dumfries, Sanquhar, Kilmarnock, &c., to Glasgow, which would be a more commodious and speedy conveyance; they therefore appoint the magistrates, &c., to draw up a memorial to the Postmaster General of Scotland on the subject.*

M^rKay has an amusing chapter on the pastimes and amusements of the inhabitants of Kilmarnock, and quotes extracts from the treasurer's accounts, as illustrative of the hearty manner in which the king's birth-days were held.

"But one of the most important days of amusement," says the author, "was Eastern's E'en, which was given up some

* the memorial proved ultimately effectual. The coach, the first that ever passed through the narrow streets of Kilmarnock, was called the Camperdown.

time ago, after having been held annually for five centuries.”*
 “We have never heard any of our aged townsmen talk of the Maypole, or rural festival of the first of May, being observed in the district. The following entry, however, in the Town Treasurer’s book, for 1780, would imply that such was the case about that period:—“Paid Robert Fraser, for *dressing a Maypole*. 2s. 6d. sterling.” This is certainly the latest notice of the Maypole in Scotland with which we are acquainted—that pastime having been strictly put down by Act of Parliament immediately after the Reformation.

Curling in winter was a favourite amusement of the Kilmarnock burghers in ancient times as well as the present. “The Cross, too,” says M-Kay, “strange as it may appear, was sometimes converted into a curling pond. The late Robert Montgomery, Esq. of Bogston, who was the eldest son of Bailie John Wilson, merchant, Kilmarnock, and who adopted the name of Montgomery on inheriting the above mentioned estate, told our informant, James Dobie, Esq. of Crummoek, Beith, that his father (Bailie Wilson) curled, in 1740, at the Cross of Kilmarnock, for twenty-three successive days, excepting Sundays. The water was raised from a well, probably the present Cross well, and was dammed up for the purpose. The winter of 1740 was very severe, and long talked of as the hard winter.”

The author of the “History of Kilmarnock” has apparently overlooked the Bowling Club. This healthful and pleasant pastime used to be, and still is, a favourite with the better classes of Kilmarnock. The following minute of Council throws some light on the origin of the Club:—5th March, 1764.—Relieve Wm. Paterson of any claim upon his father’s representatives for a shooting prize of £5, which was, in or about the year 1740, put into the defunct’s hands towards erecting a Bowling Green and purchasing bowls, as being then thought a more agreeable diversion than

* The author does not give his authority for this statement, although we believe the amusement to have been of ancient origin.

shooting, on his obligation for repeating the same, if ever a majority of the contributors demand it for any other use. Thus we see that bowling had not been practised in Kilmarnock before 1764; but how soon afterwards we cannot say, although there can be little doubt that the £5 for a shooting prize lodged in the hands of the father of William Paterson was the origin of the Bowling Club.

There is no historical event of much importance connected with Kilmarnock, and yet there are not a few incidents having reference to the locality which ought not to be overlooked by the topographical historian.

Pont states that not far from Kilmarnock, in ye midell of ye river Irwin, wes the Read Steuart slaine, after he had receaved a Responce from a vitch yat he should not perrish nather in Kyle nor zet in Cunninghame, the said river being the merch betwixt the two, and being in nather of them."

Were tradition, or Chambers' "Picture of Scotland," to be credited, Dean Castle, in the vicinity of Kilmarnock, must have had the honour of a visit from the troops of Edward I.—"The ancient family of Craufurdland," says this authority, "was always in strict league with their neighbours, the Boyds of Dean Castle; and there was a subterraneous communication between the two houses for the mutual use of both, in case of either being besieged. An authentic and most valuable anecdote, illustrative of the ancient modes of life, is preserved in connection with this conveniency, the orifice of which was only closed up at Craufurdland on the late modification of the house. It was the fortune of Dean Castle to be beleaguered by the troops of Edward I., who, being unable to reduce it by force, lay for three months around it, in the hope that a famine in the garrison would ultimately make it surrender. To their infinite surprise, the garrison of the Castle one morning hung a great display of new-killed beef over the battlements, and tauntingly inquired if the besiegers were in need of provisions, as the garrison had a considerable quantity which they did not expect to use. At this the Eng-

lish commander, unable to solve the mystery, thought proper to raise the siege, and try his arms upon some fortress of less inexhaustible resources." Unfortunately for the authenticity of this "authentic and most valuable anecdote," the Boyds were not in possession of Dean Castle during the reign of Edward I. It was not until after the final triumph of Bruce at Bannockburn that he conferred these lands, forfeited by John de Baliol, upon his faithful adherent, Sir Robert Boyd.*

After the accession of the Boyds, the tenantry both of the burgh and barony of Kilmarnock, no doubt, frequently followed the lord of the manor to the field in the various conflicts, civil as well as foreign, in which they were engaged: but the page which is freshest and most distinctly marked in the annals of Kilmarnock, refers to the long struggle for civil and religious liberty during the seventeenth century. As already shown in the introductory sketch, Alaster M'Donald or M'Cole, nephew of the Lord of the Isles, who commanded the Irish division in the army of Montrose, established his head-quarters in Kilmarnock immediately after the victory of Kilsyth in 1645, as well to inspire confidence in those friendly to the cause as to levy contributions from those opposed to it. There is no tradition or record, however, of any material loss sustained by the inhabitants at this particular crisis.

Another General of still greater notoriety honoured Kilmarnock by making it his head quarters. This was General Dalziel, with his soldiers, after the battle of Pentland in 1667. He is said to have exacted fifty thousand merks—an enormous sum in these days—from the inhabitants of the burgh, and to have enacted many cruelties in suppressing the attenders of conventicles—all of which have been duly chronicled in Wodrow and the "Scots Worthies," and are too well known to be repeated here.

* It is said that Sir Robert had two charters of these lands from Robert I., one in 1308, and the other in 1316. The latter we have seen. It is preserved in good order in the Boyd charter chest at Kilmarnock. It is dated 3d May, in the tenth year of King Robert's reign.

Kilmarnock also suffered severely during the "Highland-man's Year," as it is called, when the Highland Host was brought down by the executive to live at free quarters among the Western Whigs in 1678. The loss sustained upon this occasion by "the town of Kilmarnock, and lands belonging to my lord within the parish, quarters, dry quarters, and plunder [was] £5918 Scots." According to some authorities—we forget whether Robert Chambers is amongst the number—it was not all loss to the burghers, for they gained the art of manufacturing blue bonnets from the Highlanders! We need not remind our readers of the *authenticity* of this statement, if they have paid attention to the various extracts produced from the town records in reference to the trade of Kilmarnock.

In 1683, according to Wodrow, Lieut.-Colonel Buchan held a court at Kilmarnock, when several parties were tried for their alleged concern in the rising at Bothwell. Amongst others, John Nisbet of Hardhill was condemned for his share in that affair. He was executed at the Cross of Kilmarnock on the 14th April, 1683. "The spot where the gallows stood," says McKay, "is still marked by the initials of his name, formed with white stones, at the south corner of the Cross."

The revolution of 1688 brought a happy release to the persecuted; and by none was it hailed with greater enthusiasm than the people of Kilmarnock. In 1715, when the Earl of Mar unfurled the standard of the Pretender, they gathered strongly, and with great spirit, under the Earl of Kilmarnock, in defence of the House of Hanover. At the general muster of the Fencibles at Irvine, in August 1715, the Earl, according to Rae's "History of the Rebellion," appeared "at the head of above five hundred of his own men, well appointed, and expert in the exercise of their arms." Rae goes on to state, in compliment to the gallantry of the men of Kilmarnock, that "on Sabbath the 18th of September, two gentlemen from Glasgow came here [Kilmarnock] representing the danger the city was in by the number and nearness of the

enemy, who were reported to be marching straight thither in order to surprise it, while it wanted sufficient defence, through the absence of their own men, who, at the desire of the Duke of Argyle, were marching to Stirling. This sudden and surprising alarm so animated the people that, on Monday, September 19, they universally assembled in arms by the sunrising, and in presence of the Earl of Kilmarnock, offered cheerfully to march forthwith to Glasgow; and accordingly, 220 men, who were best prepared, marched with the greatest alacrity (even those who contributed for the subsistence of others not exempting themselves), and having come to Glasgow that day, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants, were received and entertained with all the marks of friendship and gratitude. Next day the Earl came in himself with 120 men, whose presence very much added to the general satisfaction and courage of the city; and so they were the first of all the western parts that came to the assistance of Glasgow, excepting Paisley, who, lying only about six miles off, were in about two hours before them. Next day they entered upon duty, keeping watch and ward night and day, till Saturday the 1st of October."

The Kilmarnock men, headed by the Earl, next proceeded to Perthshire, and were stationed at Gartan House from the 3d to the 13th of October, to overawe the celebrated Rob Roy and his band of Macgregors. They were relieved by the Stirlingshire Militia, and returning to Glasgow, were "honourably dismissed on the 21st of November."

True to their constitutional principles, the men of Kilmarnock took no part with their unhappy chief, the last of the Earls of Kilmarnock, in the gallant but hopeless attempt to restore the House of Stuart in 1745. A tradition is current that his lordship endeavoured to shake their loyalty, by inducing them to join the standard of the Prince. This is not supported by any evidence; and the Earl himself, in his petition to the Prince of Wales, states, "that he influenced neither tenant nor follower of his to assist or abet the rebel-

tion; but on the contrary, that between the time of the battle of *Preston* and his unhappy junction with the rebels, he went to the town of *Kilmarnock*, influenced the inhabitants as far as he could, and by their means likewise influenced the neighbouring boroughs to rise in arms for his Majesty's service, which had so good an effect that two hundred men of *Kilmarnock* appeared very soon in arms, and remained all the winter at *Glasgow*, or other places, as they were ordered."

The only allusion to this period we have found in the *Town Records* is as follows: "13th September, 1745.—The Council agree [the Earl not present] that, in the present critical conjuncture, when threatened with an invasion into the neighbourhood of this countrey, and because of the many stragling people and strangers in the place from the Highlands and other parts of the countrey, the town-guard be raised, and kept each night by a sufficient number of men."

The news of the decisive battle of *Culloden* was received with so much delight by the inhabitants of *Kilmarnock*, that they held a public rejoicing on the subject—a fact sufficiently attested by the following entry in the treasurer's accounts:—"Acct. of Entertainment at Rejoicing on the victory of *Colod*-*in* fight, to *Will. Walker*, May 1746, £17 Scots."

Notwithstanding the decided opposition of the inhabitants to the cause espoused by the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, the *Town Council*, on the 20th July, 1746, unanimously petitioned the Government on behalf of their unfortunate chief. No appeal, however, as is well known, could save him.

In 1764, the peace of *Kilmarnock* was greatly disturbed by the violent settlement of the Rev. *William Lindsay* in the second charge of the Low Church. The presentee was inimical to the majority of the parishioners, but the patron, the Earl of *Glencairn*, was inexorable, and a riot was the consequence. *Burns*, in his "*Ordination*," thus alludes to the affair:

"Curst common sense, that imp o' hell,
Cam in wi' *Maggie Lauder*."

Mr Lindsay was a preacher of liberal sentiments—too liberal for the “true blue” professors of “Auld Killie,”—hence the bard’s allusion to “common sense.” Margaret Lauder was the name of the clergyman’s wife; and as she had been formerly in the service of the Glencairn family as house-keeper or governess, it was presumed that the appointment had been obtained through her influence. On the day of induction an immense crowd collected, and a serious riot ensued. The Earl of Glencairn was himself struck on the cheek with a dead cat, and several others of the gentlemen and clergymen were more or less abused and injured. The following account of the riot is from the “Caledonian Mercury” of July 21, 1764:—“By a letter from Kilmarnock we learn, that on Thursday se’ennight, the day appointed by the General Assembly for the transportation of the Rev. Mr Lindsay from the Cumbræ to Kilmarnock, the patron, with a number of gentlemen and ministers, went to the church, in order to proceed in the settlement; but divine service was not well begun, when a mob of disorderly persons broke into the church, throwing dirt and stones, and making such noise, that Mr Brown, the minister who officiated, could not proceed, on which the patron, with the gentlemen and ministers, retired to a house in the neighbourhood; ’tis said Mr Lindsay is to be ordained in the Presbytery house in Irvine.”

The authorities of Kilmarnock waited upon the Earl of Glencairn, and affected to be very wroth against the abettors of the riot; and, on the 20th July 1764, the Council offered a reward for their apprehension. A number of persons were accordingly apprehended. Referring again to the “Caledonian Mercury” of 1764, we find that “Alexander Thomson, William Wyllie, James Crawford, John Hill, Adam White, David Dunlop, William Nemmo, William Davis or Davidson, Hugh Thomson, *alias* Bulloch, with Robert Creelman, tradesmen and journeymen in Kilmarnock, were indicted for raising a tumult at and in the church of Kilmarnock at the settlement of Mr Lindsay as minister of that

parish in July last. The last seven were acquitted by the jury, and the first three found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for a month, and whipt through the streets of Ayr, and to find caution for keeping the peace, and a good behaviour for a twelvemonth."

The "Scoffing Ballad" alluded to by Burns, has been preserved in "The Ballads and Songs of Ayrshire,"* and in "The History of Kilmarnock."

Various serious fires have occurred in Kilmarnock. One in 1670, according to the author of "Caledonia," "when a public collection was made for the sufferers by the direction of the Diocesan Synod; and again in 1800, when upwards of thirty houses, as well as the Holm School, were destroyed. The houses were roofed with thatch, and the weather being dry, the fire spread with great rapidity.

Another serious accident occurred the following year, on Sabbath the 18th of October 1801, in the old Low Church. The building, which was at best limited and incommodious, had long been considered in an unsafe state. On that day it was particularly crowded, and a small piece of plaster having fallen from the roof, or, as some said, a seat cracked in one of the galleries, a panic ensued, and in the wild and tumultuous rush to escape from what they conceived to be a falling fabric, a scene of indescribable confusion and suffering followed. Twenty-nine persons were killed on the spot, and upwards of eighty more injured. A liberal subscription was immediately entered into by the magistrates of the burgh, and the wealthier classes in the vicinity, as well as by the nobility and gentry of the county, which in so far tended to the relief of those who had been deprived of their "bread-winner." The church, after inspection, was immediately taken down, and the present new, large and commodious building erected nearly on the same site, so anxious were the heritors to remove all risk of a similar catastrophe.

* T. G. Stevenson, bookseller, Edinburgh.

We have thus glanced over all that may be considered notable in the history of Kilmarnock. It remains only to be stated, to the credit of the people, that during the French war they were not behind their forefathers in the manifestation of their loyalty when danger was apprehended. Two regiments were formed in the parish, the Sharpshooters or Rifles, commanded by Captain James Thomson, and the Volunteers, commanded by Major Parker of Assloss; and the military enthusiasm of the period was kept alive by a continued series of military exercises, mock battles, sieges, &c., so that both regiments attained considerable perfection in the art of war. Even during what is called the "Radical period"—1819-20—a body of volunteers was formed, and continued in arms so long as it was deemed necessary. The mass of the inhabitants of Kilmarnock at this time, however, were decidedly opposed to the policy of the Government, and some of them had made themselves rather conspicuous at public meetings, and as members of private clubs; so much so that they became marked men in the eyes of the Government officials. Many of the inhabitants must still recollect of the town being surrounded, on the morning of the 14th April 1820, by the regiment of Edinburgh Yeomanry Cavalry, accompanied by a piece of ordnance, or flying artillery, which, placed in position at the Cross, remained there ready for execution in any direction. The inhabitants were greatly surprised at this sudden invasion, the object of which was to command all the roads and avenues leading to or from the town, so as to prevent any one from escaping, while a vigorous search was being made for the ringleaders of the disaffection in the town. The officers of the law, however, missed their mark it is understood; the more guilty having been made aware, through some channel or other, of what was intended, made their escape some time previously.

The Session books date back to 1644, but they were not kept with any degree of regularity until a much later period.

ANTIQUITIES.

That the Romans, who traversed the banks of the Irvine from its source to its junction with the sea, had a station at Kilmarnock is very possible. The site of the encampment is supposed to have been the Knockinlaw, where the Powder House now stands, an eminence, as the name implies, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. In the vicinity, until within these few years, there was a well, long known as the "Roman Well," and not far from it various urns and other remains of antiquity have from time to time been dug up.

In the town of Kilmarnock itself there are few vestiges of antiquity. The most remarkable is that of Soulis Cross, which gives its name to one of the streets. It formerly consisted of "a rude stone pillar, about eight or nine feet high, on the top of which was fixed a small gilded cross." In 1825 the inhabitants of that quarter of the town raised a subscription with the view of renewing the monument, which had become greatly dilapidated. A handsome fluted pillar has accordingly been erected on the same spot, in a niche of the wall which surrounds the High Church, fronting the street, bearing this inscription:—

"To the memory of Lord Soulis, A.D. 1444.

Erected by subscription, A.D. 1825.

'The days of old to mind I call.'

Tradition states that Lord Soulis was an English nobleman, and that he was killed by an arrow from the cross-bow of one of the Boyd family.

The present steeple of Kilmarnock formed part of the old church, taken down in 1801 after the melancholy catastrophe already mentioned. It bears the date 1711. The church itself, from its construction, with galleries and inside stairs, could not have been of ancient standing, however inadequate to the wants of the parish or deficient in construction. It

could not have been the “pretty church” spoken of by Pont, in which, he says, “are divers of ye Lord Boydes progenitors buried, amanges quhome ther is one tombe or stone bearing this inscription and coate : * *Hic jacet Thomas Boyde, Dominus de Kilmarnock, qui obit septimo die mensis Julii 1432, and Johanna de Montgomery, eius sponsa. Orate pro iis.* Ther is also ane vther tombe, not so ancient, of Robert Lord Boyds, quheron is this epitaph :

Heir layes yat godly noble, wyse Lord Boyde,
 Who Kirk and King and Commonveill decord,
 Vich ver, whill they this jevell all inioyed,
 Maintained, governed, and councelled by yat Lord.
 His ancient housse (oft perilled he restored ;
 Twisse sex and sixty yeirs he lived and syne,
 By death, ye third of Januar denoid,
 In anno thrysse fyve hundereth aughty nyne.

Neir also unto this Robert Lord Boyd, layes interred Robert last Master of Boyde, who deceased in anno 1597.”

In the kirkyard there is a stone commemorative of two martyrs, who were beheaded in Edinburgh in 1666, and whose heads were set up in Kilmarnock. The inscription is as follows :—“Here lie the Heads of John Ross and John Shields, who suffered at Edinburgh, Dec. 27th, 1666, and had their Heads set up in Kilmarnock.

Our persecutors mad with wrath and ire,
 In Edinburgh members some do lye, some here ;
 Yet instantly united they shall be,
 And witness 'gainst this nation's perjury.”

Another memorial of “the Persecution” is to be found in the following inscription upon “a plain but neatly executed stone,” also in the burying ground :—“Sacred to the memory of Thomas Finlay, John Cuthbertson, William Brown, Robert and James Anderson, (natives of this parish), who were taken prisoners at Bothwell, June 22nd, 1679, sentenced to transportation for life, and drowned on their passage near the Orkney Isles. Also, John Finlay, who suffered martyrdom 15th December 1682, in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh.

* A shield with the fesse cheque so well known as the family arms.

Peace to the Church! her peace no friends invade.
 Peace to each noble martyr's honoured shade;
 They, with undaunted courage, truth and zeal,
 Contended for the Church and country's weal,
 We share the fruits, we drop the grateful tear.
 And Peaceful altars o'er their ashes rear."

The fate of John Nisbet of Hardhill, executed at the Cross of Kilmarnock, is also recorded on a stone in the kirkyard:—
 "Here lies John Nisbet, who was taken by Major Balfour's Party, and suffered at Kilmarnock, 14th April 1683, for adhering to the word of God and our Covenants. Rev. xii. & 11.

Come, reader, see, here pleasant Nisbet lies,
 His blood doth pierce the high and lofty skies:
 Kilmarnock did his latter hour perceive,
 And Christ his soul to heaven did receive,
 Yet bloody Torrence did his body raise,
 And buried it into another place;
 Saying, 'Shall rebels lye in graves with me?
 We'll bury him where evil doers be!'"



Dean Castle.

Dean Castle.—The ruins of Dean Castle, once the seat of the noble, but unfortunate family of Boyd, are situated within a mile and a half of Kilmarnock. They stand on a gentle rising ground on the banks of the Kilmarnock, formerly called, according to tradition, the *Carth Water*:—

"The Water of Carth rins by the Dean,
 That once was Lord Boyd's lodgin'."

The lord wi' the loupén han',
He lost his title and his han'."*

This rhyme refers, of course, to the last Earl of Kilmarnock, who forfeited his title and estates by taking part in the rebellion of 1745. The "loupén hand" is in allusion to the crest of the family, which is a dexter hand, couped at the wrist, erect, pointing with the thumb and two next fingers, the others turning down, with the motto, *Confido*. The castle originally consisted of a single, but strong, massive, oblong tower; built, as Grose conjectures, about the beginning of the fifteenth century. According to Pont, who thus describes it, it must have had a much earlier origin:—"It is a staitly, faire, ancient building arrysing in two grate heigh towers, and built around courteways vith fyve low buildings; it is veill planted, and almost environed vith gardens, orchards, and a parke. It belonged first to ye Locartts and Lordes therof, then to the Lord Soulis, and now the chieffe duelling almost for 300 zeirs of ye Lords Boyde. Neir to it is ther a stone crosse, called to this day Soulis Crosse, quher they affirme ye Lord Soulis wes killed." The authority of Pont for this statement seems doubtful, in so far that in the charter granted by Robert the Bruce to Sir Robert Boyd, dated 3d May 1316, the lands are stated to have previously belonged to John Baliol. The probability is, therefore, that the castle was built about this period. Besides the two towers, as described by Pont, one of the sides of the square is formed by the ruins of a more modern and commodious suite of apartments. This addition was no doubt built by James eighth Lord Boyd, who succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his nephew in 1640. The arms of his family, with his initials, and an inscription below, are still, though much defaced, distinguishable on the wall facing the court. The inscription, which cannot now be clearly made out, seems to have been readable in 1789, when Grose took his drawing of the ruins. He gives it as follows:—

* Taken from the recitation of an old inhabitant of Kilmarnock, between 80 and 90 years of age.

“ James Lord of
Kilmarnock
Dame Katherine Creyk
Lady Boyd.”

This lady was daughter of John Craik, Esq., of the city of York. It is thus pretty evident that the modern part of the castle was built some time after 1640. But the fact is still rendered more certain by an enumeration of the *plenishing* of the castle at the death of Thomas, fifth Lord Boyd, in June 1611, which shows, from the extent and nature of the articles, that the square tower only was then in existence. This list occurs in a charge upon a decret obtained before the Lords of Council, at the instance of James Elphinstone of Wodsyde. “donatour of [a] gift of eschiet of vmquhile Thomas Lord Boyd,” against Dame Elizabeth Wallace, relict of the late Lord. This document, which bears to have been served on the 25th July, 1612, is amongst the Boyd papers. The list may be interesting to our readers, as illustrative of the furnishing of a nobleman’s house in Ayrshire, 254 years ago. We shall therefore make no apology for copying it *verbatim* from the original—

“Twa cowpis of siluer, every ane of thaim vechtain ten unce of siluer : ane lang carpet, half worset half selk ; ane schort carpet for the chalmer buird ; ane lang green buird claithe, the lengthe of the haill buird ; twa schort greine buird clathis for the chalmer buird ; four cusehownis of tripe veluet ;* four cusehownis of carpet ruche vark ; thrie schewit cusehownis of the forme of cowering vark ; four cusehownis of ruishe vark ; twa lang buird claiths of flandiris damais ; saxteine seruietis † of damais ; ane lang dornick ‡ buird claithe ; ane lang damais towell ; ane cower buird claithe of small lynyng ; ane dusoun of dornick seruiettis ; ane braid dornick towell ; twelf lang lynyng buird clathis ; four dosun and ane half of lynyng seruietis ; fywe buird clathis of grit lynyng ; fywe dosoun of round

* Tripe veluet—an inferior kind of velvet.

† Seruietes (servettis)—table napkins.

‡ Dornick—a species of linen table-cloth.

lynyng serueitis; aucht towellis of roun hardine; four drinking clathis, twa thairof sewit with selk, and the vther twa plaine; twa lynyng drinking claiths; ane copbuird claith; ane down bed, aucht feddir beddis, with aucht bowsteris effering thairto; aughteine codis, pairtlie filed with downis and pairt with fedderis; aughteine pair of dowbill blankettis; fywe cowerings of ruisho vark; ane fair rallow caddow;* sevin houshauld coweringis; saxteine pair of lynyng scheittis; twa pair of heid scheittis of small lynyng, schewit with quhyet vork and perling; twa pair of heid schettis, schewit with black selk; ane pair of plaine heid scheittis; sax pair of heid scheittis; ten codwaris† of small lynyng, schewit with black selk; sax codwairis of small lynyne unschewit; ane stand of stampit crambassie‡ vorset courteinis, with ane schewit pande effering yrto; ane stand of grein champit curteinis with ane pand effering yrto; ane vther stand of gray champit§ vorset courteinis, with the pand effering yrto; ane stand of greine pladine courtainis, with the pand effering yrto; ane stand of quhyet schewit courteinis; ane pair quhyet vwen courteinis, with the pand effering yrto; seventie pewdir plaitis; ane dusoun pewdir trunchoris; ten coweris of pewdir; sevinteine saisceris; two new Inglis quart stowpis; twa new quart flacownis; thrie ale tyne quart stouppis; twa ale tyne quart flacownis; ane tyne pynt stoup; twa new chalmer pottis; four new tyne chandilieris; fywe grat brassin chandilieris; ane grit mortar of brass, and ane iron pester; twa tyne basings, with ane lawer of tyne; five grit brass panis; thrie meikle bressin pottis; and ane lytill brassin pot; twa iron pottis; ane grispan of brass, and ane pair of grat standard raxis; fywe lang speittis; ane grit iron tank; ane meikill frying pan, and ane grit masking fatt; thrie gyill fattis; twa meikill barrals; four lytill barralls; ane burnest,

* Rallow caddow—a kind of streaked or rayed woollen cloth.

† Codwaris—pillow-slips.

‡ Crambasie (crammasay)—crimson.

§ Champit—having raised figures.

and twa grit iron chimnays; twa pair of taingis; ane chalmer chimnay; twa lang hall buirds; thrie furnis; ane schort hall buird; twa chalmer buirdis; twa chyiris of aick; ane cop-buird of aik; sax buffet stuills; ane meikill bybill; twa meikill meill gurnells of aik; thrie cofferis; twa grit kistis of aick for keeping of napperie; four less kistis, and ane candil kist; twa stand bedis of aick."

From this inventory may be traced the furniture peculiar to the various apartments in the tower, which consisted of four stories or flats. The first, vaulted, was no doubt used partly as the keep and partly as the kitchen, to which the "twa grit iron chimnays," the "standard raxis," the "fywe lang spettis," and other culinary implements, belonged. The second, which is also vaulted, formed the large or grand hall. Judging of it even in its now ruinous state, it must have been a capacious and splendid apartment. It extended the whole length and width of the building. The roof is of great height. The large "burnest" (burnished) chimney would grace the fire-place. The two chairs of oak would also belong to it. It may seem rather curious that there should be only two chairs in a nobleman's castle; but the fact is easily accounted for, when it is known that seats of another description were used. The chairs, in all liklihood, were placed at the head of the "buirds" or tables, which, from the number of them—two long and one short—seem to have formed a double row: one of the long upon each side, and the short running across at the head of the hall. Stone seats, projecting from the walls on both sides, still remain; so that, with the three forms—mentioned in the list—placed parallel with the "buird" in the centre of the floor, there would be a double row of seats to each set of tables. These covered with Flander's damask; the stone seats, as well as the forms, laid over with cushions of velvet or carpet rush work; the walls, no doubt, covered with tapestry;* and the hall lighted up with

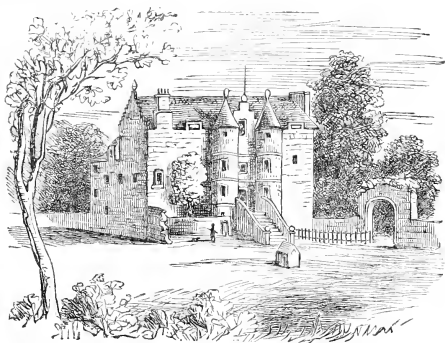
* No mention is made of tapestry in the inventory, but it was then common in the houses of the nobility, and probably it might be regarded as a fixture. It was only to the movables and a certain sum of money that the gift of escheat to Elphinstone extended.

five great brazen chandeliers, some idea may be formed of the splendour of the apartment on occasions of festivity, when the oaken chairs were filled by the noble host and hostess of the castle, and the cushioned seats with the fair and gallant of the land. On the third floor there seems to have been two principal chambers, besides smaller apartments, one only having a fire-place, as there is no more than one "chalmer chimnay" mentioned in the list. This apartment would contain one of the "twa stand bedis of aich," with the down bed, the head sheets of fine linen "schewit with black selk and perling," the pillow slips of fine linen sewn with black silk, and the curtains of *crammasy* worsted. Add to this the carpet-covered "chalmer buird," three or four of the "sax buffet stuills," with the walls hung with tapestry, and we have, in all likelihood, a fair picture of the state-bedroom of the Lords Boyd in the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries. The other chamber would be furnished after a similar and not much inferior fashion. The fourth and highest story would be occupied with the other beds—there having been nine in all, "ane down bed" and "aucht feddir beddis." For these there were "auchteine pair of dowbill blankettis"—two pair of double blankets for each, besides coverings.

Such was the plenishing of Dean Castle in 1611. Save "ane meikle bybill" (Bible) it does not appear that there was a book within its walls. According to tradition, the castle was destroyed by fire, through the carelessness of a laundry maid, in 1735, while the Earl of Kilmarnock was absent in France. We know, from the town books of Kilmarnock, that the Earl was in France in 1732-3—the Countess having been then empowered to manage his estates in his obsence; so that the tradition is probably correct. It is said the first notice his lordship had of the event was in a London newspaper, on his arrival from France.

Craufurdlund Castle.—This ancient residence has been

greatly augmented by recent additions, all in excellent keeping with the character of the building. The centre, erected by the present proprietor, is a fine Gothic structure. The most ancient part of it, the tower, is said, although upon what authority we know not, to have been “built prior to the days of William the Conqueror.” The walls are of great thickness, and no doubt claim a remote antiquity. The situation of the castle is truly a delightful one. It stands on the summit of a steep bank, overlooking Craufurdland water, which bounds the estate upon one side, while Fenwick water limits it on the other, both of which streams take their rise in the neighbouring moors, and uniting at Dean Castle, form the Kilmarnock water. The castle is surrounded with wood, and there are numerous shady avenues in the vicinity, as well as a beautiful lake.



Rowallan Castle.

Rowallan Castle.—This mansion, deserted and in decay, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Carmel water. There are different dates upon the building, which is of singular construction, with various initials, and the three mullets and a moor's head, the arms of the family. The

principal and more ornamental part of the mansion appears to have been erected in 1562. There is, however, the fragment of a tower of much higher antiquity, situated on a projecting rock immediately in the rear of the more modern building. This is supposed to have been the birth-place of Elizabeth More, first wife of Robert II. of Scotland; and was anciently called, no doubt from its situation, the Craig of Rowallan. The Rowallan family were zealous supporters of the Reformation and the covenanted cause of Scotland. Conventicles were not unfrequently held within the mansion, and one of the apartments, in which are preserved two "Kirk stools" of the period, still bears the name of the "Auld Kirk."

EMINENT PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE PARISH.

Sir William Mure of Rowallan, author of the "True Crucifixe for True Catholikes," a metrical version of the Psalms of David, &c., deserves to be noticed under this head, although an outline of his history and character will fall to be given when we come to the genealogical account of his family. We may observe, in passing, that he was a poet of no small reputation in his time, though few of his pieces are now known.

The name of another and more popular poet, the Ayrshire Bard, can never be mentioned without calling forth the recollection that it was in Kilmarnock where the first edition of the Poet's works was printed, and where he met with some of his earliest and kindest patrons.* It is intimately associated too with several of his most spirited productions, "The Ordination," "The Twa Herds," "Tam Samson's Elegy," &c.

The late *Sir James Shaw, Bart.*, some time Lord Mayor

* See memoir of John Goldie, "terror o' the Whigs," in "The Contemporaries of Burns."

and City Chamberlain of London, though a native of the neighbouring parish of Riccarton, spent his early years, and received his education in Kilmarnock. During the whole course of his successful career in London, he continued a warm friend to the land of his nativity; and many an adventurous son of "Auld Killie" owed his success in life to the generosity and untiring solicitude of the honourable Baronet. The charities of Kilmarnock, and whatever might tend, in a public way, to the advancement of the burgh, found in him a warm supporter. In the Town-Hall there is an excellent full-length portrait of Sir James. He is attired "in a full court suit, with the robes and insignia of Lord Mayor of London. He appears as if in the act of speaking in Guild-hall, and holds the King's warrant of precedence (which regulated his place in the procession at Lord Nelson's funeral,) in his right hand, which rests upon the top of the table supporting the city mace and the sword of state. There is properly speaking no back ground, although a fine fluted column upon the right hand of the baronet, and the drapery of a curtain on his left, fill up the painting." This portrait was painted by J. Tannoeh, Esq., another eminent native of Kilmarnock, who, in his profession as an artist in London had experienced, like many others, the kind patronage of the Lord Mayor, and presented by him to the Magistrates and Town Council of Kilmarnock in 1817. After the death of Sir James, which occurred in 1843, the authorities of Kilmarnock, sensible of the debt of gratitude they owed to the deceased, subscribed £50 towards erecting a statue in honour of the Baronet. The subscription list was speedily augmented to nearly £1000, contributed chiefly by those who had benefited, in India and elsewhere, by his influence. The statue, executed by Mr James Fillans, from a block of Carrara marble, was erected at the Cross of Kilmarnock on the 4th of August 1848.

Amongst the flatteringly numerous crop of mechanists, artists, prose writers and poets, which Kilmarnock has in the

present age produced, the name of the late *Thomas Morton* cannot be omitted. The Observatory, constructed by himself, has long been the pride of his townsmen; and he gained undying reputation by the invention of the barrel or carpet machine, which conferred a great boon on the carpet establishments. This machine has been in some measure superseded by the Jacquard loom, which Mr Morton also much improved.

Templeton, the vocalist, and *Macmillan*, the ventriloquist, are both natives of Kilmarnock.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF KILMARNOCK.

The parish of Kilmarnock, in its original extent, comprehending that of Fenwick, seems to have been divided into five baronies, viz.—Kilmarnock, Grougar, Rowallan, Craufurdland, and Polkelly. Grougar never had any castle or mansion-house, and all the rest, save Polkelly, are situated within the modern bounds of the parish of Kilmarnock, though the greater part of the baronies of Rowallan and Craufurdland are in the parish of Fenwick.

THE BOYDS OF KILMARNOCK.

In the Boyd charter chest we found a fragment, in a hand apparently of the beginning of last century, entitled “A Genealogical Deduction of the Noble Family of Boyd.” The writer says, “as for the origin of this antient family, I can say nothing, only I have seen a very antient genealogie of the Stewarts in manuscript, whereby in the Reign of K. Alex. ye

1st, Robert, a younger son of that noble family was ancestor of The Boyd, the sirname Stewart then not being fixed as the sirname of that illustrious house, the bearing of ye family of Boyd seeming to favour this account, which is a fess checke, the same with the bearing of Stewart, differing only in tincture; but of the antiquity of this family I have not seen any memorable mention untill that Robert De Boyd is one of the witnesses in a contract of aggrement betwixt the viladge of Irvine and Ralph of Eglintoun, anno 1205, as is evident from the originalls yet extant in the town of Irvine's charter chest, of whom descended Sir Robert De Boyd, who was by King Robert ye 1st rewarded of the merit of his good services to that Prince with the Lordship and barony of Kilmarnock upon the forfaultour of the Lord Soulls, anno 1320, from which"—. So ends the fragment. The writer was probably Charles Dalrymple of Langlands, chamberlain to the Earl of Kilmarnock, and from a jotting on the margin, subtracting 1205 from 1709—making the Boyds of 504 years standing at that time—it seems to have been written in the latter year. Upon what authority he states that Sir Robert de Boyd obtained the "Lordship and barony of Kilmarnock upon the forfaultour of the Lord Soulls, anno 1320," we know not. The statement is quite opposed to the charter granted by Robert the Bruce. According to the best of our genealogists, Cranford and Wood, the first of the family was,

Simon, brother of Walter, the first High Steward of Scotland, and youngest son of Alan, the son of Flathald. He was a witness to the foundation charter of the Monastery of Paisley, 1160, in which he is designed *frater Walteri, filii Alani, dapiferi*.

Robert, his son, is said to have received the surname of *Boyt*, or *Boidh*, from his fair complexion, so expressed in Celtic, which must have been then the prevailing language of the Lowlands as well as of the Highlands. He is designed nephew of Walter the High Stewart, in the chartulary of Paisley.

From this period downwards the genealogy of the Boyd family is well authenticated.

Robert Boyd, swore fealty to Edward I., in 1296; but joined Sir William Wallace in 1297. He was in all likelihood the same person, designated Sir Robert Boyd, who was one of the first associates of Robert the Bruce, in his arduous attempt to restore the liberties of Scotland in 1306, although Wood places Sir Robert later in the genealogy. What makes this the more probable is the fact, that Boyd was regarded as a warrior of considerable standing. Harvey, in his "Life of Bruce," thus alludes to him, in describing the various positions of the leaders at Bannockburn :

" Ranged on the right the Southron legions stood,
And on their front the fiery Edward^s rode;
With him the EXPERIENCED BOYD divides the sway,
Sent by the King to guide him thro' the day."

For his faithful adherence to the cause of Bruce, he had a grant from that monarch of the lands of Kilmarnock, Bondington, and Hertschaw, which were John de Baliol's; the lands of Kilbryd and Ardnel, which were Godfrey de Ross's, son of the deceased Reginald de Ross; all the land which was William de Mora's, in the tenement of Dalry; with seven acres of land, which were Robert de Ross's, in the tenement of Ardnel: all erected into an entire and free barony, to be held of the King. He had also a charter of the lands of Nodellesdale; and a third, granting Hertschaw in freeforest.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the English, 1323. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Halidonhill, 19th July, 1333; and died not long afterwards.

Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock was created Lord Boyd in 1459. He rose to great distinction, and had many high offices intrusted to him. On the death of Bishop Kennedy, in 1466, Lord Boyd and his sons, together with his brother, Sir Alexander Boyd of Duncrow, may be said to have had for some-

* Edward Bruce, brother to the King.

time the supreme command in Scotland. His Lordship was in fact appointed, 25th October, 1466, governor of the kingdom till the sovereign came of age. His son, Thomas, who was created Earl of Arran, was married to Mary, eldest sister of the King; upon which event it is supposed that the splendid castle, called Law Castle, at Kilbryde, one of the seats of the Boyd family, was built. In the *Introduction* to the present work, we have already given an outline of the rise and fall of the house of Boyd at this time, with several original documents, showing how careful they had been to extend their influence, by bonds of alliance and mutual support, with the heads of families and parties in power. All their efforts, however, were unavailing; and at length, driven to rebellion, Lord Boyd fled to Alnwick, where he died in 1670. His brother, Sir Alexander of Duncrow, was taken prisoner, and beheaded on the Castlehill of Edinburgh, 22d November, 1469.

James, only son of Thomas Earl of Arran, was restored to the property of the family—which had been forfeited—by two charters, dated 14th October, 1482, to his mother in liferent, and to him in fee.* He was slain, either by treachery or open assault, in 1484. His death does not seem to have been ever inquired into. In Boethius' "Chronicles of Scotland," he is said to have been slain by Lord Montgomerie.

Robert Boyd was restored to the title of Lord Boyd in 1536, and had a grant from King James V., whom he faithfully served at home and abroad, of the lordship of Kilmarnock, 20th May 1536.(?) This date, queried by *Wood*, appears to be wrong; at least there is in the charter chest at Kilmarnock, the original "Instrument of Instalment" of Robert Boyd "in the toun and Castle of Kilmarnock," dated 5th May, 1534. On the accession of this Robert Boyd, who was styled Gudeman of Kilmarnock, he seems to have revived the feuds existing between his house and that of

* Charter in the Boyd charter chest at Kilmarnock.

Eglintoun, the leading facts connected with which are detailed in the "Historical Sketch." It is supposed he died in 1550. Previous to his death he had resigned the lands and lordship of Kilmarnock to his son.

From the epitaph preserved in the church of Kilmarnock in memory of the fourth Lord Boyd—

"Heir lies yt godlie, noble, wyis lord Boyd," &c.—

it might have been supposed that he was a person slow to the shedding of blood. Such was not the case, however, as the various feuds in which he was engaged sufficiently attest. In revenge of the slaughter of Sir Robert Colville of Ochiltree, his maternal grandfather, Lord Boyd, Thomas Master of Boyd, and others, waylaid and slew John Mure, in the Well, on his way home from Ayr, in August, 1571, the month immediately prior to his obtaining the remission already mentioned. Of course these slaughters may be attributed more to the spirit of the times than to any peculiar blood-thirstiness on the part of the individual. In 1589, Robert Lord Boyd paid 350 merks to John Muir of Rowallan, "in full of all claims for the slauchter of his father." in presence of Mr Robert Wilkie, minister of Kilmarnock, one of the witnesses, Muir at the same time obliging himself to enter into friendship with Lord Boyd.*

William fourth, and last Earl of Kilmarnock. The records of the burgh of Kilmarnock, as we have previously shown, bear ample proof of the interest taken by his lordship in the affairs of the community. Unfortunately for himself he became attached to the cause of the Pretender, and joined his standard at Edinburgh immediately after the battle of Preston. Prince Charles had been entertained at Callendar House on his progress towards the capital, when, it is understood, the Earl had pledged himself to the cause. The Earl was appointed Colonel of the Horse, was with the army of the Prince in England, and acted a prominent part at the battle

* Boyd charter chest. Document dated 14th Sept. 1589.

of Falkirk, after its return to Scotland. At the decisive field of Culloden, his Lordship was taken prisoner, and conveyed to the Tower in London, where, having been convicted of high treason, he suffered decapitation, 18th August, 1746. Various reasons have been assigned for his lordship's desertion of the constitutional principles in which he had been so religiously brought up; but the chief cause, as he himself has stated, seems to have been the embarrassed position of his affairs. That he deeply regretted his conduct, apart from any hope of pardon it might bring him, there appears to be no good reason to doubt; for, although his lordship confesses to an indulgence in some of the fashionable vices of the times, his innate sense of truth and justice can hardly be questioned. "While in prison," says the historian of Kilmarnock, "his lordship wrote a letter to his lady, one to his eldest son, and another to his factor, the late Boyd Paterson, Esq. The latter of these is in the possession of Mr Paterson's great-grandson, M. T. Paterson, Esq." It exhibits, in a remarkable degree, the sterling honesty of the writer. Along with it he sends a state of his affairs, and refers to a bond to "Mr Kerr, director of the Chancery, has of me for a considerable sum of money, with many year's interest on it, which was almost all *play debt*." He also desires that certain poor shoemakers should be paid for seventy pairs of shoes for his soldiers which he had ordered, and which had not been allowed for by the Prince's treasurer. The letter to his son was written the day previous to his execution. It is full of excellent advice and kindness for his lady and family. It contains a passage which is rather remarkable:—"Love your family and your children, when you have any, but never let your regard for them drive you on the rock I split upon, when on that account I departed from my principles, and brought the guilt of rebellion on my head, for which I am now under the sentence justly due to my crime."

This looks like an admission on the part of the Earl that he had joined the standard of the Prince through the counsel

of his lady, although he elsewhere repudiates the fact. The passage, however, may be understood to mean that his love for his family had unduly urged him to attempt the bettering of his fortune by the desperate measure of rebellion.

The Earl of Kilmarnock married Lady Anne Livingstone, only surviving child and sole heiress of James fifth Earl of Linlithgow and Callendar, by Lady Margaret Hay, second daughter of John twelfth Earl of Errol, and by her, who died, it may truly be said, of a broken heart, at Kilmarnock House, on the 18th September, 1747,* had three sons :—

1. James Lord Boyd. He served in the Scots Fusileers at the battle of Culloden, and was, of course, opposed to his father. By a trust-deed, dated 1732, and confirmed by the House of Peers in 1752, he recovered the lands of Kilmarnock, which had been forfeited, and which he afterwards sold to the Earl of Glencairn. On the death of his grand-aunt, the Countess of Errol in her own right, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Errol in 1758. He died at Callendar House in 1778.
2. Hon. Charles, was engaged at Culloden in the ranks of the Pretender. He fled to the island of Arran, and there concealed himself for a year. He at length found his way to the Continent, where he married a French lady, and after a residence there of twenty years, a pardon to all the rebels having been then granted, he returned to Scotland. He appears to have been married a second time, for there is a sasine recorded in the Register of Sasines for the burgh of Glasgow, dated 23d May, 1800, in favour of "Mrs Anne Lockhart, *alias* Boyd, relict of the late Hon. Charles Boyd, second son of the deceased. . . Earl of Kilmarnock," proceeding on a conveyance to her by Maurice Murray, wright in Glasgow, dated 25th April previous, of a dwelling-house on the east side of Miller Street. This street was at that time one of the most aristocratic, though now entirely changed in that respect. Mrs Boyd sold the house, 18th August, 1801, to Thomas Graham, Esq., writer, and removed to London, in consequence, it was said, of the young man, named "Charles Boyd," who resided with her, having got a good situation there. Mrs Boyd always spoke of this person as her nephew, but it was surmised that he was her son. In 1773, Dr Johnson and his friend Boswell, when on their tour to the Hibrids, spent some time with the Hon. Charles Boyd and his brother, the Earl of Errol, at his seat of Slain's Castle, in Aberdeenshire. He died at Edinburgh, 3d August, 1782. He was of a literary turn of mind.
3. Hon. William. He served in the royal navy, and was promoted

* Her will is recorded in the Commissary Books of Glasgow : but it does not contain anything of importance.

in 1761 to a company of the fourteenth foot. He died at Slain's Castle, Dec. 1780.

The present Earl of Errol is the direct descendant of the Kilmarnock family in the male line. In the Peerage of the United Kingdom he is Baron Kilmarnock of Kilmarnock.

The gloves worn by the Earl of Kilmarnock at his execution in 1746 are preserved at Bedlay, which property once belonged to the family. They are what are called "gauntlets," and of a dark buff colour. The *spirts*, or dots of blood, are visible on them. The gloves were given to the late Alexander Campbell, Esq. of Bedlay, by the late Duke of Hamilton (grandfather of the present young Duke). Bedlay now belongs to Thomas Craig Christie, Esq., who married Miss Catherine C. Campbell, heiress of Bedlay.

ANNANHILL

Belonged of old to the Hunters of Hunterston, subsequently they appear to have been for some considerable time in the hands of a family of the name of Caldwell.

John Caldwell of Annanhill, we find mentioned in the Boyd papers as a witness in 1605. In 1606, Robert sixth Lord Boyd had a charter of certain lands from apparently the same John Caldwell. He seems to have been succeeded by

William Caldwell of Annanhill. He is mentioned in the testament of John Montgomerie of Bridgend, as cautioner upon a bond for Thomas Neving of Monkriding, in 1612. He married, Jeane Dunlope, sister to William Dunlop of Craig.* He seems to have been succeeded by

"*Mr William Cauldwell*" of Annanhill, whose spouse, Beatrix Broune, died at Irvine in November, 1641. By her latter-will, their daughter, Elizabeth, was appointed sole executrix.

* Commissary Record.

Shortly after this Annanhill became the property of a family of the name of M'Taggart, probably of Irvine. A William M'Taggart, taylor, burgess of Irvine, appears amongst the Boyd papers in 1681; and William M'Taggart, younger of Annanhill, obtained some property from Adam Fullarton of Bartonholme, 3d March, 1693.*

DUNLOP OF ANNANHILL AND BONNINGTON.

Annanhill was purchased, in 1796, from William Anderson, Esq., by William Dunlop, Esq., who built a commodious mansion-house on the property, in the style of the period. It has been greatly added to, and the property very much improved by plantation since 1815, by his son, the late James Dunlop of Annanhill, who bought the adjoining lands of Bonnington in 1817 from Captain Armstrong, son-in-law of General Dalrymple, so that altogether the estate is now a valuable one, more especially on account of the rich seam of coal which extends throughout it.

William Dunlop, Esq., married Harriet, daughter of William Paterson of Braehead, by whom he had : *James*, his successor; Captain *William* Dunlop, deceased in 1839; and *Margaret*, also deceased, who married Robert Buchanan, Esq. of Ardoch, merchant in Glasgow.

The late *James Dunlop, Esq.* of Annanhill and Bonnington, married Mary Anne, eldest daughter of James Haldane, Esq., and had issue, *William Henry*, and other four sons and one daughter. He was succeeded by his eldest son, *W. H. Dunlop, Esq.*, now of Annanhill.

The mansion-house of Annanhill is pleasantly situated on a rising ground a short distance west of Kilmarnock, and commands a good view of the surrounding country.

* Boyd Papers.

ASSLOSS OF ASSLOSS.

There can be little doubt that this was a family of considerable antiquity, though apparently of no great influence. The first of them we have met with is,

“*Jacobo Auchinloss*, apparenti de eodem,” who had a charter of confirmation, “*terrarum de Auchinloss*,” from Queen Mary, dated March 10, in the first year of her reign (1543). His father appears to have been then alive, and had assigned the lands to him. “James Assinloss of that Ilk” is one of the assize in a criminal case in 1562.* He seems to have been succeeded by

James Assloss of that Ilk,† who, together with his son, Adam Assloss, resigned the five merk land of Assloss, with “the toure, fortalice, manor-house, milnes, fyschigs,” &c., in favour of Robert Lord Boyd, on the 10th Nov. 1592.‡ Thus we see that Assloss had all the conveniences of a regular feudal residence.

In 1601 (9th Feb.), Thomas Lord Boyd appears before the Commissary Court of Glasgow, complaining of the delay of Adam Assloss, younger of that Ilk, in infesting him in the aucht shilling land and pertinents of Judas-hill, according to contract of the 9th and 11th days of December, 1595, with the consent of his wife, Jean Blair, his lordship having given him 400lb money of this realme.||

“*Adame Aslos* of that Ilk,” son of the foregoing, succeeded. His name occurs, as “cautioner for the bairnes,” in the testament of “Patrick Tran, Provost of Irwein” in 1611. He

* Criminal Trials.

† It was probably this James, “laird of Assloss,” who married a daughter of John Mure of Rowallan, which John succeeded to the estate in 1547.

‡ Boyd Papers.

|| “James and Adame Asloss, elder and zounger of that Ilk.” are mentioned as debtors to Thomas Lord Boyd in the proclamation of assiguation, in 1602, formerly referred to.

is mentioned as a debtor in the testament of Kathrein Broune, in Craufuirdland, to the amount of “vi lb for fetchit aill;” so also is “James Aslos, his sone, for hay and certane fetchit aill, viii lib.”

James Aslois of that Ilk occurs in the testament of James Gemmill in Raith in 1616. He was served heir of his father “Adami Aslois de eodem, in 5 mercatis terrarum de Aslois.” &c. Nov. 1, 1617.* “James Aslos of that Ilk and his wyf” appear as debtors in the testament of “Wm. Cvmynge, chapman in Kilmarnok” in 1621; and he is mentioned in a similar document so late as 1637.

Such are the few notices we have gleaned of the family of Assloss, now extinct. The name appears to have been originally *Auchinloss*, and to have varied, by different modes of spelling, until it settled into the present orthography. Towards the close of the seventeenth century, the property passed into the hands of a branch of the Montgomeries of Brocmlands, whose names appear frequently, in 1702, and again in 1704, in the list of the Commissioners of Supply for the county of Ayr. The last of the family was Janet Montgomerie, who was married to James Somerville, the first of the Kennox family in Ayrshire. This lady, with the concurrence of her husband, sold the lands of Assloss, Nov. 19, 1725, to John Glen, merchant in Kilmarnock. Mr Glen married Juliana, daughter of Provost M‘Taggart of Irvine, by whom he had two sons, John and William; also a daughter, Margaret, married to John Parker of Barleith. Mr Glen disposed the lands of Assloss to his son, John Glen, who, dying without issue in 1795, was succeeded by his brother, William Glen of Assloss, who dying also without issue in 1801, was succeeded by his nephew, William Parker, son of John Parker of Barleith. William Parker of Assloss married, in 1788, Agnes, daughter of William Paterson of Braehead, and had issue, *John Parker*, now of Assloss, and two daughters.

* These lands resigned, in 1592, as we have seen, to Robert Lord Boyd, appear in the services of that family from that period downwards. They must only have held the superiority, however.

The old "toure. fortalice," and "manor-house" of Assloss have long ago disappeared. The present modern mansion is situated about a mile north of Kilmarnock. The lands lie between the two branches of the Kilmarnock water, and the house is delightfully placed amidst its own plantations on the summit of the shelving banks of the main branch.

CRAUFURDS OF CRAUFURDLAND.

According to an old MS. history, in the possession of the family, the Craufurds of Craufurdland—who have retained their original lands for a much longer period than any other branch of the great Craufurd family—trace themselves from Sir Reginald de Craufurd, Sheriff of Ayr, who, about the commencement of the thirteenth century, married the heiress of Loudoun. By this marriage, it is said, there were four sons, the third of whom,

John Craufurd, was the first of the family. By his father's donation, he had many lands in Clydesdale, and in right of his wife, Alicia de Dalsalloch, possessed, if not all, at least a good part of that barony, all which, (sometime possessed by his eldest son,) by marriage of his daughter, came to the Cumins, who gave to his second son, called John Craufurd, the lands of Ardach or Craufurdland, in contentation of his right to the whole, as heir male to John Craufurd, his father, or to his elder brother.*

John Craufurd, first Laird of Craufurdland, second son of the above John Craufurd, and grandson of Sir Reginald Craufurd, Sheriff of Ayr, lived in the days of King Alexander II. (inter 1214 et 1249,) and was succeeded in the said lands by his eldest son.

* This is contrary to the "Historie" of the Mures of Rowallan, wherein it is stated that the lands of Ardach were gifted to "Johne Crawford and his aires for service of waird and releife."

From this period the genealogy of the Craufurdland family is pretty clear.

John Craufurd of Craufurdland, who acquired a new confirmation of the lands of Ardach, *alias* Craufurdland, from King Robert III., which charter is dated at Dundonald in the year 1391, in the second year of his reign, he having succeeded in anno 1390.* Of this John Craufurd are descended the families of Giffordland and Birkhead in the shire of Ayr.

Sir William Craufurd of Craufurdland, second son of the above John Craufurd, a man of great bravery and fortitude, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by King James I. He was at the siege of Crevelt in France in the year 1423, where he was severely wounded and taken prisoner, and was one of the captives released with King James I. of Scotland, 1424.

Robert Craufurd, styled of Auchencairn in Nithsdale, during his father's lifetime. He stood also infest in the lands of Redhall in Annandale, holding ward of the King. He died, before his father, of the wounds he received at the Wyllielee, in company with his father, attending James Boyd, son of Thomas Earl of Arran, who was killed there by the Earl of Eglintoun. This happened in 1484.

John Craufurd of Craufurdland, eldest son of the above Robert, succeeded his grandfather, Archibald Craufurd. By his prudent conduct, he composed the feud betwixt the Boyds and Montgomeries, and received in marriage Janet Montgomerie, daughter to the Laird of Giffin, by whom he had two sons, the second of whom,

Archibald, born after his father's death, was parson of Eaglesham, and as such had a manse in the Drygate of Glasgow, which he conveyed in free property to his chief, the laird of Craufurdland. He was also a Lord of Session,

* Carta to John de Crawford of Ardacht, of the lands of Ardacht, within the dominium of Rowallane, the barony of Cuninghame, and shire of Ayr, to be holden blench of the Leirds of Rowallane."—ROB. INSEX. This seems favourable to the statement of the author of the "Hsatorie."

Secretary and Almoner to Queen Mary of Guise, Regent, with whose corpse he was sent to France, in 1560, to see it deposited in the Benedictine Monastery of St Peter at Rheims, where her own sister, Renee, was then Abbess. When in France, he got a commission from her daughter, the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, renewing to him his office of Secretary and Almoner, and expressive of her obligations for his great services rendered to her late mother; which commission, supposed to be the first granted to a Scotsman, is dated at Joinville in France, the 17th April, 1561:*

Queen Mary, after her arrival in Scotland, August 1561, was permitted to have Popish worship in the chapel at Holyrood House. Some French noblemen, who had accompanied her in her voyage, were then with her, and many of her servants were natives of France. The Sacristan, or keeper of the sacred utensils, was Sir James Paterson, who probably was one of her officiating chaplains, and one of the Popish Knights. Riotous attacks were sometimes made upon the chapel, and there was danger of its being rifled at any time when she might be absent from Edinburgh. It was probably, therefore, upon this account that the Queen, January 11 1561-2, directed Sir James Paterson to deliver to her valet de chambre, Sernais de Conde, the furniture of her chapel, to be kept by her respectable Almoner, Mr Archibald Craufurd, in the wardrobe of her palace at Edinburgh, from whence it could be easily conveyed as often as was necessary. The following is the inventory of these curious ornaments:—

Item imprimis, tua blew damaiss capis stripit with gold. Item, tua reid welnouss [velvet] champit with gold. Item, ane fyne cappe of claith of gold on blew welnouss feild. Item, three black welnouss carpis [perhaps carpets] for the mort, ane of them studit with gold. Item, tua tunikillis [small coats or vests] with ane chesabill of bak welnouss for the mort stand, with three albis annits stolis [long^dests or robes] and sarnonis and purse. Item, tua auld alter towalls. Item, ane frontole, and ane pendikill of black welnouss studit with gold. Item, four tunikillis, tua chesabillis of fyne claith of gold, with bree

* The original commission is preserved among the family paper at Craufurdland.

albis stolis, sarnanis, annitts, and purse. Item, ane mess buik of parchment, with ane nobt artiphenate of parchment. Item, ane coffer, with lok and key, within the quhilk thair is part of this foresaid garniture. Item, ane pendakill of silk, ane frontoll of clayth of gold and purpour velvat. All this geyr receivit be me, Sernais, varlot of Chalmer to our Soverane, at hyr command, the 11me daye of Janver anno 1561, before me, David Lamerol.

There follows in the French language the acceptance of the above ornament by "Sernais de Conde, vallet de chambre de la Royne." His subscription is dated a Lilleboun, 11me de Janvier 1561. It is remarkable that in the above inventory no mention is made of crucifixes, or images of any kind: if such had been in the chapel, the zeal against Popery was then so great that the chapel would have been immediately destroyed. No mention is made of the sacred vessels, some of which were perhaps contained in the coffer.—*Keith* says that, in June 1567, after the Queen had been committed as a prisoner to the Castle of Lochleven, "Alexander Earl of Glencairn went to the palace of Holyrood House, accompanied by his own servants only, and demolished the chapel, with all its ornaments and furniture."

In June, 1567, the Queen was conducted in the night time and in disguise, as a prisoner, to the Castle of Lochleven. She was spoiled of all her princely ornaments, and clothed with a warm brown cassock. "The Lords took an inventory of all the plate, jewels, and other moveables, within the palace of Holyrood House; and yet this was not all, for we are likewise informed that they spared not to put violent hands on her Majesty's cupboard, melted the specie thereof, and converted it into coin, thereby to forge a staff to break her own head. The Queen's cupboard amounted to sixteen stone weight."

It appears, however, from the Craufurdland papers, that she found means to put into the hands of Mr Archibald Craufurd, her Almoner, certain pieces of plate for the service of a table, which he faithfully kept in his possession till November, 1567; at which time they were demanded from him, by the Treasurer, Mr Robert Richardson; and on the 13th of

that month were delivered by the said Treasurer to James Stewart, Earl of Murray, Regent of the kingdom, who granted the following acquittance to Mr Archibald Craufurd :—

We, James Erl of Murray, Lord Abernethy, and Regent of Scotland, grantis me to haif ressavit be the handis of Maistr Robert Richartson, Tresurer, fra the handis of Maistr Archibald Craufurd, Parson of Eaglesham, this sylver work, under quhilk he had in keeping of the Quenis Maijeste.

Item imprimis, ane sylver chaless, with the paterly [border] gylt. Item, twa sylver chandelaris gylt. Item, ane watter fat [vase] with ane watter stik [spout] gylt. Item, ane sylver bell gylt. Item, ane purse with ane boist gylt. Item, ane cowip [cup] with ane cower [cover] and ane sayer [salver] gylt. Item, ane crowat with ane lyc gylt. Item, ane flakkon with ane charger gylt. Item, twa hall crowatts, and discharges the said Maistr Archibald hereof be this our acquittance, subscribit with our hand at Edinbroch the thirteenth day of November, in the zeir of God 1567 zeirs.

JAMES REGENT.

The above Archibald Craufurd, among the many acts that distinguished his life, and proved him so worthy of Royal confidence, built the West Church of Glasgow, and the Bridge of Eaglesham. He died unmarried.

John Craufurd of Craufurdland accompanied James IV. to the fatal field of Flodden, where he lost his life in the flower of his age, with his royal leader, anno 1513. His widow, Janet Montgomerie, married Robert Hunter of Hunterston, of whom the present family of Hunterston are descended.

John Craufurd of Craufurdland, who married in 1749, Robina Walkinshaw, daughter and heiress of John Walkinshaw of that Ilk, Laird of Bishoptoun, added the names and arms of Walkinshaw to his own.

John Walkinshaw Craufurd of Craufurdland early entered the army. In August 1761, he was appointed Falconer to the King for Scotland. He was an intimate friend of the unfortunate Earl of Kilmarnock, who suffered with others for the attempt to restore the house of Stuart. He attended him to the scaffold, and, it is said, held a corner of the cloth to receive his head. He afterwards performed the last sad office of friendship, by getting him interred. For the public exhibition he then made, he was put to the bottom of the army list.

He rose to be Major-Commandant of the 115th Regiment of Foot, and latterly to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army: He was present at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, where he distinguished himself. He died at Edinburgh, unmarried, aged 72, Feb. 1793, settling his estate, by a deed made on his death-bed, upon Thomas Coutts, banker in London. His aunt and nearest heir, however, Mrs Elizabeth Craufurd, instituted an action of reduction of this settlement, and after a long litigation, carried on by her and her successor, the deed was reduced by a decree of the House of Lords in 1806, by which the succession to this ancient estate returned into its natural channel.

Elizabeth Craufurd of Craufurdland, daughter to John Craufurd of Craufurdland, and Elizabeth Kerr of Morrieston, and aunt to the last John Craufurd, married, first, William Fairlie of that Ilk, by whom she had a daughter, who died in infancy. She afterwards married, 3d June, 1744, John Howieson of Braehead in Mid-Lothian, head of one of the oldest families in that county, by whom she had two sons, *William* and *John*, who died in infancy, and two daughters :

1. Elizabeth.
2. Margaret, who died, unmarried, in 1801.

Elizabeth Craufurd died at the advanced age of 97, at Braehead in Mid-Lothian, in 1802, and was succeeded by her only remaining daughter,

Elizabeth Howieson Craufurd of Craufurdland and Braehead, who united in her own person the representation of these two ancient families, which had always been in the male line, till the former came to her mother, and the latter to herself. She married the Rev. James Moody, one of the ministers of the gospel at Perth, who assumed the name of James Howieson Moody Craufurd, to whom she had seven children. She died on the 1st of April, 1823, and was succeeded by her only remaining son,

William Howieson Craufurd of Craufurdland and Brae-

head. In 1808, he married Janet Esther Whyte, only daughter of James Whyte of Newmains (nephew and sole heir of Veitch of Dawick, and ought to have assumed his name, being his representative), and his wife, Esther Craufurd. The father of the said Esther Craufurd was the lineal male descendant of William, third son of John Craufurd of Craufurdland, and Janet Cuninghame of Craighends his wife.

Issue of this marriage :—

1. John Reginald Craufurd, born 30th August, 1811. He married in 1847. Mary Dundas Hamilton, fifth daughter of John Hamilton, Esq. of Sundrum, by whom he has issue.
1. Elizabeth Constantia, born 18th Oct. 1813, married in 1845 to James Ogilvie Fairlie, Esq. of Coodham, by whom she had a son, born in 1847.

As proprietor of Braehead, Mr Craufurd had the honour, in terms of the reddendo in the charters of that estate, *Servitium laracri in nomine albæ firmæ*, of performing that service to His Majesty George IV., at the banquet given by the city of Edinburgh, on the 24th August, 1822, as thus described by authority :—“ As soon as the King had dined, a silver basin, containing rose water, was brought to his Majesty, by William Howieson Craufurd, younger of Braehead, who, in right of his mother, as proprietrix of Braehead, who, in the county of Mid-Lothian, claims this privilege : the service performed being the ancient tenour by which the estate of Braehead is held. He was attended by Masters Charles and Walter Scott, the one a son, the other a nephew of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., as pages, attired in splendid dresses of scarlet and white satin. The former holding a silver ewer, and the other a salver, with a damask napkin of Scottish manufacture, and of the finest texture. In offering the basin, Mr Howieson Craufurd knelt down to his Majesty, who, after he had dipped his fingers in the water, and wiped them with the napkin, acknowledged the service with an affability and grace peculiarly his own.*

* The silver ewer, basin and towel, together with the rose water, used by his Majesty at this banquet, are in the possession of the pro-

Arms of Craufurd of Craufurdland. — Gules, a fesse ermine. *Crest.*—A marble pillar, supporting a man's heart proper. *Motto.*—*Stant Innixa Deo.*

“The *Howisons of Braehead*,” says *Wood*, in his account of the Parish of Cramond, published in 1794, “are by far the most ancient family of the parish, having subsisted there upwards of 350 years, a longer period than any of the numerous families that have had interest in this district have done.” They are descended from John Howison, a burgess in Edinburgh, in 1450.

Braehead is a modern small mansion, snugly masked under the shade of its own old timber, near to Cramond Bridge, in the county of Mid-Lothian, about five miles north west of Edinburgh.

HAMILTONS OF CAMBUSKEITH AND GRANGE.

The progenitors of the Hamiltons of Cambuskeith, now called the *Mount*, is derived by *Crawfurd* and *Wood* from Walter, second son of Sir David, *filius Walteri de Hamilton*, the third in the line of succession from Gilbert de Hamildun, the founder of the Ducal house of Hamilton. *Crawfurd* further states that *Hamilton of Grange*, in *Ayrshire*, was the representative of the Cambuskeith Hamiltons. This is very probable, although neither *Crawfurd* nor the writer of the family genealogy in *Robertson's Ayrshire Families*, prove it to be the fact. The first on record is—

prietor at Braehead. The foregoing service had its origin, according to tradition, in an adventure in which he was overmatched by a band of gipsies, and rescued by the farmer in Braehead.

David Hamilton of Cambuskeith, who had a charter of the lands of Blairmead from his uncle (*patruus*), Alan Hamilton of Lethberd, which was confirmed by the over lord, Archibald Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway and Annandale, at Peebles, on the 29th January, 1411.

The following is an extract from the *Notarial Book* of John Masoun, notary in Ayr:—"June 28, 1582.—The quhilk day, Katherine Hamiltoun, dochter to vmquhile Johne Hamiltoun of Colmiskeyth, knyt.,* past to the personal presens of Johne Wallace of Dundonald, and there, for the sowme of ane hundreth merkis, money of this realme, instanlie payit to hir be the said John, &c. resignit, and simplie renuncit in his handis, as in the handis of hir superiour, as heretabill possessour of the landis vnderwrittin, all and haill ane annuelrent of ten merkis money zeirlie, to be vplifit furth of all and haill the landis of Litill Monkton manis, or ony part thereof, annalyit to hir be David Hammiltoun of Bothuelhauch, sumtyme heretabill possessour of the saidis landis, to remane with the said John and his airis for ever. And attour the said Katherine oblist hir and hir airis, gif ned be, to infest the said Johne and his airis, be chartour and sasing tharintill, haldand of himself," &c.

The Hamiltons of Cambuskeith, latterly designated "of Grange," came down in a direct line to

Alexander Hamilton of Grange, advocate and Lieut.-Col. of the late 2d Regiment of Ayrshire Local Militia. He disposed of the Grange, in 1792, to Miss Scott, afterwards Duchess of Portland, who had previously, 1787, purchased Cambuskeith, the more ancient property of the family. He built the new house of Kerila, previous to 1790, and died in 1837.

Dying without issue, the representation of this ancient family descended to Captain John Brown, of the 23d Fusileers, his grand-nephew, only son of the marriage between Major George Vanbrugh Brown of Knockmarloch and Elizabeth Cuninghame,

* John Hamilton of Cambuskeith was served heir to his father in 1561.

eldest daughter of the marriage between Robert Cuninghame of Auchenharvie and Elizabeth Hamilton, eldest sister of the second Alexander Hamilton.

Alexander Hamilton having left large debts, Captain Brown disposed the estate to trustees for the creditors, by whom it has been sold. The lot with the mansion-house of Kerila was purchased by Gavin Fullarton, Esq., now of Kerila. Mr Fullarton is descended of an ancient and respectable family in Ayr and Renfrewshire. He went early to the West Indies, and is proprietor of a large estate in Demerara, but has now retired, and settled on his estate of Kerila, which he has greatly improved by drainage and otherwise, and become one of the most active, spirited, and intelligent farmers in the neighbourhood.

Arms.—Gules, a lion rampant, argent (for the Earldom of Ross); betwixt three cinque foils, ermine (for Hamilton). *Crest*, an oak tree proper. *Motto*, in an escroll above, *Viridis et Fructifera*.

Cambuskeith and Grange, from which the family took the title, are in the neighbourhood of Kilmarnock.

GROUGAR.

This valuable property is situated towards the eastern boundary of the parish, and marches with that of Loudoun. It extends to considerably more than two thousand acres, nearly all arable land, of the best quality. About the time of the Brucean contest, it belonged to William de Ferrars and Alan de la Suche, in consequence of their marriage with two co-heiresses. Being partizans of Baliol, they were of course forfeited, and their possessions were conferred by Robert I., on his steady adherent, Sir Robert Cuninghame of Kilmaurs, by a charter dated 1319. In 1515, it belonged to Logan of

Restalrig, whose other large possessions in the Lothians and Berwickshire were soon after forfeited, and probably this place also. The next who appears as Laird of Grougar, was Graham of Knockdolian, in 1606; then Campbell of Loudoun, in 1613; Boyd of Kilmarnock, in 1616, down to 1699. It has been in various hands since. The Orrs of Barrowfield had it a considerable time; then the representatives of Sir George Colebrook; and next the late William Blane, Esq., who died in 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest son, David Anderson Blair Blane, in the civil service of the H.E.I.C. It does not appear that there was ever a mansion-house upon it.

WALLACE OF MENFUIRD.

The property of Menfuird comprehended a considerable portion of the town of Kilmarnock. At the Townhead of that burgh there is a place still called the "Menfuird Lane." The earliest possessor of the lands of Menfuird, as a separate property, was

John Wallace of Menfuird, who had a charter of confirmation, under the Great Seal, of the lands of "Menfuird of Kilmarnock" from John Ross of Drumgrange (parish of Dalmellington, we presume), dated 17th March, 1523. The superiority of these lands seems to have been disposed to the Kilmarnock family, for we find Robert Lord Boyd granting a charter of the said lands to

Hugh Wallace of Menfuird, dated 27th June, 1567; and again, another charter of the same lands to John Wallace, son to the said Hugh Wallace, dated 15th June 1570.* In March, 1575, "Hugo Wallace de Monyfurde" was served heir of his father's brother, Bartholomew Wallace, in the

* "Martene Wallace, brother germane to Hew Wallace of Mynfurd. is a witness to a resignation of property. 31st July. 1576.

lands of Corshall in Kyle Stewart. "Hew Wallace of Menfurde" occurs in the testament of Agnes Speir, relict of Robt. Paton, in Caithburne, parish of Kilmarnock, in 1557. The "Guidman of Menfurde" is mentioned in a similar document in 1602. He seems to have been succeeded by his son,*

"*Johne Wallace of Menfuird*," who, in 1611, is mentioned in a testamentary document as the laudlord of the house of Margaret Finlay, spouse to John Boyd, merchant in Kilmarnock. This John Wallace was unfortunate enough to be involved in a law process with the Boyd family, amongst whose papers there is a "decreet of certification in an improbation, Robert Lord Boyd against John Wallace of Menfuird, before the Lords of Council," dated 29th July, 1618. Also a "disposition by the said John Wallace and his spouse to Robert Lord Boyd of the lands of Menfurd, wauchmill, teinds, and pertinents, dated 27th July, 1619." The small but valuable property of Menfurd was thus swallowed up by the superior.

MURES OF ROWALLAN

Much light was thrown upon the genealogy of this ancient family by the publication, in 1825, of "*The Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallane*, by Sir William Mure, Knight of Rowallan, written in or prior to 1657;" but the writer seems to have fallen materially into error, in reference to the early history of the family. He holds that the Mures, or Mores of Rowallan, originally came from Ireland; and the editor of the "*Historie*" is the more inclined to believe in the

* The "Trinitie land of Symontoun" is mentioned in a proclamation of assignation of certain debts, by Thomas Lord Boyd, to Mr Andro Boyd, minister at Eglisshame, made at the cross of Ayr, 29th June, 1602, as belonging to "*Johne Wallace, younger of Mainfurd*."

Celtic origin of the name, that in "most early writings" the "preposition *de* is omitted, which so invariably accompanies all early Saxon designations." Now this is not the fact—*Willielmi de Mora*, and *Laurentii de Mora*, occur in two charters granted by Robert I., so that no argument can be drawn from this as to the Celtic derivation of the Mures, or Mores. Nevertheless there may have been a tradition in the Rowallan family that their ancestors came from Ireland—a tradition perhaps similar to that which exists in Carriek in reference to the family of Kennedy; but we are inclined to think that it rests on no better ground than that those who spoke the Erse or Celtic language, were called Erse or Irish, in contradistinction to the Normans and Saxons introduced into the country by the Crown. Like the Kennedies, the Mures may have been of the ancient race of Scotland, for it is well known that Ayrshire was decidedly a Celtic district until comparatively modern times.

If the Mures of Rowallan really were a direct offshoot of the O'Mores of Ireland, it is plain that the writer of the "Historie" could not claim for them the distinction of being at the head of the name in Scotland, because the Crown charters show that there were *Moores*, or *Mores*, contemporaneously in various parts of Scotland.

The author, in tracing his ancestry, ventures no farther back than Sir Gilchrist, who is said to have distinguished himself at the battle of Largs in 1263, and he brings to his assistance a Ranald More, "who had come purposlie from Ireland," to whom Sir Gilchrist gave "the lands of Polkellie," one of the oldest inheritances, if not the *only* one, belonging to the family at the time. There is something questionable here; for it appears by the charters of Robert I. that the Mures had been pretty extensive proprietors in the county on his accession to the Crown, which could hardly have been the case if their settlement in the district had been so recent; neither does the fact accord with the author's statement as to the antiquity of the family inheritance.

With these preliminary remarks, which will be better understood as we proceed, we shall endeavour to trace the descent of the family.

According to the author of the "Historie," Rowallan had been in possession of the Mures previous to the reign of Alexander III., from which they were dispossessed by the powerful house of Cuming, and the owner Sir Gilechrist More, was "redacted for his safety to keep close in his castle of Polkellie." After the battle of Largs, however, upon which occasion Sir Gilechrist received the honour of Knighthood in reward of his bravery, he "was reponed to his whole inheritance." "Sir Gilechrist," continues the author, "for preventing of more occation of trouble, and for settling of his owne securitie and firmer peace made allyance with this partie of power, and married Isabell, his onlie daughter and heire, by accession of whose inheritance, to witt of the lands of Cuminside, Draden, and Harwoods, his estate being enlarged." The editor, however, remarks, that it is "fully as probable, even from his own showing, that Polkelly was the more ancient inheritance of his family, and that Rowallan was acquired solely by the marriage of the heiress, Isabell, as is generally held."* But to follow our author—"After the death of Sir Walter Cumine, Sir Gilechrist now secured not onlie in the title and full possession of his old inheritance, but also in his border lands *quherin he succeded to Sir Walter forsaid within the Sherefidome of Roxburgh*, being sensible amd mindfull of the deserving of his friends and followers in time of his troubles, deals with all of them as became a man of honour, bestowing vpon each parcell of land according to his respect, intrest or (happly) promise to the persone. He disponed to his kinsman Ranald More, who had come purposlie from Ireland for his assistance in time of his troubles, and tooke share with him of the hazard of the battell, the lands of Pokellie," &c. Now there is evidently a complete jumbling of times and circumstances here. In the reign of David II. Maurice

* Nisbet's Heraldry.

Murray had a charter “of the *waird* of *Walter Cuming of Rowallan, in vic. de Roxburgh, with the lands thereof.*” It is thus apparent that the Rowallan lands in Roxburghshire were not in possession of Sir Gilchrist at this period; and it is next to impossible that the same Sir Gilchrist Mure, who fought at the battle of Largs, could have been alive in the reign of David II. Indeed he is stated by the author to have died in 1280. No reliance, therefore, is to be placed on the “*Historie*” by Sir William farther back than can be corroborated by concurrent testimony. The immediate ancestor of Sir Gilchrist appears to have been

“*David de Moore,*” mentioned in a charter by Alexander II. between 1214 and 1249,* who is stated to have been “the head of the house of Rowallane.” This is extremely probable, at least, he is the first on record. That he possessed Rowallan, however, is doubtful, though the lands of Polkelly, chiefly in Renfrewshire, may have belonged to him. He was probably succeeded by

Sir Gilchrist, who fought at the battle of Largs.

Archibald, who was slain at Berwick, where the army of Baliol was wholly routed, in 1298.

William, heir, and successor, is honourably mentioned in an indenture† of truce with England, in the nonage of King David, wherein he is designed Sir William.

Sir Adam, who having been bred a long time in his father’s auld age with the management and weight of all his affaires both private and more publick, in these rougher times, found the less difficultie to apply himself by a more easie method to maintaine the lott and fortune left by his predecessors, now in his own hand.” It appears from the “*Historie*,” that the family had suffered considerably during the war of independence, maintained first by Wallace, and

* History of Renfrewshire.

† This indenture, according to a note on the margin of the “*Historie*,” was in the possession of Mr Thomas Crawford, Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, and author of the Notes on Buchanan’s History, &c.

afterwards by Bruce ; and Sir Adam is eulogised for his prudence in having improved and enlarged their dilapidated inheritance. Sir Adam* is said to have married Janet Mure, grand-daughter of Ronald More, heiress of Polkellie, by which the latter estate was rejoined to Rowallan. By this marriage, he had two sons and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Robert the High Stewart, afterwards King of Scotland. There existed at one time much dubiety as to the reality of this marriage. All our early historians, down even to Buchanan, were of opinion that the union had never been legalised by marriage. The author of the "*Historie*," however, quoting from a "*deduction of the descent of the house of Rowallane*," collected by Mr John Lermont, chaplain to Alexander Archbishop of St Andrews, says "That Robert, Great Steward of Scotland, having taken away the said Elizabeth, drew to Sir Adame her father ane instrument that he should take her to his lawfull wyfe, which myself hath seen, saith the collector, as also ane testimonie, written in Latine by Roger M'Adame, priest of our Ladie Marie's Chapell."† "Mr Lewis Innes, Principal of the Scots College at Paris, first completely proved the fallacy of Buchanan's account of King Robert's marriages, by publishing in 1694, a charter granted by him in 1364, which charter showed that Elizabeth More was the first wife of Robert, and made reference to a dispensation granted by the Pope for the marriage. That dispensation was long sought for in vain, but was at length discovered in 1789, at which time a dispensation for the marriage of Robert II. with Euphame Ross was found."‡ Ample proof of the union exists in the Crown charters. For example, there is a charter by David II. "to Robert, Great Stuart of Scotland, of the lands of Kyntire, with the advocacy of the kirks thereof in fee ; and to John Stewart, his son, gotten

* Ade More had a charter of lands from Robert I. In the reign of David I., there is a charter of "excambion betwixt Alexander Livingstoun of that ilk and Ade More, knight."

† Supposed to be "Our Lady's Kirk of Kyle," in Monkton parish.

‡ Remarks by the editor of the "*Historie*."

betwixt him and Elizabeth More, daughter to Adam More, Knight, and failzeing of him, to Walter, his second brother."* Also, a charter by Robert III. "to Andrew Mur, uncle to the King, of ane pension of £20 sterling furth of the great customs on both sides of the Forth, until said Andrew or his heirs should be heritably seised in a £20 land in some convenient place."† Elizabeth More, the first wife of Robert II., is said to have been a woman of great beauty, and to have attracted the attention of the High Steward during the troublous times of Edward Baliol, when he was frequently compelled to seek safety in concealment. Dundonald Castle, then the chief residence of the Stewarts, was no doubt the "scene of King Robert's early attachment and nuptials with the fair Elizabeth." From this union are descended the existing race of British sovereigns, as well as most of the crowned heads of Europe.

Robert Mure of Rowallan is described as a frequenter of the "court in the minoritie of King James the Third. He was ane man black hared, and of ane hudge large stature, therefore commonlie called the Rud‡ of Rowallane. The king in his bearne head proponed to round with him, and as he offered swa to doe, dang out his eye with the spang of ane coele-shell. He was a man regarded not the well of his house, but in following court, and being unfit for it, waisted, sold, and wadset all his proper lands of Rowallane, quhilk may be an example to all his posteritie.

Mungo Mure of Rowallan appears to have greatly improved the old fortalice of Rowallan, having "raisit the hall vpon four vouttis [vaults], and laiche trance, and compleitit the samen in his awin tyme." He is described as "a man of singular valour, and very worthie of his hands, quherof he gave good prooffe in divers conflicts." It was this laird of

* Robertson's Index.

† Ibid.

‡ "Rud" means a person of great strength, and not disinclined to a fray.

Rowallan who, with Robert Boyd, Guideman of Kilmarnock, gave the Duke of Hamilton such signal assistance at the skirmish called the "Field of Glasgow."

John Mure of Rowallan is said to have taken "great delyte in policie and planting. He builded the fore wark, back wark and woman house,* frome the ground." Another account states, that "he plaintit the orcharde and gairdein, sett the vppir banck and nethir bank, the birk zaird befor the zett." He is said to have "lived gratuslie;" yet from a "Letter of Sleance, by Alexander Cowper," it would appear that he was not saikless of the feuds of his time. He was on friendly terms with the Kilmarnock family, and assisted them materially on various occasions, particularly when the Laird of Knockdolian attempted to hold the Bailie Court of Grougar.

The Laird of Rowallan had a letter addressed to him by Queen Mary on her escape from prison in 1568; but as he had subscribed the "Band" in support of the Reformation in 1562, in which year he also sat in Parliament, it is not probable that he attended the summons.

William Mure is described as "of a meik and gentle spirit, and delyted much in the studie of phisick, which he practised especially among the poore people with very good success. He was ane religious man, and died gratuslie in the yeare of his age 69, the yeare of our lord 1616." His latter will was "Subscrivit at Rowallane the thrid day of September 1616 zeirs.

Sir William Mure succeeded his father. "This Sir William," says the "Historie," of which he was the author, "was pious and learned, and had ane excellent vaine in poyesie; he delyted much in building and planting; he builded the new wark in the north syde of the close, and the battlement of the back wall, and reformed the whole house exceidingly

* The editor remarks that "the part of the building called the "woman house" was, perhaps, that which contained the old kitchen, and the rooms of the domestic servants; which part, with the old tower on the Crag of Rowallan, forms the east side of the castle.

He lived religiouslie and died Christianlie in the yeare of [his] age 63, and the yeare of [our] Lord 1657."

Some farther notice, however, of Sir William, the author of "The True Crucifixe," seems only a just tribute to his memory. He appears to have early cultivated a taste for the muses, and some verses in Latin, on the death of his grandfather, occur among his juvenile pieces. His manuscript poetry is considerable. Among the larger pieces is a translation of some books of Virgil; a religious poem which he calls "The Joy of Tears," and another, "The Challenge and Reply." Several of his pieces have been published. In the "Muse's Welcome," a collection of poems and addresses made to King James, on his visiting Scotland in 1617, there is a poetical address to the King at Hamilton, written by Sir William Mure of Rowallan. In 1628 he published a poetical translation of the celebrated "Hecatombe Christiana" of Boyd of Trochrig, together with a small original piece called "Doomesday." In 1629, he published "The True Crucifixe for True Catholikes." For some years after 1629, he seems to have been employed on a version of the Psalms, which was much wanted in Scotland at that time. The old English version was not popular; and the one executed by King James, and Sir W. Alexander of Menstrie, was so disliked that the Bishops would not press it upon the Church. King James' version was not sanctioned by the Assembly, and some expressions in it gave offence to the people, *e. g.* the sun was called "The lord of light," and the moon, "The pale lady of the night." Though this version was rejected, still many wished that the old one should be improved, or a better one substituted in its place. Several gentlemen attempted particular psalms; but a version of the whole was undertaken by Sir William Mure of Rowallan, which he seems to have finished in 1639. Principal Baillie, who attended the Westminster Assembly, as Commissioner from the Church of Scotland, in a letter, dated at London, January first, 1644, says, "I wish I had Rowallan's Psalter here, for I like it

better than any I have yet seen." It does not, however, appear that Sir William's version was transmitted to the Assembly; Mr Rous's, which was recommended by the English Parliament, was finally adopted, and has ever since been used in Scotland; but the committee appointed to revise Mr Rous's version were instructed to avail themselves of the help of Rowallan's.

The attention of Sir William was not entirely devoted to literary pursuits. He took his share in the burden of the duties of civil life, being a member of the parliament held at Edinburgh, June 1643, and of the "committee of Warre," for the sheriffdom of Air in 1644. He was also with the Scottish army in England, in 1644, and was present in some engagements between the royal and parliamentary forces.

Sir William was also one of the Remonstrators who "brunt the Gaite of Drumlanrig, and plundered and waisted the lands," in 1650.*

William Mure of Rowallan, the last lineal representative of the family, succeeded his father in 1686. He was entered a student at the University of Glasgow in 1660. His name frequently occurs in the records of the parish of Kilmarnock. He is mentioned there, for the last time, in 1695, in a commission to defend a process of translation before the Synod,

Dame Jean Mure of Rowallan, his only surviving daughter, and sole heiress, succeeded. This lady married, first, William Fairlie, of Brunsfield, afterwards designed of Fairlie, to whom she had issue.† She married, secondly, David first Earl of Glasgow, by which marriage she had three daughters.

* His name appears in the roll of persons to be proceeded against by the Earl of Queensberry for the damage sustained.

† "Fairlys of Brunsfield, near Edinburgh, who were burgesses of Edinburgh, give out that they are come of the Fairlys of Braid, and wear a coat of arms as a cadet of that ancient family."—CRAUF. MS. BAR. Tradition still points out the spot where Fairlie was married to the heiress of Rowallan. The ceremony was performed by a curate, in the fields, about a quarter of a mile from the house of Rowallan, at a tree, still called the marriage tree, which stands on the top of a steep bank, above that part of the stream called "Janet's kirk."

Jean Mure, Countess of Glasgow, died, Sept. 3, 1724, and was succeeded by her eldest surviving daughter of the second marriage.

Lady Jean Boyle Mure of Rowallan. She married the Hon. Sir James Campbell of Lawers, K.B., third and youngest son of James second Earl of Loudoun. He entered the army at an early age, and served on the Continent, under the Duke of Marlborough.* He commanded the British horse at the battle of Fontenoy, 30th April, 1745, when he was mortally wounded, one of his legs being carried off by a cannon ball. He expired soon afterwards, and was buried at Brussels. He had a daughter, Margaret; and a son who succeeded.

James Mure Campbell, born 11th Feb. 1726. He assumed the name of Mure on succeeding to the estate of Rowallan; he was elected Member of Parliament for the county of Ayr, in 1754†—succeeded his cousin John, fourth Earl of Loudoun, on the 27th April, 1782, and died on the 28th April, 1786, being then a Major-General in the army. He married, in 1777, Flora, eldest daughter of John Macleod, of Rasay, and by her, who died in 1780, had an only child.

Flora Mure Campbell, born in August, 1780, Countess of Loudoun, Baroness Mauchline, &c. &c., who succeeded to the ancient patrimonial inheritance of her ancestors, the Mures of Rowallan. Her Ladyship married, 12th July, 1804, Francis, Earl of Moira, Marquis of Hastings, by whom she had issue.

* At the battle of Malplaquet, while the victory was yet doubtful, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, with a party of his men, rushed with great fury against the French, and cutting all before him, returned the same way back. This sally contributed not a little to turn the fortune of the day. It was, however, made a subject of censure; but Prince Eugene, the commander-in-chief, allowing that emergencies might exist which justified a transgression of rules, on the day after the battle, in the face of the whole army, thanked Colonel Campbell for having exceeded his orders.

† “Lieutenant-Colonel James Muir Campbell of Rowallan, Esq. of Lord Geo. Sackville's Dragoons,” admitted an honorary burghess of Kilmarnock in October, 1756.—KILK. REC.

Arms of Mure of Rowallan.—Three mullets, for Mure ; and three Cumin, or wheat sheaves for *Cumin*, parted per pale ; with a Moor's head for a crest.

PARISH OF KILMAURS.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

“THE ancient church of Kilmaurs,” says the author of *Caledonia*, “was dedicated to saint Maure, a Scottish saint, who is said to have died in 899; and she was commemorated on the 2d of November. The name of the church was, as usual, formed by prefixing the Gaelic *Cil*, which is always pronounced *Kil*, to the name of the saint; and *Kil-maure* was changed to *Kil-maures*,” or Kilmaur’s, in the possessive case. The parish is “situated betwixt that of Kilmarnock on the east, and Dreghorn on the west, terminating in a point betwixt them on the north-east; and on the south it is bounded by the water of Irvine, which separates it from Kyle.

The soil is deep and fertile throughout, well calculated for wheat and bean crops. Tillage, however, as in other parts of Cuninghame, prevails to a considerable extent. The surface is undulating, but without any very picturesque variety—although as a whole, it presents a panorama upon which the eye can rest with innate satisfaction. Extensive cereal fields, interspersed with rich pasture, and clumps of plantation occupying the summits of the gentle eminences, the parish appears in reality “as one well cultivated garden.” There is only one stream or rivulet, of any consequence in the parish. It has its source in the muirs of Fenwick, and runs the whole length of the parish from east to west. It is called Kilmaurs water, although farther down it takes the name of the Carmel, by which it is known until it loses itself in the sea.

HISTORY CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Kilmaurs town is a burgh of barony, erected by a charter of James V., between 1513 and 1542, in favour of Cuthbert Earl of Glencairn, and his son William Lord Kilmaurs. By a charter from the Earl of Glencairn, and his son Lord Kilmaurs, dated at Glasgow, 15th November, 1577, "the five-pound land of Kilmaurs, consisting of 240 acres (280 in fact) was disposed to forty different persons in feu-farm, on payment of eighty merks yearly, or two merks for each lot, with an exclusive privilege to these feuars, 'of buying or selling, of brewing or making malt, and of all other art or trade, as that of shoe-makers, skimmers, carpenters, woolsters, &c.'" This was no doubt meant for the encouragement of handiercraftsmen to settle and form a community at Kilmaurs. These possessions are called "the tenements of Kilmaurs."

Kilmaurs had at one time a reputation for the manufacture of cutlery.* The *steel mills*, erected at the Nether Mill of Ayr about 1740, were made by Robert Craig of Kilmaurs. Clock-making formed also a thriving branch of business in the burgh. These arts, however, have long ago ceased to flourish there; and none but the common crafts indispensable to all rural districts, are to be found within its boundaries.

The town is pleasantly situated on the Kilmaurs water, the gentle eminence on which it is planted looking towards the south. It consists principally of one street, having a town-house, with a steeple and clock in the centre. Its appearance at the beginning of the seventeenth century, is thus described by Pont:—"Kilmaerstoune, Castell and Kirk. The toune is a large village, seated in a good soyle, and very populous. The castell is ane ancient, strong building, belonging to the Earl of Glencairne, environed with a faire parke, called Carmell wod, from the vatter of Carmell that runs by it. The

* "Though the cutlers have passed away," says the writer in the STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, "their fame survives in the Ayrshire proverb, 'as gleg as a Kilmaurs whittle,' which cut, it was said, an inch before the point."

church is veill built, and is the comone sepulture of the Earlls of Glencairn, Lords Kilmauers.—Kilmauers, that is the church, or cell of Mauers, alleged by the vulgar a holy man.”

The origin of the town of Kilmaurs is, like most other places, to be traced to the Church, which is of considerable antiquity. So early as 1170, “Robertus filii Wernebaldi,”* granted the church of Kilmaurs (*ecclesiam de Kilmauro*), in the township of Cuninghame (*uilla mea de Cunygham*), with half a caracute of land, to the monks of Kelso.† This charter was confirmed by Richard Morville, Great Constable of Scotland, and Lord of Cuninghame, the superior; also by Engleram, Bishop of Glasgow, who died in 1174. It was farther confirmed by Robert, the son of Robert (the granter) son of Wernebald, in 1189; and by Walter the Bishop of Glasgow in 1232. In 1245, William, the Bishop of Glasgow, confirmed to the prior of Lesmahago the church of Kilmaurs, in Cuningham, reserving to William de Cuninghame the tenure thereof for his lifetime. The Prior of Lesmahago‡ obtained a confirmation of the same church, from the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow, in 1246.§ “An account of the property of the Monks of Kelso, which was made up by them, in the reign of Robert I., states that they had the church of Kilmaurs, in rectory, which used to be worth £40 yearly. The church of Kilmaurs continued to belong to the monks of Kelso till the Reformation. The monks enjoyed the rectorial revenues, and a vicarage was established for serving the cure. In Bagimont’s Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Kilmaurs, in the Deanry of Cuninghame, was taxed at £2, 13s. 4d.; being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation, the vicarage was held by Mr Andrew Layng,|| who stated that it produced.

* Progenitor of the Glencairn family.

† Chart. of Kelso.

‡ Lesmahago was a cell of the Monastery of Kelso.

§ Chart. of Kelso.

|| Samuel Hendersoun, sone to Alex. Hendersoun, Redar at Kilmauris, is witness to a document dated Jan. 23, 1585.

from the tithes of wool and lambs, and from Easter fines, and other articles, about £30 yearly; but that corspresents, umest clathes, and pasch fines, amounting to about 10 merks, not having been paid of late, this sum ought to be deducted. We may recollect that corspresents, umest clathes, and such objects, were severely satirized by Sir David Lindsay, in his poetry, at a somewhat earlier period. The vicar's church lands had been let, for twenty years past, to Cuninghame of Robertland, for the small rent, yearly, of eight merks. Out of the whole the vicar paid twenty merks annually to the curate who served the cure. There belonged to the church of Kilmaurs a considerable extent of church lands, a part of which were appropriated to the vicarage, and the remainder were held, by the monks of Kelso, with the rectory of the church.

“The glebe and church lands, which belonged to the vicar, were usually leased. William Cuninghame, who had a lease of these lands, that expired in May, 1476, attempted to continue violent possession, after the expiry of his lease; for which he was prosecuted before the officials of Glasgow, who excommunicated him. Cuninghame was also prosecuted by Mr William Twedy, the vicar, before the Lords Auditors of Parliament, who pronounced a decree in favour of the vicar, against Cuninghame, on the 10th of July, 1476.

“The whole passed into lay hands after the Reformation. A small portion of the church land, called the *Girnal Croft*, was granted, in fee, during 1505, by Robert, the Abbot of Kelso, to William Cuninghame of Craigends, for payment of 6s. 8d. yearly. In 1633, when Charles I. established the Bishoprick of Edinburgh, he granted to the Dean of Saint Giles's the church of Kilmaurs, with all its tithes and revenues. After the final abolition of Episcopacy, the patronage of the church of Kilmaurs was acquired by the Earl of Eglintoun, whose family has since retained it.”*

* Chalmers's Caledonia.

Keith states that "Kilmaures was founded the 13th of May, 1403, for a Provost and eight Prebendaries, with two singing boys, by Sir William Cuningham of Kilmaures." This is a mistake. Sir William, 13th May, 1413, made a bequest of certain lands for the celebration of divine service in the church of Kilmaurs, for the safety of his own soul, his parents, and *Henry de Cuninghame, the founder of the church*.* Henry, who lived in the reign of Alexander III., is thus affirmed to have been the founder of the church, although, as we have seen, the church of Kilmaurs was dedicated to the monks of Kelso during the previous century.

The church of Kilmaurs is an old building, and various additions have apparently been made to the original erection. It appears to have undergone certain improvements about 1670, in which year Sir John Cuninghame of Lambrughton, patron of the churches of Dreghorn and Kilmaurs, petitioned and obtained the sanction of Parliament, to have the vacant stipends applied in repairing the churches and manses of these parishes. The church of Kilmaurs was always used as the cemetery of the family of Glencairn.

The parochial records (a register of births and marriages), commence in 1688, but were not regularly kept till 1783.

There was a chapel at Busbie, in the southern division of the parish, "which had an appropriate endowment for its chaplain. After the Reformation, the chapel was allowed to fall into ruins; and the endowment was appropriated by the patron. The patronage appears to have belonged to the Eglintoun family in 1661; but how long that family had held it, or when they acquired it, is uncertain."†

* Original charter.

† Chalmers's Caledonia.

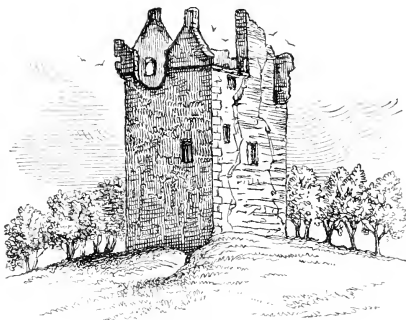
ANTIQUITIES.

Kilmaurs Castle.—Of the Castle of Kilmaurs, described by Pont, there seems to be now no certain remains. From Pont's map, however, where the castle is dotted, and Carmel wood (still so called), the "fair parke" by which it was environed, some idea of its situation may be formed. It appears to have stood some distance east of the church, probably, as conjectured by Robertson, on the farm called *Jock's Thorn*, where some ruins can still be pointed out. It is curious that its position should be a matter of dubiety. When Pont surveyed the district, about 1608, the Castle of Kilmaurs existed in all the pomp of family distinction—and now, about two hundred and sixty years since, so is its grandeur worn out even of the traditional mind, that its site cannot be identified with certainty.

Tower, or Tour.—On the lands so called, in an orchard adjacent to the parish kirk, there are the remains of a tower, "forming part," says a correspondent, "of an old monastic building which at one time was joined to the church, and must be of very ancient date, as it is mentioned in an old work,* that Sir Hugh de Morville resided there, in the twelfth century, while engaged in building a part of Kilwinning Abbey . . . The Cuninghames of Tour dwelt in it as late as 1630; and the door of an adjoining pigeon-house bears that date.

Busbie Castle.—This is the only other remain of a feudal residence extant in the parish. "The style of building," says Robertson, "seems to belong to the middle of the fourteenth century—having both gunports and arrow slits in the walls as means of defence. The antique decoration of the *twisted cable* in the architraves, indicates the same era." The castle, which consists of a single but high and massive tower, has long been roofless, and is falling to decay.

* We know not the work to which our informant refers.



Busbie Castle.

The Glencairn Aisle.—The burial aisle of the Glencairn family stands close by the church. It has within it a curious and elaborately carved monument to the memory, it is said, of the Lord Chancellor Glencairn (William ninth Earl) erected in 1600.* It is a beautiful specimen of ancient sculpture. It is composed of six columns—three at each of its extremities, the innermost being about eight feet apart—and over all of which extends an entablature, returned above each of the columns, and sustaining in the centre a compartment formed by small pilasters, flanked with scroll-work, and crowned with a divided pediment. All the three columns are of different forms, and recede literally the one behind the other, just as much as permits the free return of their respective basis and capitals. The two inner and most advanced columns have cylindrical shafts, with Corinthian capitals; the second are of an octagonal form, with a row of leaves on the capitals; and those forming the extremities of the monument are square and

* There must be a mistake in all the accounts we have seen of this monument. It could not be to the memory of the Ninth Earl, if erected in 1600, for that nobleman died in 1644.

plain. The space between the innermost columns is formed into a deep recess, where are placed full sized half-length figures of the Earl and Countess, and an ornamented inscriptive panel. The spaces below the recesses are ornamented with bas-reliefs, and the capitals and shafts of the principal columns are elaborately covered with flowering buds and other designs. The “glorious towme” erected in the Bargany aisle at Ballantrae, to the memory of Gilbert Kennedy, killed in a feud with the Earl of Cassilis near Maybole in 1601, seems to be almost a literal copy of the Glencairn monument at Kilmaurs. The aisle was repaired in 1844 by the late Sir Alexander Montgomerie Cuninghame, Bart. of Corsehill, and the monument is in tolerable preservation.

Tumuli.—There are several barrows, or places of ancient sculpture, in the parish. One of these was accidentally thrown open a number of years ago, by some workmen engaged digging in a field on Mr Fulton’s farm of Waterpark, parish of Kilmaurs. The graves were found within the circuit of one of three large barrows or tumuli, situated on either bank of the Carmel water; the tumulis to which they pertain being upon Waterpark farm, and the others being situated upon Greenhill farm—the most remarkable of the three, indeed, being close to Greenhill farm-house.

Antedeluvian Remains.—Nearly sixty years ago, two large pieces of bone, or ivory, supposed to have been the tusks of some huge animal, were found in the course of excavation, at an immense depth, in the Woodhill Quarry.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF KILMAURS.

CARMEL BANK.

This small but pleasant property was anciently called the *Moit*, or *Moat*, and formed part of the estate of Busbie. The mansion is snugly situated on the banks of the Carmel. It belonged to John Cuninghame of Carmel, who died about thirty years ago. Having no family, he left the property to his brother, Gilbert Cuninghame, who died, without issue, in 1842, leaving it to his widow, Elizabeth Pollock, daughter of the late Rev. Mr Pollock, minister of Irvine. It is now occupied as a farm.

Robertoun.—This rather extensive barony, consisting of about 1300 acres, was conjectured by *Robertson*, to have been at one time a wing of the Kilmaurs estate. Be this as it may, we have seen that David Mowat had a charter of the lands of Robertoun so early as the reign of Robert III. It was latterly acquired by the Eglintoun family, but is now parcelled out among a number of small proprietors.

CRAIG.

This property formed part of the barony of Robertoun, which, as we have seen, belonged at one time to the Mowats of Busbie. It seems, however, to have been acquired from them at an early period by a branch of the Dunlop family, the first of whom we find mentioned is

Adam Dunlop of Craig, whose nephew,

William Dunlop of Craig, was served heir to his grandfather in 1576. He is mentioned in various documents, from 1618

downwards. He married "Grissall Mowat"—most likely a daughter of Mowat of Busbie—who died in 1618. Her effects were given up by her husband, in behoof of *Robert Dunlope*, "bairn lawfull to the defunct." He must have died in 1620,* for "*William Dunlope, zounger of Craig*," is mentioned in a testamentary document in that year, and not in the next.

William Dunlop of Craig. His wife *Jeane Campbell*, died in January 1621. Besides *William*, his heir, he had *Allane*, *Grisall*, *Jonet*, *Archibald*, and *Elizabeth*. He was alive in 1636, in which year "*William Dunlope, zounger of Craig*," occurs in another testamentary document.

William Dunlope, elder of Craig, and *Allane Dunlope*, zounger of Craig, occur in a testamentary document in 1652. *William*, the elder, was alive in 1659.

The property of Craig, or a portion of it, was temporarily in the possession of Mr David Mylne, minister of Dundonald, and his brother, also named David, goldsmith in Edinburgh. The latter was served heir to the former in 1618. "In 1780," says Robertson, "it was acquired from Dalrymple of Nunraw, in East Lothian, by Captain John Morrice. The house was soon afterwards burned, when the present mansion was erected at a little distance west from the site of the old one, and is pleasantly set down on the top of a pretty steep bank on the north side of Irvine water, and commanding a fine prospect over the country to the west and south." Craig, however, seems to have belonged previously to John Glasgow, Esq. of Craig, Provost of Irvine, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married, Robert Morrice, shipmaster in Irvine, who died 22d May, 1796. John Morrice, Esq. of Craig, died 23d March, 1788, aged 45. Robert Morrice of Craig, who succeeded, died 8th March, 1827, aged 77.† He left the property to his sister, and, after her death, to William Pollock, M.D., a surgeon in the army, who assumed the name of Morrice—now William

* He had a sister, *Jeane Dunlope*, married to *William Cauldwell* of *Annanhill*.

† Tombstone in Irvine Churchyard.

Pollock Morrice. He married Janet, only daughter of James Buchanan of Davanhill, merchant in Glasgow, and had two sons—Allan and Robert—and three daughters.

MOWATS OF BUSBIE, OR KNOCKINTIBER.

The barony of Busbie consists of from 700 to 800 acres of excellent arable land. At what time it came into the hands of the Mowats is uncertain. Robertson surmises, from the architecture of Busbie Castle, that it was erected during the fourteenth century, and probably by the first of the Mowat family. This conjecture is supported by the existence of a charter, under the Great Seal, of which Robertson was ignorant, of the lands of Robertoun, in the Bailliary of Cuninghame, granted to David Mowat by Robert III. inter 1390 et 1406, which David was probably the first of the Mowats of Ayrshire. The surname, according to Nisbet, was anciently *Monte-Alto*, “of which the principal family is reputed to have been Mowat of Balquholie in Aberdeenshire. There were also,” he continues, “two families in the west, Mowat of Stanehouse in Clydesdale, and Mowat of Busbie in Cuninghame, both families of good respect and well allied; but they are now decayed, the last about a century ago.” It would appear that the foresaid David Mowat, who had a charter of Robertoun from Robert III., had also a charter of the “barony of Stanehouse, vic. Lanerk; the barony of Brochton, Winkistoun, Burlefield, vic. de Peebles.” So that he was in all likelihood the progenitor of both the western branches of the name.

The Mowats were an ancient family. *Willelmus de Monte Alto* appears in the Ragman Roll, and the name frequently occurs in the record of the Crown Charters. A Sir Bernard Mouat accompanied Margaret of Scotland to Norway, in 1281, and with thirty-one others was drowned in returning.*

* Balfour's Annals.

In the absence of all proof to the contrary, we shall assume that

David, who had a grant of Robertoun from Robert III., was the first of the Mowats of Busbie. The next on record, though one or two successors may have intervened, is

Johanni Mowat, who had a charter of confirmation “de terris de le Moite, Knockintiber, Bogside,” &c., from James III. inter 1460 et 1489. The charter is not complete, and wants the date. It was probably his daughter who was married to William Craufurd of Walstoun, about the close of the fifteenth century.

Charles Mowat of Busbie had a charter of the same lands from James V., in 1541. He was, in 1546, appointed one of the curators of the young Earl of Eglintoun. He was, notwithstanding, next year concerned in the slaughter, along with Lord Boyd, of Sir Neil Montgomerie of Lainshaw, and had in consequence to remain abroad for some time along with his lordship. He was slain by two sons of Lord Ochiltree, about 1577,* and was succeeded probably by his son,

Charles Mowat of Busbie, whose name Robertson recollects having seen in some document dated in 1590.

“*Jacobo, nepoti et haeredi Caroli Mowat de Knockintiber, Bogside, Corshouse,*” &c., had a charter from James VI., in 1571. “*Jacobo Mowat de Busbie, et Jenneæ Wallace, ejus conjugii,*” had a charter “*terrarum ecclesiasticarum de Dreg-horne et Halbarnis de Oversyde*” from James VI., 5th Jan. 1607; and another of the lands of Busbie, dated 2d June, 1614. James Mowat of Busbie occurs in 1600 as a witness to a discharge given by the Laird of Blair to the burgh of Irvine. His name appears in the testament of Mathew Galt, in Bogsyde, as creditor for the rent of his fermes, crop 1600, “*twa firlattis meill.*” In a similar document, in 1603, he is mentioned as proprietor of Knockintyber, otherwise Busbie. In 1608, he was appointed by Parliament, along with the magistrates of Irvine, to see that “*Buitis and Shone are made*

* Criminal Trials.

and sold in conformity to the price of leather.”* He married and had issue, for he and his eldest son, “James Mowat, younger of Busbie,” are frequently to be met with in testamentary documents down to 1619. James seems to have predeceased his father, who was alive in 1621. A daughter, *Jean*, was married to Robert Pollock of that Ilk.

John Mowat of Busbie, probably the brother of James, was served heir to his father, Charles Mowat of Busbie, in 1626.

It must have been this Laird of Busbie who was the subject of the following memorial of *Welsh*, preserved by Wodrow:—
 “His (*Welsh*’s) influence upon and interest in the gentlemen and persons of all rank, through the shire of Air, was not small; they all, save the openly wicked and profane, had a veneration for him; though he spared not to reprove their sins, as far as he knew them. Mr Craufurd gives an instance of his holy freedom this way, as well as his propheticall spirit, which he had from the gentleman’s own son, a worthy and pious minister, who was present quhen his father told the passage with tears. There was much profanation of the Sabbath at a gentleman’s house, about eight miles distance from Air, by great gatherings of people, upon that holy day, to the football, and other games and pastimes. Mr *Welsh* took the liberty to write severall prudent and civil letters to the gentleman, desiring him to suppress the profanation of the Lord’s day at his house. The gentleman, not loving to be received a Puritan, slighted all, and would not amend. In a little time after, Mr *Welsh*, riding that way, came to his gate, and called for the gentleman, who, coming out, invited Mr *Welsh* in, which he declined, and told him he was come to him with a heavy message from God, quhich was, that because he had slighted the advice given him from the Lord, and would not restrain the profanation of the Sabbath, in his lands, and beside his house, therefor the Lord would cast him out of his house and lands, and none of his posterity should ever enjoy them. This was visibly fulfilled; and though the gentleman was in very

* Parliamentary Records.

good circumstances at the time, yet from that day forth all things went cross, and he fell into one difficulty after another till he was compelled to sell his estate; and when he was giving the purchaser possession of it, he said with tears before his wife and children, 'Now, Mr Welsh is a true prophet.' (This gentleman was, as I am told, Mouat of Busby, Mr Math. M.'s father.)"*

The last notice we find of the Mowats of Busbie in any local document is in the testament of "Archibald Cvnynghame of Kilmaurs," in 1634 . . . "Item thair was awand . . . in the first be *vmqle James Mowat sumtyme of Busbie*, as principall, and Robert Muir, sone lawfull to Robert Muir of Thornetoun, as cautioner, their bond, xxx lb vis. viiid."

The Mowats of Busbie had alienated part of their lands long before the final breaking up of the estate, the greater portion of which was ultimately acquired by the Eglintoun family. In 1661, Hugh Earl of Eglintoun was served heir to his predecessor, in the lands of Busbie, Knockintiber, and Robertoun. It had been in their possession, however, for some years previously. Among the Eglintoun papers there is a receipt for the rents of Robertoun and Busbie for crop 1638, amounting to "ane thousand four scoir sevintene pundis, thretteine shillingis, four pennies." The Mowats of Busbie are now wholly extinct, and the name in Ayrshire is rare.†

The *Arms* of Mowat, according to Nisbet, are: A lion rampant, sable, armed, gules, within a border of the second.

Crest, an oak tree growing out of a rock, proper.

Motto, "*Monte Alto.*"

* The Rev. Matthew Mowat was minister of Kilmarnock in 1643, and until 1660.

† In 1641, Mr Hew Mowat was a servant to the Queen of Sweden.—BALFOUR'S ANNALS.

RITCHIE OF CRAIGTON AND BUSBIE.

John Ritchie, "merchand burgess" of Glasgow, married Bessie Wallace, whom he survived. Her testament is recorded in the Glasgow Commissary Register, 6th April, 1674. He is designed "elder" in the Glasgow Register of births, where he witnesses the baptisms of the children of his successor.

John Ritchie, who married Jean Somervell, and died 1710. His issue were, three sons and three daughters.

John Ritchie, of Craigton, the eldest surviving son, was born 1st, and baptized 5th June, 1682. He married Helen, daughter of John Adam, merchant in Glasgow, and by her, who died April, 1765, had a numerous family. In 1746, he acquired the estate of Craigton, county of Lanark. He died in 1755. His will is dated 22d September of that year, and is recorded in the Glasgow Commissary Register. His issue were :—

1. James, who succeeded.
2. Henry, married, in 1767, Esther, daughter of William Craufurd of Balshagrie and Scotstoun, and had issue. He died 14th June, 1792.
3. Mary, married, on 29th March, 1753, James Dunlop, younger of Garnkirk, and had issue.

James Ritchie, the eldest surviving son, succeeded to Craigton, and was retoured heir to his father, before the Bailies of Glasgow, 30th January, 1756. He acquired the estate of Busbie, of which he had a charter under the Great Seal, 23d February, 1763. He married, firstly, in 1758, Frances, daughter, of Alexander Montgomerie of Coilsfield, and sister of Hugh 12th Earl of Eglintoun, and by her had issue two sons and two daughters :—

1. John (a Colonel in the army). He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Bogle, Esq., but died without issue, having predeceased his father.
2. Alexander, born 15th. and baptized 16th June, 1763.
1. Lillias, married to Hugh Hamilton of Pinmore, but died without issue in 1817.

James Ritchie married, secondly, on 20th May, 1765, Catherine, daughter of Robert Kerr of Newfield (son of Lord Charles Kerr, and grandson of Robert first Marquis of Lothian), and by her, who died at Craigton, 24th September, 1783, had issue five sons and seven daughters—

1. Henry, who succeeded his father.
2. Frances, married Hugh Wallace of Biscany, and died at Madeira in 1842, leaving issue.
1. Mary, married Alexander West Hamilton, Esq., and died without issue.
2. Margaret Hamilton, married William Stirling of Cordale, Esq., and has issue.

James Ritchie died 1799, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Henry Ritchie of Busbie and Craigton, born 15th August, and baptized 7th September, 1777. He was served heir to his father before the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, 18th Dec. 1799. He acquired the estate of Cloncaird in the county of Ayr, and made it his principal residence during the latter part of his life. He married, firstly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Cathcart, Esq., and by her, who died in 1836, had issue three daughters, who died in infancy, or unmarried. Henry Ritchie married, secondly, on 17th January, 1838, Catherine, daughter of Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran, Bart., but by her (who survives him) he had no issue. Henry Ritchie died 6th Nov. 1843, and was succeeded in his estates of Busbie and Cloncaird by his nephew, William Wallace, Esq., son of his sister, Frances.

Arms of Ritchie of Craigton and Busbie, matriculated in the Lyon Register—Quarterly, first and fourth, argent, on a chief, gules, three lions' heads, erased, of the first; second and third, azure, a crescent, or, between three cross crosslets, argent.

Crest, an unicorn's head, couped, ermine, horned, or.

Motto, "Virtute acquiritur honos."

There is no mansion-house on the estate of Busbie, although Mr Ritchie, the purchaser of the property, at one time contemplated building a residence, and with this view laid out and planted a portion of it.

DESCENT OF WALLACE OF BUSBIE.

The Wallaces of Busbie claim descent from *John Wallace*, third son of John Wallace of Riccarton, by the heiress of Lindsay of Craigie.

William Wallace, merchant in Glasgow, who acquired the lands of Overkirkton, in the parish of Neilstoun. He had two sons, John and Thomas. John purchased Ellerslie from the Craigie family, and left an only daughter, married to Archibald Campbell of Succoth; but the male representation of the family went to

Thomas Wallace, second son of William, who acquired the lands of Cairnhill. He married, in 1710, Lillias, daughter of William Cuninghame of Craigends, by whom he had four sons :—

1. William, of Cairnhill, whose male line is now extinct.
2. John, of Cessnock and Kelly, represented by his son, the late Robert Wallace late of Kelly. He was M.P. for Greenock in the Reform Parliament.
3. Hugh.
4. James. Besides three daughters.

Hugh Wallace, the third son, acquired the estate of Biscany, in the island of Jamaica. He married Margaret, daughter of — Whyte, Esq., of that island; and by her had issue four sons and one daughter :—

1. Hugh, of whom afterwards.
2. John, who held a commission in the British Army, and died in India, unmarried.
3. William, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 20th Regiment of Infantry, fell at the battle of Vittoria. He died unmarried.

1. Margaret, the only daughter, married Andrew Houston of Jordanhill, county of Renfrew, and left issue.

Hugh Wallace of Biscany, the second but eldest surviving son, was a Captain in the army. He married, in 1789, Frances, daughter of James Ritchie of Busbie and Craigton. He died in 1800, leaving issue—

1. Hugh Ritchie of Biscany, Lieutenant H. P. 7th Fusiliers.
2. James Ritchie, Lieutenant in the Navy. He was lost at sea; unmarried.
3. William, of whom afterwards.
4. John Ritchie, Doctor of Medicine, died in 1825, unmarried.
5. Thomas, died in the West Indies 1843, unmarried.

William Wallace, the third son, purchased the lands of Rhynd, in the county of Fife. In 1843, by the settlement of his maternal uncle, Henry Ritchie of Busbie, he succeeded to the estates of Busbie and Cloncaird. He married, in 1821, Janet Craufurd, daughter of Samuel Cooper, of Failford and Ballindalloch. He died in 1861, and left issue—

1. Hugh James, died in infancy.
2. William.
3. A son, died in infancy.
4. Henry Ritchie Cooper.
1. Jeanette Ritchie, married to Graham Campbell, second son of John Campbell of Sornbeg.

William Wallace, the eldest surviving son, succeeded to the estates of Busbie and Cloncaird, and is now proprietor.

Arms—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, gules, a lion rampant, argent, within a border gobone of the last, and azure; 2d and 3d, gules, a fess cheque, argent and azure; the whole within a border, or.

Crest—An arm in armour holding a broadsword.

Motto—"Pro libertate."

CUNINGHAMES OF KILMAURS, EARLS OF GLENCAIRN.

There seems to be considerable diversity of opinion in reference to the origin and name of the widely-spread and once powerful family of Cuninghame. In the historical sketch introductory to this volume, we coincide in the opinion of Robertson, in his *Description of Cuninghame*, that the name was derived from the Celtic *Cuinneag*, a butter churn, or *Cuinneag'am*, the churn district, and we are still inclined to adhere to this derivation. The names of places were almost invariably given, in the ancient language of the country, from some peculiar feature of the district, and not from individuals, unless, as in the case of *Kyle*, from the chief actor in some great historical event.

The leading branches of the family, however, are understood to repudiate this derivation, and to adhere to that of Buchanan, who states that Cuninghame, in the Danish language, signifies the *King's House* ; but neither history nor tradition attempts to show that any Danish king ever had a *hame*, or home in the district.

It is unquestionable that the district was known by the name of *Cuningham*, or Cuninghame, long before the adoption of patronymics in this country—consequently the family derived their name from the district, and not the district from the family. The De Morvilles were Lords of Cuninghame long before the Kilmaurs family had risen to importance. It is also evident that the early possession of the family was called *Cuningham*, probably from its being situated in the centre of the original bounds of the district—before the addition of Largs—as well as from its antiquity as a stronghold.*

It is farther urged, however, against the Celtic etymology of the name, that in all old writings it is invariably spelled

* If there is any truth in the tradition that Sir Hugh de Morville resided in the old Tour of Kilmaurs, while part of the Abbey of Kilwinning was built, it countenances the supposition.

Cunygham, *Conynghame*, or otherwise, but never without the *n*, as in *Cuinneag'am*, or *Cunigham*. Now, this is not the fact. In the earliest record known to be extant in reference to the family—the grant of the Church of Kilmaurs to the Monastery of Kelso, in 1170, by “Robertus filii Wernebaldi”—the name is distinctly *Cunygham*, without any mark of elision—“Ecclesiam de Kilmauro . uilla mea de Cunygham cum dimidia carueata terre ad ipsiam ecclesiam pertinente.” So is it spelled in all the confirmations of this charter, by the family and others, down till 1269, when “Domino Willielmo de Cunyngham” appears as a witness in a contract between the Abbots of Kelso and Melrose. Even the granter of the Church of Stapilgortun to the Abbey of Kelso, in 1153, who is believed to have been an offshoot of the Kilmaurs family, “Willielmus de Cuniggeburch,” follows the same pronunciation; so did the families of *Cunigham* of Caprington, and *Cunigham* of Cuninghamhead, until within two hundred years ago.* The same orthography occurs in the *Obit Book of the Church of St John of Ayr*. In short it is the common mode of pronouncing the name amongst the peasantry at the present day.

The argument seems thus conclusive as to the Celtic derivation of the name of the district. It, however, by no means follows that the family who assumed the name were of Celtic origin also. It has been supposed that they are of Danish descent—probably in coincidence with Buchanan’s etymology of the “King’s House”—or at all events of Saxon. But this is mere conjecture. All who held tenures under the De Morvilles are believed to have been foreigners; which we consider a false idea, although many of them were Normans or Saxons. An old writer, Van Batsea, in his history of the King’s of Scotland, states that this family are descended from one Friskin, who, when Malcolm fled from Macbeth towards England, after the murder of King Duncan, concealed the Prince from his pursuers, by forking hay or straw over him, and for

* Robertson’s Cuninghame.

this service King Malcolm, after his restoration, conferred the Thanedom of Cuninghame upon his preserver.

We need scarcely say that this is fabulous, seeing that the overlords of Cuninghame were the De Morvilles; although there is a tradition to the same effect, omitting the name, so generally known among all ranks and classes of the Cuninghames, that it is difficult to avoid believing that it has some foundation in fact. The arms of the family, argent, a shake-fork, sable, with the motto, "over fork over," have evident allusion to some such occurrence.

Of the antiquity of the family there can be no doubt. They were in possession of the township of Cunigham, as we have seen, before 1170; but there is every probability that they had been settled there at even an earlier period. Willielmus de Cuniggeburch, who granted the Church of Stapilgortun to the monks of Kelso in 1153—seventeen years before Robert, the son of Wernebald, gave the Church of Kilmaurs to that Monastery—did so for the soul of his uncle, Godfred—*per animam Gaufredi avunculi mei*—thus showing that they at least were not newly settled in the country when these bequests were made. That the Cuniggeburchs and the Cunighams were branches of the same family is countenanced by the fact of their both making grants to the same Monastery. If the Monastery of Kilwinning was in existence in 1170, as is generally allowed, we can scarcely account for Robert of Cunygham's presenting a gift to the monks of Kelso in place of those of Kilwinning, who were introduced by his own overlord, unless from some strong family motive; and if so, the inference is that the Cuniggeburch branch was the eldest. But enough of speculative deduction. The first of the Ayrshire Cuninghames on record unquestionably is,

Wernebald, who may be supposed to have been in possession of the manor-place of Cuninghame about 1130 or 1140. Crawford in his MS. History states that Robert, the grandson of Wernebald, was the first to assume the surname of Cunyng-hame. This is questionable, however. There is a Galfrides

de Cunynghame who appears as a witness in a charter from King Malcolm IV. to the Abbey of Seone, who is presumed to have been a younger son of Wernebald. But this is no proof of the surname having been then adopted. At this early period parties were often designated by the district to which they belonged, as, for example, *Nigellus de Carrick*, long before the patronymic became settled. Certain it is that none of the family are designated by their surname in the Kelso chartulary until a later period.

Robert “*filius Wernebaldis*,” who granted the Church of Kilmaurs and half a caracute of land “in meum villam de Cunyngham” to the Abbey of Kelso in 1170. He had previously—inter 1153 et 1156—made a donation, with consent of his wife, Richenda de Barclay, heiress of “Sir Humphrey de Barclay of Glenfarquharlin,” to the Abbey of Aberbrothie.*

Robert, “*filius Roberti filii Wernebaldis*” confirmed the grant made by his father to the Abbey of Kelso, which was also confirmed by Richard de Morville, Constable of Scotland, before 1189.

The next who is met with, according to Crawford, is *Richard*, who was a witness in a grant by Allan, son of Rolland the Constable, in the reign of Alexander II. This Richard, it may be conjectured, was son of the preceding, and brother, though Crawford appears to have thought he was father of

Robert, who had a son designed

Robert, son and heir, “*Domini Roberti de Cunyngham*,” witness in a charter from Alexander Senescallus Scotiæ, to the monks of Paisley, in the reign of Alexander II., about the year 1240. Wood, in his Peerage, introduces this Robert as the son of the Robert who had a transaction with Richard de Morville, fully fifty years previously, which is double the time usually calculated for a generation; and as Crawford says there was a Robert after Richard, we think it presumable that there were four Roberts in succession.

* Chart. of Arbroath.

Henry,* probably son of Robert, had a charter of the barony of Kilmaurs, thenceforward the designation of the family, from Alexander III. A very old copy of the original document exists.† He married it is said the heiress of Glengarnock.

From this period the descent of the family is clear.

Sir William Cunynghame of Kilmaurs, married Eleanor Bruce, and during her life was styled Earl of Carrick. He had a charter of the Earldom of Carrick from David II. It has been generally supposed that the Lady Eleanor brought him no family,‡ and that his successor and other sons were by a former marriage. The reverse seems to be the fact. Sir William must have married Eleanor Bruce previous to 1361, the supposed date of the patent of Earldom.§ In 1368, however, there is another charter of the lands of Kineleven, in Perthshire, from David II. “*dilecto consan guineo nostro Willielmo de Cunynghame, militi, et Margareta, sponse sua,*” &c.|| Eleanor Bruce, his first wife, must have been alive in 1366, in which year Sir William is styled “*Domini de Carrik*” in a charter of confirmation to him of the lands of Polquhairn, &c. So that his second marriage must have taken place between that period and 1368.

Margaret, according to some authorities, was the name of the son's wife also; but the charter above noticed could not be in the son's favour, for, of date 1384, there is a letter extant from John Earl of Carrick, Prince of Scotland, confirm-

* Hervey, in Wood's Peerage.

† Family papers.

‡ Because the title did not descend in the family of Kilmaurs, genealogists have been misled on this point. The patent is on record, but incomplete, being without a date. Those immediately preceding and following it are dated 1361. As it contains a simple grant of the Earldom to Sir William himself, without any mention of heirs, it was evidently intended that the title should revert to the elder branch of the Bruce's family, to whom it rightfully belonged.

§ Original extract, dated 1638.

|| There were several confirmations of this charter by David II.—amongst others as follows:—“*David Dei gratia, Rex Scottorum, omnibus. &c. Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, dilecto consanguineo nostro Willielmo de Cunynghame, militi, totum comitatum nostrum de Carrik,*” &c.

ing an obligation “*dilecto consanguineo nostro Willielmo de Cunynghame,* filio, militi*”—the word *filio* clearly proving that the father was then alive. Robert, the eldest son, was one of the hostages for David II. in 1359. He predeceased his father. *Thomas*, the third son, was ancestor of the Cuninghames of Caprington, Enterkine, and the first Cuninghames of Bedland,† the second son.

There is a charter on paper (seemingly a copy of the principal document) still extant, from Willielmus de Conynghame, Dominus de Kilmaurs, granting the lands of Southwick, the two pound land near the west port of Kilmaurs, twenty one acres adjacent to the chapel of St Maurice (?), the mill of Kilmaurs, and lands of Kilbryde-Cunynghame, in pure and perpetual alms for the sustentation of three presbyters, to celebrate divine service in the Church of Kilmaurs, for the safety of his own soul, his parents, and Henry de Cuninghame, the founder of the said church, dated 13th May, 1413.

Sir William died in 1418.

Sir Alexander Cunynghame of Kilmaurs was created Lord Kilmaurs by James III., about the year 1450,‡ and appears to have been a strenuous supporter of that monarch. At a later period, he took an active part against the disaffected nobles, who, having seized upon the person of the Prince, set up a government in his name, in opposition to that of the King his father. The hostile parties met, and fought at Blackness. Alexander Lord Kilmaurs was on the King's side, and for the service rendered by him and his friends on that occasion, as narrated in the patent, he was raised to the dignity of Earl of Glencairn, 28th May, 1488. He was also present at the battle which took place near Stirling on the 11th

* The title of Earl is here omitted, which seems conclusive that it was only conceded to Sir William during Eleanor Bruce's life. It is worthy of remark, also, that amongst the witnesses to this charter is Robertus Senescallus Scotiæ Comiti de Stratherne, as if the title of Carrick was still in abeyance.

† Original charter extant from Robert III., 8th July, 1460.

‡ Crawford's History of Renfrewshire.

June following, where James III. and the newly-created Earl of Glencairn were both slain. The young King immediately issued a proclamation, afterwards drawn up into an act of Parliament, annulling all grants whatever made by the late King from the 2d Feb. preceding. The eldest son,

Robert Cuninghame, could therefore only lay claim to the title of Kilmaurs, and was served heir to his father, Alexander Lord Kilmaurs, 24th November, 1488.

Cuthbert, must have been very young at the time of his father's death. About this period took place the original quarrel with the Montgomeries, which led to the bitter and bloody feuds between the families for a century thereafter. Cuthbert, with the rashness of a youth, seems to have been the first implicated on the side of the Cuninghames. He and Archibald his brother, Andrew and Guido Cuninghame, and others, were summoned before George Earl of Huntley, Justice-General south of the Forth, in a court holden at Ayr, 9th March, 1498, and were found guilty of forethought felony, committed by them on Hugh Lord Montgomerie, when holding a court of the Bailliary of Cuninghame, and also for breaking the King's protection. For all which they were fined.

In honour of the nuptials between James IV. and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, in August, 1502, a tournament was held, at which Cuthbert Lord Kilmaurs was one of the challengers, and was opposed by James Lord Hamilton. The festival lasted several days. Twenty-six gentlemen were knighted by the King, and on Sunday, 13th August, 1502, the Queen and Court being present, the King conferred the dignity of Earl on three Lords, by the ceremony of lincture or girding with the sword. Among these was Cuthbert Lord Kilmaurs.

Alexander, fifth Earl of Glencairn, was popularly styled *the Good Earl*, from his taking so very active a part in promoting the Reformation. He was the author of the famous "Ryme," entitled *Ane Epistle direct fra the halie Hermeit of Alareit, to*

his *Brether of the Grey Freirs*, preserved by John Knox in his "Historie of the Reformation"—

"I, Thomas, Hermit in Lareit,
Sanct Francis Ordour do hairtilie greit," &c.

This "Ryme," as it is styled by Knox, exhibits so much of the true poetical vein as to lead to the belief that the author had not limited his muse to a single effort, and to a consequent regret that no more of his writings have been preserved.

William, ninth Earl of Glencairn, was a nobleman of a very energetic character. He was Colonel of the forces raised in 1644, during the civil war, in Ayr and Renfrewshire. He afterwards conducted the campaign of the royalists in the Highlands in 1653-4 with great ability, until the arrival of General Middleton; but the cause was hopeless, and no effort could avail. In 1661, after the Restoration, he was appointed Principal Sheriff of Ayrshire, and Bailie of Kyle-Stewart, for life, and died Lord Chancellor of Scotland in 1644.

Alexander, tenth Earl of Glencairn. He married Nicholas, eldest sister and co-heiress of Sir William Stewart of Kirkhill, by whom he had an only daughter, Lady Margaret, who was married to John fifth Earl of Lauderdale, whose son, James Lord Maitland, had an only child, Jean, who was married to Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran, and was mother of Sir Adam Ferguson, who became a claimant for the honours of Glencairn. Dying without male issue, in 1670, he was succeeded by his brother.

William, thirteenth Earl of Glencairn, married the eldest daughter and heiress of Hugh Macguire of Drumdow,* by whom he had four sons and two daughters.

James, fourteenth Earl of Glencairn, died unmarried in 1791, and was succeeded by his only remaining brother. He was one of the earliest and kindest patrons of Burns, who celebrated his death in the well-known "Lament for James Earl of Glencairn."

* See vol. for Kyle, Parish of Stair.

John, fifteenth Earl of Glencairn, dying in 1796 unmarried, the male line of this main stem became extinct.

Nichol Graham, Esq. of Gartmore, who married Lady Margaret, eldest daughter of William, twelfth Earl of Glencairn, upon proving the failure of all the collateral heirs male descended from him, was put in possession of the family property. As the failure of all other collateral heirs-male of the body of Alexander, fifth Earl, has also been shown, the succession, with the family honours, is therefore open to the descendants of Andrew, second son of William, fourth Earl, of whom Sir Thomas Cuninghame, Bart. of Corsehill, is the lineal male representative.

Arms—Argent, a shake-fork, sable.

Crest—A unicorn's head coupé.

Supporters—Two conies proper.

Motto—"Over fork over."

Seats—The chief residences were Kilmaurs House ; Kerila, near the town of Stevenston, both in Cuninghame ; and Finlayston, on the Frith of Clyde, in Renfrewshire, opposite Dumbarton Castle. It does not appear that the family ever resided at Glencairn in Nithsdale, from whence they took their title.

THORNTOUN.

This property, situated to the west of Busbie, is about 300 acres in extent. It belonged, of old, according to *Wood*, to one of the branches of the Montgomerie family. *Murchaw de Montgomery*, whose name appears in the Ragman Roll in 1296, is supposed by Nisbet to have been of Thorntoun—one of the ancientmost families of the name. John Montgomery of Thorntoun was forfeited in King James V.'s time, and his

estate given to Lord Home; his only daughter was married to Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick.”*

Sometime thereafter the property passed into the hands of a branch of the *Mures*, probably of Rowallan. The first we find of them is

James Muir of Thorntoun, who is mentioned in a testamentary document in 1607. Hew Muir, younger, of Thorntoun, as well as his father, James, occur in the testament of Adame Galt, merchant, Irvine, in 1611.

James Muir of Thorntoun succeeded his father. In 1634, “*Robert Muir*, sone lawfull to James Muir of Thorntoun,” was cautioner on a bond with James Mowat of Busbie. The next we find was

Sir Archibald Muir of Thorntoun, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who was knighted by King William in 1689. His daughter, *Margaret*, was married to John Cuninghame of Caddell, whose descendants still possess the property.†

TOUR AND KIRKLANDS.

This small but prettily situated property formed part of the church lands of Kilmaurs, and was granted by the Abbot and Convent of Kelso, in 1532, to David Cuninghame of Robertland, in whose family and their descendants it remained until its purchase a few years ago by the late proprietor. Of the *Cuninghames* of *Kirkland*, we have gleaned only a few notices:—

William Cuninghame of “*Touer-lands*,” was the laird thereof when Pont made his survey of Cuninghame, towards the close of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century.

Archibald Cuninghame of *Kirkland* died in 1614. By his

* It is probable that this refers to Thorntoun near Dunbar, one of the early possessions of the Montgomeries.

† See Cuninghames of Caddell.

latter—will it appears he left his spouse—whose name is not mentioned—and six children :—Patrik, David, Archibald, Adame, Bessie, and Margaret.

“*Archibald Cunynghame of Kirkland*” occurs in the testament of Alexander Cunynghame of Corshill, who died in 1615. “*Mr David Cunynghame, sone to Archibald Cunynghame of Kirkland*” occurs in the testament of John Harper, merchant in Kilmarnock, in 1630. In 1633, Patrik Cuninghame, *feor* of Kirkland, is mentioned in a similar document in 1633. Patrick seems thus to have been joint proprietor with his brother. Archibald of Kirkland died in April 1634, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Patrik Cunynghame of Kirkland, who died in July 1645, leaving “Elizabeth Hendersone, relict of the defunct.”

Prior to this period the Tourlands seem to have been in the hands of a family of the name of Hay. James Hay was served heir of his father, John Hay, in Tourlands, 12th Dec. 1640.

In 1694 the property went to William Watson, through marriage, we presume, and continued with his descendants till 1814, when it passed by the female line to William Cathcart, of the Carlton family, formerly of Jamaica, who, on his death, in 1828, devised it to his nephew, George James Cathcart, brother of Sir John of Carlton, from whom it was purchased in 1841 by

Robert Parker Adam, formerly of Brazil, a merchant in Glasgow. The property was greatly improved by plantation while in the possession of the late Mr Cathcart; and Mr Adam, by rebuilding the mansion-house in the old English style, has made it a handsome and comfortable residence.

The family of the present proprietor has been for many years connected with the district. His great-great-grandfather, the Rev. John Adam, (who married a daughter of the Rev. James Campbell of Craigie) was minister of the parish of West Kilbride from 1716 to 1763, when he was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Dr Adam, afterwards of Greenock, who

was proprietor of the lands of Lawhill, in Kilbride parish.

He married (1752) Elizabeth, daughter of William Parker of Barleith (Riccarton), by Mary Stuart, daughter of Hugh Stuart,* merchant in Glasgow. Their eldest son, Robert, who inherited Lawhill, died in north Carolina; their second son, John William, was a merchant in Greenock, and married his cousin Margaret, only surviving daughter of John Parker of Barleith, banker in Kilmarnock, and had a family, viz., John, William, Robert Parker, and Elizabeth.

Robert Parker Adam married, 1832, Margaret, second daughter of James Haldane, formerly of Auchans, (deceased 1840) by whom he had issue, a son, William Parker, and two daughters—Mary Henry, and Margaret Parker.

He was succeeded by his son, *William Parker Adam*, now of Tour.

Arms.—Per pale, argent, a crescent, azute, between three crosses crosslet, fitchy, gules. Gules, a cheveron, azure, between three Leopards' heads, or.

Crest—A cross crosslet, surmounted by a sword proper, hilted and pommelled, or., placed in a saltire.

Motto—" *Crux mihi grata quies.*"

* John Adam, merchant in Glasgow. had three daughters, one married McCall, ancestor of Daldowie, &c.; another married John Ritchie of Craigton, and was mother of James Ritchie of Busbie; another married Hugh Stuart of Castlesalt, two of whose daughters married respectively William Cooper of Smithstone, and William Parker of Barleith, county of Ayr.

PARISH OF KILWINNING.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

The name is evidently derived from St Winnin, a Scottish saint of the eighth century, whose memory was celebrated on the 21st January, and on which day a fair has long been held in Kilwinning. The parish is bounded on the West by Stevenston and Ardrossan ; on the east by Dunlop, Stewarton, and Irvine ; on the south, by Irvine and Stevenston ; and on the north, by Dalry and Beith.

The parish, both in figure and appearance, is irregular. " Its surface," says the *New Statistical Account*, " gradually slopes upwards from the south-west to the north-east, and is varied by gentle undulations, but nowhere rises to any considerable elevation. It is intersected by the valleys of Garnock and Lugton ; the former, open and cultivated ; the latter, more narrow and woody. The view from the upland district is extensive and beautiful.

" The soil in the higher and central parts of the parish, is generally a thin clay, not fertile or productive. A better description of clay land is found on the slopes towards the river Garnock ; and along its margin are some good loamy fields. From the town of Kilwinning towards the sea, there is a portion of light sandy soil, well cultivated and fertile.

The most considerable stream in this parish is the Garnock. It rises in the hills above Kilbirnie, about twelve miles from the town of Kilwinning, which it intersects, and after a remarkable circuitous and serpentine course through the low

lands to the west, falls into the sea at the same point with the river Irvine. The Lugton, a small stream, flows out of Loch Libo, in Renfrewshire, enters this parish near its eastern extremity, and, after passing through the woods of Mountgreenan and Eglinton, falls into the Garnock, about two miles from the sea. The Caaf water, also a tributary of the Garnock, forms part of the boundary line, for a short distance, betwixt this parish and Dalry. At Craighead mill, it falls over a rock of considerable height, and forms a pretty little linn or cascade in a narrow wooded dell. There is a sheet of water, about a mile and a-half to the north-west of Kilwinning town, called Ashenyard, or Ashgrove Loch. It is not of great extent, and part of it is included in Stevenston. In the town and neighbourhood, an ample supply of the finest spring-water is obtained, as is almost invariably the case, throughout Scotland, around the sites of ancient monasteries, or other religious houses."

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

The history of the parish begins with that of the patron saint, from whom it derives its name. In the calendar of Scottish Saints, the date assigned to St Winnin or Winning, is 715. In Pont's MS. it is said, that "Vinnin was a holy man wich came from Irland, with certane of his discipells and followers, and heir taught the Gospell; the place of his residence retaining still ye name Killvinnin, ye church or cell of Vinnin, unto quhome, as to a notable sante, ye superstitious posterity dedicated."

According to the commonly received account, the monastery of Kilwinning was founded in the reign of David I., A.D. 1140, by Hugh de Moreville, Constable of Scotland, the chief benefactor, if not also the founder, of Dryburgh Abbey. In the Pont manuscript, before quoted, however, a different origin is assigned to it, and the date of the foundation,

or perhaps the completion of the building, is placed in the year 1591.

Pont^N refers in another part of his work to “old records of ye manastery of Kilvinnen,” and quotes the original charter of De Morville to the monks.

Though the founder and the date of the foundation may be uncertain, it is known that the Abbey was richly endowed by different members of the De Morville family. Successive monarchs and noblemen, also, ‘for the health of their souls,’ and sometimes for relief to the souls of their ancestors, contributed by their pious benefactions to increase its revenues. The estates belonging to it included nearly the whole land in the parish of Kilwinning, and various properties in the parishes of Dalry, Beith, and Kilmarnock. At the Reformation, the revenue of the Monastery, exclusive of these property lands, amounted to £880, 3s. 4d. Scots; 67 chalders, 9 bolls, 3 firlots of meal; 14 chalders, 1 boll, 3 firlots, 3 pecks of bear; 8 bolls 1 firlot of wheat; 4 hogsheads of wine; 13 stirks; 140 capons; 100 hens; 268 cheeses; and 9 fathoms of a peat stack. To the Abbey belonged the patronages and teinds of the following parishes, subject to the burden of stipends for the regular clergy, viz. Kilwinning, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Loudoun, Dalry, Ardrossan, Kilbirnie, West Kilbride, Beith, Dunlop, Dreghorn, Stevenston, and Stewarton, all in Cuninghame; Dumbarton and Kilmarnock, in Dumbartonshire; south and north Knapdale, in Argyll; Kilmory and Kilbride, in the island of Aran.

The monks of Kilwinning were originally brought from Kelso, and were called Tyronenses, from Tyron, in the diocese of Chartres, where their order was first settled under St Bernard.

Few of the Abbots of Kilwinning attained to much celebrity, or are noticed in history. One of them swore fealty to King Edward in the year 1296, and another, more patriotic, fell, with his sovereign, on the fatal field of Flodden. The last of

the order, Gavin Hamilton, was the most distinguished. He was frequently employed, by Queen Mary and her party, in offices of great trust and responsibility. In 1556, he was admitted an extraordinary Lord of Session, on the Queen's letter. He appeared in her cause at the battle of Langside, and was among the commissioners at York, in 1568, for settling disputes between Mary and Elizabeth. In 1571, he was declared a rebel, in a Parliament held by the Regent Lennox, and in the same year lost his life in a conflict, at Restalrig, near Edinburgh, between the Earl of Morton and the Queen's party.

Hamilton, and his immediate predecessors in office, foreseeing the fall of the Roman Catholic Church, considerably dilapidated the revenues of the abbey, by conferring grants of its lands on their friends and relations. What remained at the Reformation was annexed, with all other church lands in the country, to the Crown. The King gave the office of Commendator to Alexander Cuninghame, third son of Alexander, commonly called the good Earl of Glencairn. He was bound to pay the salaries of the reformed teachers, in the parishes that held of the abbey, but appears to have been unwilling to recognize this obligation: for in 1581, he was denounced and put to the horn, by John Boyd, "reider at Kilmarnock," for non-payment of his stipend. Imitating the example of the last Popish abbots, he conferred the estate of Mountgreenan, a valuable part of the abbey lands, on his son, Alexander, in whose family it remained for several generations. In 1592, the whole remaining abbacy, or halydome, was erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of William Melville of Raith, then commendator, who soon after transferred his rights to Hugh fifth Earl of Eglintoun. By charter from the Crown, in 1603, these possessions were confirmed to the Eglintoun family, in whose hands they still remain.

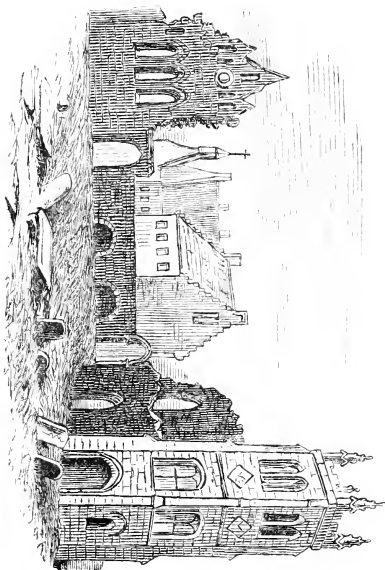
In 1560, the Estates of Scotland passed an "act for demolishing such cloisters and abbey churches as were not yet pulled down." The work of havoc was entrusted, in the

western Lowlands, to the Earl of Glencairn, who, mindful of the dictum of Knox, "pull down the nests, and the rooks will fly away," destroyed that stately and splendid fabric, whose elegant remains still silently point to the sky. A part of the abbey church was afterwards repaired and fitted up as a place of Presbyterian worship. It continued in use till 1775, when it was removed, and the present parish church was built on its site. The "fair steiple," which Timothy Pont did see, remained till 1814, when it fell from natural decay. It was a huge square tower, 32 feet on each side, and 103 feet high. The following year, a beautiful tower, about the same height, and 28 feet square, was erected on the same situation, and sepearte from the church. The south gable of the transept, and one of its finely proportioned arches, a Saxon gateway, and some mouldering walls, are the only indications and memorials now extant of the once splendid results of superstitious piety and Italian art.

Masonry.—A party of foreign artisans, styled Free Masons, aided by such workmen as they found in Scotland qualified to join them, are said to have constructed the monastery of Kilwinning. The architect, or master mason, who superintended and carried on the work, was chosen master mason of the meetings of the brethern all over Scotland. He gave rules for their conduct at these meetings, and decided finally in appeals from all the other bodies in the kingdom. From this period, down to the fifteenth century, little is known of the history of masonry. It is acknowledged that Kilwinning continued to be the head-quarters of the order. In the notes to a French poem, *La Maçonnerie*, published at Paris in 1820, p. 151. it is said that "Jacques Lord Stewart racus dans sa loge a Kilwin en Eccosse, en 1286, les Comtes de Gloucester et Ulster, l'un Anglois, l'autrie Irlandois." King James I. of Scotland, eminently distinguished for his knowledge and taste in polite literature and in the fine arts, not long after his return from England, patronized the mother lodge of Kilwinning, and presided as grand master, till he settled an annual

salary, to be paid by every master mason in Scotland to a grand master, chosen by the brethren, and approved by the Crown. It was required that this grand master should be nobly born, or a clergyman of high rank and character. He had his deputies in the different counties and towns of Scotland. Every new brother paid him a fee at entrance. He

Kilwinning Abbey.



was empowered to regulate and determine such matters in dispute, between the founders and builders of churches and monasteries, as it would have been improper to bring before a court of law. James II. conferred the office of grand master

on William Sinclair, Earl of Orkney, and Baron of Roslin. By another deed of the same King, this office was made hereditary in this very ancient and illustrious family. Earl William and his successors, Barons of Roslin, held their head courts, or, in the style of masonry, assembled their grand lodges at Kilwinning.* The mother lodge continued in possession of the highest authority, and granted charters of erection to other lodges, till the year 1736, when the Lord of Roslin, hereditary grand master, assembled thirty-two lodges in Edinburgh, and resigned all right or title which he possessed, or his successors might claim, to preside over the masonic order throughout Scotland. His resignation being accepted, the Grand Lodge of Scotland was constituted, consisting of representatives from other lodges throughout the kingdom, in whom was vested the right of legislating and of granting new charters, or confirming old ones, for the whole order, for which purposes a general meeting is held, and office-bearers are elected annually. This usurpation was resisted for a time by the Kilwinning brethern, who continued to hold independent meetings, and to grant charters as formerly, till the year 1807, when the dispute was amicably settled, and the mother lodge relinquished her ancient privileges, joining the general association, along with the lodges that held of her.†

Archery.—Kilwinning has been long famed for its practice of Archery. It is well known that the use of the bow was enforced in every parish, by act of Parliament, until the introduction of fire-arms rendered it less essential, as a weapon of warfare. The periodical assembling of the people at the respective parish “butts,” consequently fell into disuetude throughout the country generally. It seems, however, to have been regularly kept up at Kilwinning, with the exception of a few years prior to the Revolution, from about the year 1488. This is known by the following extract from the Register of the Company of Archers:—“Sept. 1688.—Shooting with bow

* Old Statistical Account.

† Robertson's Cuninghame, Appendix.

and arrow at Butts and Papingo has been used and practised at Kilwinning by the inhabitants thereof, for the space of two hundred years and upwards. The prize shot for at the game of the Papingo, in former times, was a piece of fine Persian taffettie, three ells long and three quarters broad, of several colours, red, blue, green, scarlet, &c. to the value of twenty pounds (Scots) at least. which they termed a Benn. The person who gained the same by shooting down the Papingo upon the day appointed for that effect, had the said Benn tied about his waste as a badge of honour, and was thereupon denominated Captain, and making a parade through the town attended by the former Captains, each wearing about their wastes the Benns they had gained, and accompanied by the rest of the Archers. Each change-keeper brought forth to them ale and other liquors to drink the Captain's health, &c. The said ancient game turning into disuetude for some few years, was restored and again renewed at Kilwinning on the fourth day of September, Javi (1600) and eighty-eight, by

William Blair of that Ilk,
 Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield.
 Wm. Baillie, merchant, Edinburgh.
 H. Stevenson of Mountgreenan.
 J. Ferguson, writer, Edinburgh.
 Mr James Stevenson, advocate.
 James M'Bryde, writer, Edinburgh.
 Francis Baillie.
 John Ewing, writer, in Edinburgh,
 William Hamiltoun,
 James Maxwell,
 Mr William Rodger.
 Matthew Frew, merchant, Kilwinning
 And John Logan,

as appears by the original Constitution, who turned the prize, formerly used as above mentioned, into a piece of silverplate, and erected themselves into a society, and kept a register of their acts and customs, their several meetings, proceedings, &c. Since that erection several gentlemen of note and distinction, through many places of the kingdom. have been admitted

members of the said society, of which the index in the following pages gives a particular account."

It appears from the Records that Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield presented the Society with the first prize at *the butts* in the year 1694. At the present time the annual prize is given by the senior member of the Society, who has not done so previously. Various regulations have since been made with regard to the Papingo prize. Since 1724 it has consisted of a silver arrow. The tournament at Eglintoun Castle, in 1839, gave a stimulus to chivalrous pastimes, and greatly added to the popularity of archery, so that the annual competition at Kilwinning has since been attended with a marked degree of interest, and greatly added to the number and respectability of the Company.

The Parochial Records date back to 1656, and have been kept with tolerable regularity until comparatively recent times.

A considerable town has, in progress of time, sprung up around the ancient fabric of St Winnin. The town, or regality, was governed by a Baron Bailie, appointed by the Eglintoun family.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF KILWINNING.

HAMILTON OF ARDOCH.

The first of the Hamiltons of Ardoch was

Andro Hamiltoun, third son of Robert Hamilton, fourth laird of Torrance, whose ancestor was David Hamilton, second son of Sir James de Hamilton of Cadyow, who lived about 1420. Andro Hamiltoun had a charter of the lands of Airdoch from the Abbot of Kilwinning. There is a precept in the Register of the Great Seal to Andro Hamiltoun of

Airdoch, 16th July, 1543, making him principal "Janitor and Master of Entrie of the Places, Castles and Pallaces of our Souerane Ladie, during life." This family were afterwards styled of Ladyland, parish of Kilbirnie.

CUNINGHAME OF ASHINYARDS, NOW BOWMAN OF ASHGROVE.

Ashinyards, including the Wood, extends to between 300 and 400 acres of good land, the latter especially. Both properties are in the vicinity of Kilwinning. The lands are well sheltered and ornamented with a considerable extent of plantation. The house, though originally intended for a suit of offices, has, by some judicious alterations, been converted into a commodious residence. This was the ancient Ashinyards, long the residence of a branch of the Craighends family.

Elizabeth Cuninghame, eldest daughter of the last Mr Cuninghame of Ashinyards, married in 1695 John Bowman, Esq., an eminent merchant in Glasgow, and who was afterwards chief magistrate of that city in the year 1715. Their son,

John Bowman, who was also at one time Lord Provost of Glasgow, married in 1734 Miss Houghton of Dublin, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. In his time the name of the place was altered to Ashgrove. He died in 1796, when, by a special destination, he was succeeded in Ashgrove and other property in the parish by his eldest daughter,

Anne Bowman, who married Miller Hill Hunt, a Captain in the 6th Regiment of Foot, who served under the Duke of Cumberland against the rebels, in the year 1746, at the battle of Culloden, where he received a wound. He died in 1783.

Anne Bowman had three daughters to him :—

1. Maria, who died young.
2. Margaret Anne.
3. Elizabeth Ballantyne, married in 1801 the Hon. Roger Rollo, brother to Lord Rollo, and had issue four sons and two daughters.

She herself died in 1811, when she was succeeded by her eldest remaining daughter,

Margaret Anne Hunt, who, in consequence of her mother's destination, took her grandfather's name of Bowman, as also his arms.

The *Arms* are, or., a chevron betwixt two bows braced in chief, for Bowman; and a shakefork in base, sable, for Cuninghame.

Crest—A quiver of arrows in pale, proper.

Motto—"Sublimia Cures."

BURROWLAND.

This small but valuable property, extending to about 200 acres, belonged to a family of the name of Brown, who were also proprietors of the lands of Nethermains. A settlement was executed by which the lands of Burrowland were conveyed to

John Blair Hyndman, of Springside, one of his relations by his mother.

The family of Hyndman for several generations were proprietors of the lands of Lunderston, near Ardgowan, in the parish of Innerkip, which lands were sold to the late Sir Michael Shaw Stuart. Henry C. Hyndman is the present proprietor.

CUNINGHAMES OF CLONBEITH.

This property belonged to the Monastery of Kilwinning,

and was feued out by Alexander the Abbot, 31st March, 1534, to *nobili viro*,

James Cuninghame of Clonbeith, who is so designed in the charter from the Abbot. The property was to be held of the Abbot of Kilwinning, for the yearly payment of 12 merks, 9 capons, 9 hens, &c., and is described as a six merk land. Nisbet calls the family a cadet of Glencairn, through Aiket.

Daniel Cuningham of Clonbeith, whose name occurs in the testament of Alexander Cuninghame of Cowlyn, in 1626, sold the property, with consent of his son, William,* to James Scott, Provost of Irvine, in 1633.

The family of Scott also possessed the property of Scots Loch, near Irvine, and different individuals of them appear in the records, as representing the burgh of Irvine in Parliament, at sundry times during the seventeenth century. Their monumental stone is situated close on the right hand of the door next the main entry to the churchyard of Irvine, with the Scott arms upon it, and the initials H. S. and L. S., for Hugh and Lawrence. They seem to have been cadets of the Millenie branch of the Buccleuch family. In 1694, Clonbeith was sold by Walter Scott to James Park, who, in 1695, sold it to Hew Cuninghame, designed in the disposition "of Clonbeith" (in all probability a descendant of the original proprietors, who might still have retained the superiority). On the 3d July, 1717, they were sold by George Cuninghame, son and heir of Hew Cuninghame of Clonbeith, W.S., to Alexander ninth Earl of Eglintoun.

Clonbeith, the old mansion of the Cuninghames, remains still pretty entire, though roofless. It is situated about three miles eastward of Kilwinning, on a rising bank on the north side of the Lugton water, and is a conspicuous object in the neighbourhood.

* William Cuninghame, fear of Clonbeith, occurs in the testament of Robert Broune of Burrowland, in 1630.

EGLINTOUN OF EGLINTOUN.

The large and valuable estate of Eglintoun, extending to upwards of 1700 acres in the parish of Kilwinning, belonged of old to the *Eglintouns of Eglintoun*, a distinguished and very ancient family. The first of them recorded appears to have been

Eglin, Lord of Eglintoun, in the reign of Malcolm King of Scots.

Hew Lord Eglintoun had various charters of lands from David II. Amongst others a charter of the lands of Bondington and half-lands of Nortoun, in the barony of Rathow, in Lothian, and an annual furth of Westhall. He was Justiciary of Lothian in 1631, and one of the convention held, 1st September, 1667, at Muirhouslaw, and from thence adjourned to Roxburgh, relative to the affairs of the Marches. The property of Ardrossan came into the Eglintoun family by marriage. The last of the Crown charters in which Sir Hew's name appears is a new grant to him "et Egidie de Lyndisay sorori Regis sponse sue," of the lands of Westhall and Cotraw," &c.

He is said to have died about 1374, but it is probable he lived some years beyond this. Robert II., from whom he obtained the last charter quoted, without date, lived till 1790. He is supposed to have been "the guide Schier Hew of Eglyntoun," mentioned in Dunbar's "Lament for the death of the Makars;" and to his muse are attributed the romances of "Arthur" and "Gawan," and the "Epistle of Susanna," pieces not known—their names only being preserved in Wintoun's Chronicle.

On the death of Sir Hew de Eglintoun, the estates of Eglintoun and Ardrossan passed by marriage to the Montgomeries of Eagleshame, who quartered the arms of Eglintoun with their own, and made Eglintoun their chief residence afterwards.

MONTGOMERIES OF EGLINTOUN.

Genealogical writers have generally traced this family to a Norman origin. Roger, Earl of Montgomery, is said to have come over with William the Conqueror, who bestowed upon him very great gifts, and gave him the territories and honours of Earl of Arundel, Salisbury, and Chester."*

Philip de Montgomery would seem to have been the first of them who settled in Scotland. He was called the Welshman, or Cymbricus, synonymical with Cambricus. Philip married Lady Margaret, daughter of Cospatrik second Earl of March, which Earl died 17th September, 1139; and from the circumstance of his grandson, Sir John, having had children grown up before the end of the century, we should conclude that this marriage had taken place about 1118. It farther appears that the manor and castle of Thorntoun had come into the possession of the family at this period,† and in all likelihood as the Lady Margaret's dowry. It is about three miles and a-half from Dunbar, and immediately opposite Innerwick Castle, divided from it only by a ravine, through which a stream flows, where the Montgomeries had early possessions, the latter holding from the Stewarts. The issue of this marriage was two sons. There is every reason to believe that Philip de Montgomerie died soon after the birth of his sons.

Robert de Montgomerie, or *Mundegrumbi*, as we find it written, succeeded him in his lauds of Thorntoun‡ of Innerwick, which appear to have paid tithes to the monks of Kelso. He was called MacCambric, or son of the Welshman.§ He is designed Vice Comes of Lanerk in the mortification of Innerwick, and in another of a ploughgate of land of Innerwick,

* The Broomlands manuscript. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid.

§ That the Scots called Robert de Montgomerie MacCambric, clearly infers that his father was known to them as a Welshman, a fact they could not ascertain from his French name, though his family had added Welsh conquests to their English Earldoms.

which last was granted to Nigellus de Constantine. He is also witness to the endowment charter of Paisley, by Walter, son of Alan, the Lord High Steward, between the years 1164 and 1174, on the 2d February of which last year, the Bishop of Glasgow, another witness of the same charter, died. He was also witness to another charter of the said Walter, inter 1173 et 1177, between which last date and 1180, he is said to have died. He was succeeded in his estate of Eaglesham, granted to him by the Lord High Steward, and Thorntoun, by his eldest son and heir. From this period the history of the family is clear.

Sir John de Montgomerie of Eaglesham and Eastwood. Upon the death of his father-in-law, Sir Hew of Eglintoun, between the 25th June, 1376, and 5th Oct., 1378, he succeeded to the lordships of Eglintoun and Ardrossan. In 1388, he and his eldest son, *Hugh*, fought and distinguished themselves at the battle of Otterburne, where the latter was slain.

“Sir Hugh was slain, Sir John maintained
The honour of the day;
And with him brought the victory,
And Percy's son away.”

The spear and pennon of Percy were carried along with the body of the gallant youth to Edinburgh Castle (from thence no doubt conveyed to the family burial place at Eaglesham or Kilwinning), and the trophies still remain in the possession of the noble house of Eglintoun. It is said that when the Duke of Northumberland requested their restoration, the grandfather of the late Earl of Eglintoun replied—“There is as good lea land here as any at Chevy Chase, let Percy come and take them.”* *Sir John Montgomerie* died before 1398,† and by his wife, *Elizabeth de Eglintoun*, who survived him, had four sons. From this period the family continued to take an active and distinguished part in the national affairs.

* MS. memoir of the family.

† Broomlands MS.

It is said erroneously that *Alexander*, Master of Montgomerie, acquired, in 1454, the heritable Bailliary of Cuninghame from Sir Alexander Cuninghame. This could not be the case, as he died in 1452, but it appears that he was actually in possession of that office several years earlier, by a grant from James III., dated 31st January, 1448-9:—"To Alexander de Montgomerie, eldest son of our dear cousin, Alexander Lord Montgomerie." There can be no doubt, however, that the family of Glencairn, relations, and hitherto friends of the house of Eglintoun, were discontented, and considered themselves aggrieved by this high jurisdiction and regality having been conferred on the latter, and that a feud was the consequence, which raged between the families for upwards of a century. The pretensions of the Glencairn family seem not to have been well founded, as the commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances, composed of five persons of high rank, decided by a decret arbitral, dated 12th January, 1509-10, that Hugh Earl of Eglintoun had full and heritable right to the office of Bailie of Cuninghame; which would imply that the office, independently of a grant the Earl had received, 4th July, 1498, had descended heritably to him from his grandfather, Alexander Master of Montgomerie. The Master of Montgomerie married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Hepburn of Hailes, who was next in command, under the Earl of Angus, of a Scottish army 4000 strong, which, in September, 1435, defeated the English led by the Earl of Northumberland, at Piperdean, in the Merse, and by her had three sons and one daughter.

In the time of the first Earl of Eglintoun (1526), the Cuninghames set fire to Eglintoun Castle, and in the conflagration the evidents of the family were wholly destroyed—a misfortune which induced James V. to grant to the Earl of Eglintoun a charter, *de novo*, of all his lands in Ayr, Renfrew, &c. In 1488, (17th Oct.) he was appointed to search for and punish trespassers in the jurisdiction of Cuninghame.* His lordship

* Pitcairn's Criminal Trials

and the Earl of Huntley were constituted joint governors of Scotland by James V., in 1536, when he went to France, for his bride, the Princess Magdalene. The Earl of Eglintoun died at an advanced age in November, 1545. He was succeeded by his grandson, whose father was

John Lord Montgomerie, the Earl's eldest surviving son. He married, Janet, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, by whom he had two sons:—

1. Lord Archibald, who died before his grandfather, unmarried.
2. Hugh, who succeeded his grandfather.

He was accused, 20th January, 1556, of wounding William Cuninghame of Craigens. This had occurred on some public occasion, no doubt in consequence of the feud existing between the families. Craigens was Coroner of Renfrew. Lord Montgomerie was wounded in a battle fought with Sir William Cuninghame, Master of Glencairn, previous to 20th January, 1597-8, in which several of the combatants lost their lives. He was unfortunately killed in the skirmish, on the High Street of Edinburgh, commonly called "Cleanse the Causeway," fought on the 2d May, 1520, in which the families of Douglas and Hamilton were the principal actors.

Hugh third Earl of Eglintoun. He was a steady supporter of the unhappy Mary Queen of Scots. He was in arms in her behalf at Langside, in 1568, and with many other Barons of account, taken prisoner. The Earl was one of the leading nobles invited by the Earl of Bothwell to an entertainment in Edinburgh, with the view of obtaining their signature to a document approving of his marriage with the Scottish Queen; but it is said that, on learning what was expected of him, the Earl, in place of complying, left the house. As was the fashion at the time, the entertainment was given in a tavern, and called "Ainslie's supper," probably from the name of the landlord. It took place, according to some, on the 13th, and to others, on the 10th April, 1567. The Earl of Eglintoun was present at the Parliament in August, 1570, called the

Parliament with the hole in it, holden by the Regent Earl of Lennox, when Stirling Castle was taken by a *coup de main*, by Huntley, Lord Claude Hamilton, and others, on which occasion the Earl of Eglintoun was taken prisoner, with several other Lords, and carried to Edinburgh, but was subsequently liberated.

Hugh fourth Earl of Eglintoun was barbarously murdered while crossing the Annock water at Stewarton on the 12th April, 1586. This was done from old feud by a party of the Cuninghames and their friends, under the leadership of John Cuninghame of Ross, brother to James Earl of Glencairn, David Cuninghame of Robertland, Alexander Cuninghame of Aiket, and other gentlemen of the Glencairn family. The *Broomlands Manuscript*, after describing the tragical death of the Earl, says, in the true feudal spirit, "this unhappy fact cost much blood, and was afterwards honourably revenged by Master Robert Montgomery of Giffen, the nobleman's brother."

Hugh fifth Earl of Eglintoun is styled in the letters of James VI., regarding the slaughter of his father, "our richt traist cousing," and appears to have been a favourite of that monarch, who granted to him, his heirs and assignees, the dissolved Abbey of Kilwinning, with all its lands and titles, either in property or superiority, and erecting the same into a temporal lordship, together with the patronage of the parish churches. This grant is dated in 1603. Dying without issue in 1613, he was succeeded, according to a contract between the Earls of Eglintoun and Wintoun, by Sir Alexander Seton of Foulstruther, who took the name and arms of Montgomerie, as well as the title of Earl of Eglintoun.* James VI., then occupying the British throne, upon learning the circumstance, ordered his Privy Council of Scotland to convene Sir Alexander before them and discharge him from using the title of Earl of Eglintoun, as he was not the heir-male of that family.† The Council accordingly wrote, addressing

* Broomlands MS.

† The heir-male was Neil Montgomerie of Lainslaw.

him "Mr Alexander Seton," but he refused to compeer by that title, at the same time giving his reason, through the medium of Sir William Seton, his uncle, for adopting the title of Earl of Eglintoun, which was that he had been served heir to his cousin the late Earl. His Majesty, however, would not allow him to use the title, which was kept in abeyance for two years. He then assumed it again, having married Lady Anne Livingstone, daughter of the Earl of Linlithgow, and one of the maids of honour to the Queen. It is understood that Court influence was used to induce the King to accede to the title going to the son of the Countess of Wintoun, Lady Margaret Montgomerie, eldest daughter of Hugh third Earl of Eglintoun.

Alexander sixth Earl of Eglintoun was her second surviving son. The *Broomlands MS.* says: "This Earl was among the number of those peers who engaged themselves against the King in the year 1638, upon the first commencing of our bloody civil war. He had the command of a regiment of the army that was sent to Ireland in the year 1642, towards the suppressing of the rebellion there. He was likewise personally engaged in the battle of Long-Marston-Moor, which was in the year 1643, in the service of the Parliament of England against the King, where he behaved with abundance of courage, yet his lordship still retained a respect and affection for his Majesty's person, and no man more abominated the murder of the King than he. He heartily concurred in, and was extremely satisfied with, the restoration of King Charles the Second, by whom he was constituted Captain of his Guards of Horse, in the year 1650; and next year, while he was raising forces in the western parts for the King's service, he was surprised at Dumbarton by a party of English horse, and sent prisoner to the town of Hull; and afterwards removed to Berwick-upon-Tweed, suffering likewise the sequestration of his estate, till the Restoration reponed in the year 1660." His lordship was one of the Privy Council of Charles I., and took a considerable share in the parliamentary business of the

troublesome times in which he lived. At the battle of Long-Marston-Moor, while the Earl was fighting for the liberty of the subject, his son, the Lord Montgomerie, was present on the side of the King. In 1646, it appears that both he and his eldest son were present at the Camp at Dunse Law, in command of their respective regiments, forming part of the army of Covenanters, when King Charles, though at the head of a large army "stooped to a treaty with his Scottish subjects. This treaty was soon broken, and the following year Dunse Law again presented the same edifying spectacle of a Presbyterian army; but the Scots were not contented with remaining there. They passed the Tweed, and in a skirmish at Newburn the English troops showed either more dissatisfaction or greater cowardice than at any former period." There is a tradition that during the usurpation of Cromwell, the Earl retired to the Castle of Little Cumbrae, which island belonged to the estate of Eglintoun.* The Earl was sarcastically called "the pious Eglintoun" by his opponents. He was also designated *Greysteel*, from the colour of his armour. He was a zealous Covenanter, and greatly encouraged the Rev. Mr Guthrie and Mr Dickson, well known ministers of his time. He died in the month of January, 1661. He was twice married, first, to Lady Ann Livingston, by whom he had five sons and two daughters:—

1. Hugh Lord Montgomerie.
2. Sir Henry, of Giffen, who died without issue.
3. Sir Alexander, a Colonel in Ireland, where he died without issue.
4. Col. James of Coilsfield, ancestor of the present Earl of Eglintoun.
5. Major-General Robert Montgomerie was severely wounded at Marston-Moor, where he fought in his father's regiment. He defeated the English army, under Cromwell, previous to the battle of Dunbar, to which place the English retreated, in an action fought near Musselburgh, on the 31st July, 1650. The following is the account of this affair in Balfour's Annals:—
"One Weddinsday, 31 of July, Gen. Major Rob. Montgomery,

* Amongst the Eglintoun papers, in a note apparently of the expense incurred during the civil war, this entry occurs—"for a Jewel to David Leslie, six hundred pound sterling."

and Colonell Straquhane, led out a pairty against the enemy, of 2000 horse, and 500 foote, and beatt him soundlie : and if he had had 1000 more, they had routed his whole army. They killed to him 5 Colonells and L. Colonells ; mortally wounded L. Gen. Lambert,* and above 500 souldiers, and returned at no great losse." When Charles II. suddenly fled from Perth, Colonel Robert Montgomerie, amongst others, proceeded in pursuit, and persuaded his Majesty to return. Towards the end of the year 1650, General Montgomerie had an affair with the English, and forced his way, by Kilsyth, killing seven of the enemy, and taking four prisoners. Immediately after orders were given to the forces in the west that they join with Montgomerie, and receive his orders. At Stirling, on the 7th of May, 1651, the army of horse being divided into seven brigades, Major-Gen. Montgomerie had the second brigade assigned to him, consisting of the regiments of the Earls of Liulithgow and Dunfermline, and Lord Cranstoun. The following account of the gallant conduct of General Montgomerie at the battle of Worcester is taken from the Boscobel Tracts :—"Major-General Robert Montgomerie commanded the brigade stationed at Powick Bridge, on the left bank of the Severn, and was opposed by Fleetwood and Ingoldsby, who advanced under a brisk fire to attack him. Montgomerie, after maintaining his post till his ammunition was expended, was forced to abandon Powick Bridge in disorder ; and the Protector having at the same time overpowered the equally gallant defence offered by Pitcottie and his handful of men, only 300 Highlanders (by which the Republicans were enabled to cross the Severn, and outflank General Montgomerie), passed the Severn on pontoons, leaving Montgomerie in full retreat towards the city of Worcester." In this hard-fought though unsuccessful action at Powick Bridge, General Montgomerie was dangerously wounded. The Broomlands MS. states that the General "commanded the horse at Worcester, in the King's army, where he received divers wounds, and had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, whence making his escape out of the Castle of Edinburgh in disguise, in 1659, he got beyond the sea to the King, and returned with his master in 1660, being one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber. He married Margaret Livingstone, daughter of James Viscount of Kilsyth, by whom he had James, his son, and a daughter who died without issue." It is not stated when or where the gallant General died.

Lady Ann Livingstone, Countess of Eglintoun, died in Nov. 1632.† The Earl married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Walter Lord Buccleugh, by whom he had no issue. This lady died at Hull, in England, where the Earl of Eglintoun

* This is an error. He was taken prisoner, and severely but not mortally wounded.

† Balfour's Annals.

was confined a prisoner, on the 5th October, 1651. Her body was embalmed, and brought home by sea to Dalkeith.*

A contract was entered into between the Earl of Eglintoun and Hugh Montgomerie first Lord Viscount Montgomerie of Ardes, in Ireland, by which the latter acknowledged the former as his chief, and agreed to hold his lands in Ireland of him, a white horse, presented to the Earl when he came to Ireland, being the symbol of his superiority, and relatively of each others successors. The late C. K. Sharpe, Esq., maternally descended from the redoubted *Greysteel*, had in his possession a copy of the agreement, the original of which had been preserved in the archives of the house of Eglintoun as late as the time of Archibald the eleventh Earl, Mr Sharpe's grand-uncle. This curious document, which Mr Sharpe saw and copied, was ornamented round the margin with some miniature likenesses of the Earls of Eglintoun of the olden time, amongst the rest of *Greysteel* himself, and probably also Lord Hugh of Ardes, and some of his ancestors. This curious relic of the days of chivalry is probably still in existence.

Hugh seventh Earl of Eglintoun. "He was a very perfect loyalist in the time of the civil troubles, and raised a troop of horse in the year 1643, with which he marched in person, and fought valiantly at Long-Marston-Moor, and several other battles and skirmishes; and continued to adhere faithfully to the royal cause, he was therefore excepted out of Cromwell's indemnity."† Antecedent to this he and his regiment were in the Scottish army which invaded England in 1640. Lord Montgomerie's signature is one of those appended to the despatch from the army after the victory obtained at Newburn. It appears that Lord Montgomerie, in consequence of his attachment to his Majesty, had been declared incapable of public employment—having been concerned in the "engagement against England"—and petitioned to be relieved from this grievance, which was at length

* Balfour's Annals.

† Broomlands MS.

granted. His lordship appears to have afterwards risen very high in the confidence of the Committee of Estates. On the 17th January, 1651, it is "ordered that the Lord Montgomerie have 6 barrells of that powder wick belongs to the publicke, wick was carried to the Isle of Bute, for the defence of his house, for wick the said Lord is to be comptabell to the publicke for."* As the family of Eglintoun had no castle or house in Bute, the house alluded to must have been the castle of the Little Cumbræ, which castle was surprised and burnt by Cromwell's soldiers in 1653. His lordship married the Lady Ann Hamilton, daughter of James Marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had, in 1653, one daughter, Lady *Ann*, married to James Earl of Findlater, and had issue. He married, secondly, Lady Mary Leslie, daughter of James Earl of Rothes, by whom he had issue—two sons and five daughters. He died in February 1669, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Alexander ninth Earl of Eglintoun, was of the Privy Council, and one of the Commissioners of the Treasury to King William the Third, in 1700, in which year he sat and voted in Parliament, in place of the High Treasurer of Scotland, on the King's Letter. He succeeded to the title of Eglintoun in 1701; was a Privy Councillor to Queen Anne, and one of the Commissioners of the Chamberlain's Court 1711. He was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish Peerage at the general election in 1710, rechosen in 1713. During the Rebellion of 1715, his lordship actively promoted the training and discipline of the fencible men of Ayrshire, and met the Earls of Kilmarnock and Glasgow, and Lord Sempill, at Irvine, where a general rendezvous of the fencibles of Cuninghame was appointed to be held, on the 22d of August, 1715. The Earl of Eglintoun was a nobleman of good parts and solid judgment, very prudent and attentive; he cleared the estate of a load of debt,

* Balfour's Annals.

and made several purchases of land. His lordship was thrice married, his third lady being Susanna, daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy of Colzean, Bart., by whom he had three sons and seven daughters. Susanna Countess of Eglintoun was amiable, accomplished and beautiful. A portrait of her ladyship when young was in the possession of the late Mr Sharpe. He had also a miniature of her in her 81st year, when she was a fine looking, stout old lady. Her blue eyes grew lighter in colour as she advanced in years. Allan Ramsay's well known pastoral of the *Gentle Shepherd*, published in 1726, was dedicated to her ladyship by Hamilton of Bangour.

Alexander tenth Earl of Eglintoun was appointed Governor of Dumbarton in 1749; and one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to the King on the accession of his Majesty in 1760. His lordship was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish Peerage, at the general election, in 1761, and re-elected in 1768. Under the act for abolishing heritable jurisdictions, in 1748, his lordship got for the redeemable sheriffdom of Renfrew, £5000; for the Bailliary of the Regality of Kilwinning, £800; and for the Regality of Cuninghame, £2000. In all, £7800 in full of his claim of £12,000. Possessing considerable talents for parliamentary business, it was to his patriotic exertions that this country chiefly owes the act which abolished the optional clause of the Scottish banks, by which they had it in their power to refuse payment of their notes for no less than six months after demand. The valuable agricultural improvements throughout the county of Ayr are chiefly attributable to his lordship's uncommonly spirited exertions, and very refined and correct taste. His lordship instituted an agricultural society, over which he presided for many years. His own farm of Eglintoun, with the plantations, contained about 2000 Scottish acres, the whole planned and executed with such taste as to render the ancient seat of the family one of the noblest and most beautiful places in Scotland. His enthusiasm for agricultural improvement is shown in a characteristic manner in a letter dated London about the

middle of last century, which we have seen. It was addressed to his brother, and written on the eve of a duel—his lordship having been “called out” in consequence of some remarks to which he had given utterance in his place in Parliament. It was one of the coolest productions under such circumstances that could have been imagined. After various instructions, in case he should fall, the epistle concluded with the laconic injunction—“mind the turnip drilling!” Sowing turnips in drills was then a novel process in agriculture. His lordship escaped unhurt from the hostile meeting, but he experienced a rencontre of a more disastrous nature. On Tuesday the 24th Oct. 1769, his lordship left Eglintoun Castle on horseback, his carriage and four servants attending him. He stopped at Ardrossan parks, and observing two men on the sea-shore, one of them with a gun in his hand, a person of the name of Campbell, an excise officer at Saltcoats, whom he had detected killing game on his estates about twelve months before, but passed from prosecution on his promising not to repeat the offence, he rode up to him and insisted on his delivering up his gun, which the latter refused to part with. The Earl, alighting from his horse, went towards Campbell, who cocked his gun, and retired, keeping it forward on his side and thigh, pointed towards his lordship. The servants then rode up, and a conversation ensued, Lord Eglintoun reminding Campbell of his former offence, and insisting to have his gun—Campbell, on the other hand, acknowledged it; but added, that if he had trespassed either formerly or at present, the law was open; that he was resolved not to part with his gun; that he would sooner part with his life, desiring Lord Eglintoun to keep off if he regarded his own. The Earl replied that he could use a gun as well as he, and ordered one of his servants to fetch his fowling piece from the carriage. In the meantime he kept still advancing, and gaining on Campbell, circling and winding to avoid the muzzle of the gun. Campbell retired backwards till he stumbled on a stone and fell. In rising he fired at Lord Eglintoun, then within three or four yards of

him, and lodged the whole charge in his left side. His lordship, laying his hand on the wound, walked some paces from the place, which was wet, and within tide-mark, and sat down on a green hillock, telling his servants that he was mortally wounded—adding that he intended no harm to Campbell; as his gun, which had been brought from his carriage a moment before, was not loaded. He was put into his coach, and carried to Eglintoun Castle, where he arrived a little before two o'clock. A physician and several surgeons were there before he reached it. All assistance was unavailing. He employed himself in giving orders, and writing directions about his affairs, making provision for his servants, and comforting his nearest relations, in which he displayed a tenderness, composure, and magnanimity that affected every person present. He died next morning. Sincere and steady in his friendships, and possessed of all the more amiable virtues, his lordship's death was long and painfully regretted. The Earl was unmarried, consequently the succession devolved upon his brother.*

Archibald eleventh Earl of Eglintoun, was a general in the army, Colonel of the Scots Greys, Governor of Edinburgh Castle, and one of the Sixteen Representative Peers, at the time of his death. He was born about the year 1733, and brought up to the profession of arms. He served with his regiment in America, where he commanded a successful expedition against the Cherokees, a powerful Indian nation, who had been at war with the British, and committed terrible ravages upon the colonists. His lordship married first, in 1772, Lady Jean Lindsay, daughter of George eighteenth

* Mungo Campbell, who shot Lord Eglintoun, was born in 1712, and was one of a family of twenty-four children. He was a great-grandson of Hugh Campbell of Netherplace, who was alive in 1617–31. His father, Mungo Campbell, was Provost of Ayr, and married Agnes Rankin, one of the heirs portioners of Bankhead. Her sister, Abigail Rankin, married Campbell of Horsecleuch (Skerrington). Provost Campbell was son of the Rev. Hew Campbell of Oxinslaw, afterwards of Waterhaughs, minister of Muirkirk, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Reid of Pennyland. The Rev. Hew Campbell was the eldest son of Hugh Campbell of Netherplace, 1617–31, by his *second* wife, Janet Campbell.

Earl of Craufurd, who died without issue in 1778, aged 21; secondly, Frances, daughter of Sir William Twysden, Bart. of Raydon Hall, in Kent, and had issue, two daughters:—

1. Lady Mary, born 5th March, 1787, who succeeded to the large property purchased by the ninth Earl, and entailed upon her and her issue; married, 28th March, 1803, Archibald Lord Montgomerie, eldest son of Hugh twelfth Earl, and had issue two sons.
2. Lady Susan, who died in 1805, aged 18.

Archibald eleventh Earl of Eglintoun died at Eglintoun on the 30th of October, 1796, and was succeeded by his cousin, Col. Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield, and Skelmorlie, descended from

Col. James Montgomerie of Coilsfield, fourth son of Archibald sixth Earl of Eglintoun.

Hugh twelfth Earl of Eglintoun entered the army about 1756, and saw considerable service in America, during the seven years war, as a Captain in the 78th, and subsequently in the First Royals. On the breaking out of hostilities with France in 1778 he was constituted Major. At the general election, in 1780, he was chosen M.P. for the county of Ayr, and rechosen in 1784. He vacated his seat in 1789, by accepting the office of Inspector of Military Roads, the duties of which he performed for some years with much advantage to the public. At the breaking out of the war in 1793 he had the commission of Lieut.-Col. of the West Lowland Fencible Regiment. Soon thereafter he raised a Regiment of the line called the Glasgow Regiment which was reduced in 1795. He had also the appointment of Lieut.-Governor of Edinburgh Castle. At the general election, in 1796, he was a third time chosen M.P. for the county of Ayr; but his seat immediately afterwards became vacant by his succession to the Eglintoun titles and estates. At the first subsequent vacancy in the representation of the Scottish Peerage in 1798, his lordship was chosen to supply the place; was rechosen at the general election in 1802, and created a baron of the United Kingdom, 15th Feb. 1806, by the title of Baron Ardrossan, with limita-

tion to the heirs male of his body. He was Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Ayr, which he retained till his death.

His lordship was magnificent in all his undertakings. He rebuilt the Castle of Eglintoun, which was completed in 1802, and enlarged and improved the pleasure grounds on an extensive scale. He also rebuilt the mansion on his paternal estate of Coilsfield. The greatest of his undertakings, however, was the construction of a harbour at Ardrossan, which he calculated upon becoming, in connection with the canal from Glasgow to Johnston, the great shipping entrepot of the Clyde. This gigantic speculation involved his lordship in debt, to clear which the estate of Eastwood and various other smaller properties were disposed of.

The *Edinburgh Courier* gives a glowing description of a masquerade given at Eglintoun Castle by the Earl, who was then Lord-Lieutenant, in 1809. It was attended by all that were noble and fashionable in the county.

The Earl had a considerable taste for music, and is understood to have been the author of several popular Scottish airs. He himself played on the violincello, and occasionally took part in the many private concerts given at the castle. His collection of violins—most of which fell into the hands of those who could not appreciate them, when the castle was refurnished some years ago—were understood to be valuable. His lordship was much esteemed in the county, over which he so long held sway as Lord-Lieutenant. In the County Hall there is an excellent full-length portrait of the Earl, in the Highland uniform, painted by public subscription, as a memorial of his worth and services.

The Earl married his cousin, Eleanor, daughter of Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill, by whom he had issue—

1. Archibald, Lord Montgomerie, who was a Major-General in the army in Sicily, from whence returning in bad health, he died at Alicant, 4th January, 1814, and was interred at Gibraltar. He married Lady Mary Montgomerie, eldest daughter of Archibald eleventh Earl of Eglintoun, and heiress of large entailed estates. Lady Mary married, secondly, Sir Charles Lamb, Bart., by whom

she had issue, and died 12th June, 1848. To Lord Montgomerie she had

1. A son, born and died 18th December, 1803.
 2. Hugh Lord Montgomerie, a very promising youth, who, on his father's death, succeeded to that title. He died young, at Eglintoun Castle, 13th July, 1817, to the great grief of his aged grandfather, who raised to his memory a handsome monument in the Park of Eglintoun, with an inscription commemorative of his sorrow, and of his interesting grandchild.
 3. Archibald-William, who became Lord Montgomerie on his brother's death, and succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Eglintoun.
1. Lady Jane, married to the late Archibald Hamilton, Esq. of Carcluie.
 2. Lady Lilius, married, first, to Robert Dundas Macqueen of Braxfield; secondly, to the late Richard Alexander Oswald of Auchincruive. Lady Lilius died 10th Sept. 1845.

The Earl of Eglintoun died on the 15th Dec. 1819, aged 80 years, and was succeeded by his grandson,

Archibald-William thirteenth Earl of Eglintoun. In addition to the title of Eglintoun, his lordship assumed that of Wintoun, having been served heir-male general of George fourth Earl of Wintoun, in Dec. 1840, George fifth Earl, who was attainted in 1716, having left no issue. The Earl of Eglintoun and Wintoun was Lord-Lieutenant of Ayrshire, and Colonel of the Prince Regent's Royal Regiment of Ayrshire Militia. His lordship married, 17th Feb. 1841, Theresa, widow of Richard-Howe Cockerell, Esq., Com. R.N., and had issue—

1. Archibald-William, present Earl.
2. Hon. Seton-Montolieu, born 15th May, 1846.
3. George-Arnulph, born 23d Feb. 1848.
1. Egidia, married, 4th July, 1861, to Frederick-William Brook, fifth and present Lord Rendlesham.

The Earl married, secondly, 3d Nov. 1858, the Lady Adela Capel, only daughter of the Earl of Essex, and by her (who died 31st Dec. 1860) had Sybil-Amelia-Adela, and Kilda-Rose. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

The celebrated Tournament at Eglintoun Castle, in 1839, brought the Earl prominently into public favour, and he after-

wards sustained well his part in the influential position which he occupied. As Lord-Lieut. of Ireland he left an imperishable name amongst the Irish, who have erected a memorial of his worth in Dublin. His own countrymen have raised a monument to his memory—a full length statue—in Wellington Square, Ayr. His lordship died 4th October, 1831.

Archibald-William fourteenth Earl of Eglintoun and second of Wintoun. He was born 3d Dec. 1841. He married, 6th Dec. 1862, Sophia-Theodosia, only daughter of Charles-Anderson Worsley, second Earl of Yarborough, and has a daughter.

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, azure, three fleurs de lis, or, for Montgomerie: second and third, gules, three annulets, or, stoned azure, for Eglintoun; all within a bordure, or, charged with a double tressure, counter flowered, gules.

Crest—A lady, representing Hope, richly attired, azure, holding in her dexter hand an anchor, and in her sinister the head of a savage by the hair—in some emblazonments, on an escrol above, the word *Towless* or *Ropeless*, i.e., without a cable.*

Supporters—Two dragons, vert, vomiting fire; the crest of Seton, Earl of Wintoun.

Motto—"Garde Bien."

Seats.—Eglintoun Castle, Skelmorlie Castle, and Rozelle House, Ayrshire; Polnoon Lodge, Renfrewshire.

Eglintoun Castle, the chief seat of the family, is a modern building—not older than the beginning of the present century. The old castle, a strong but rude and incommodious edifice, was taken down soon after the accession of the late Earl, who built the present mansion on the site of the former one. It is an extensive, solid, and regular building, in the castellated form, and was finished in 1802. The former Earls had done

* In allusion, it is said, to one of the ladies of the family having slain a ruffian, in self-defence, while on a sea voyage, and unprotected.

much to improve the property, and beautify the grounds in the vicinity of the castle; but the late Earl spared no cost in rendering it altogether one of the most delightful in the west of Scotland. The ground for several miles in the neighbourhood being almost a perfect level, the castle is not observed until within the range of the immediate policies. Surrounded by old oak and elm trees, it stands completely secluded from public gaze; but it is on that account not the less delightful. If nature there wears none of those grand and majestic features, arising from the stupendous rock and falling cascade, she puts on her sweetest and most winning smiles, and,

“ With bowers of birch and groves of pine,
And hedges flowered with eglantine,”

enchants the visitor with the richness and placidity of her dominion. The castle stands on a gentle eminence, past which, on the east and north, a small stream—the Lugton—flows smoothly and gently; and where, on a summer eve,

“ The springing trout in speckled pride,”

may be seen clearing the “crystal flood” in myriads. The policies, which are very extensive, have been laid off with great care, and a taste studious of effect.

MONTGOMERIE OF SMISTOUN.

The property of Smistoun, or Smithston, as it is now called, extends to upwards of 400 acres, and is situated within a mile of Kilwinning. It belonged, in former times, to a branch of the Eglintoun family,

James Montgomerie of Smistoun, second son of Alexander second Lord Montgomerie, by his lady, Catherine, daughter of Gilbert Lord Kennedy, the first of Smistoun.* His son,

* Broomlands MS.

Hugh Montgomerie of Smistoun succeeded, was probably the last of the Montgomeries of Smistoun. The property passed, in 1690, into the hands of John Miller, from whom it was purchased, the same year, by Thomas Macgown, sometime Provost of Irvine.

The situation of Smithston House, on the banks of the Garnock, is romantic and beautiful, having high and finely wooded banks.

MONTGOMERIE OF SEVENAIKERS.

This family is supposed to have been a branch of the Montgomeries of Smistoun.

William Montgomerie of Sevenaikers was one of the jury who served Patrick Montgomerie of Blackhouse heir to his father John, on the 5th May, 1562.* He died before 1612. His descendant,

Thomas Montgomerie of Sevenaikers, was served heir to his father 26th June, 1673, soon after which period the property seems to have passed from the family either by marriage or sale.

MILLER OF MONKCASTLE.

This fine property—upwards of 360 acres—belonged to the Monastery of Kilwinning. The first lay proprietor recorded was James Duke of Chattelherault, who, on the 20th July, 1552, had a charter of the Over and Nether Monkcastles. The property afterwards passed to a family of the name of

* Records of Baillie Court of Cuninghame.

Hay. In 1666, John Hay of Monkcastle conveyed these lands, and the adjacent lands of Craigmill (that had also belonged to the Monastery), to John Wallace, minister of the Largs. In 1703, George Wallace conveyed them to Adam Cuninghame, advocate, whose sister, Jean, with consent of her husband, David Forrester of Denovan, alienated them in 1723 to the present family.

William Miller, the founder of this family, had two sons, *William* and *Alexander*, both merchants in Glasgow. *Alexander*, who purchased the lands of Monkcastle in 1723, died soon after, when the property devolved upon his brother,

William Miller of Monkcastle, who was served heir of conquest to his brother *Alexander*, 26th August, 1725. He married, 24th October, 1727, Jean, second daughter of *William Nimmo* of Bridgehouse, Linlithgowshire, and had two sons—

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *Alexander*, merchant in London, who died unmarried in 1760.

He died at the advanced age of 97, in 1757, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Miller of Monkcastle, who married, 5th April, 1773, Agnes, eldest daughter and eventual co-heir of *George Cuninghame* of Monkredding, and dying in December, 1802, was succeeded by his only child,

Alexander-William Miller of Monkcastle. This gentleman married, in 1800, Miss W. Warner, second daughter of *Patrick Warner* of Ardeer, and had issue, three sons and six daughters. Mr Miller died 5th March, 1828. He took great pleasure in agriculture, and retained a considerable portion of the estate in his own cultivation. He encouraged spade husbandry, and frequently reaped from sixty to seventy bushels of grain from the acre, where little more than thirty could have been expected by the plough. He built the modern house of Monkcastle. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Miller of Monkcastle, advocate. He married, 5th

November, 1830, Anna-Maria, second daughter of the late Admiral Campbell, Portuguese Royal Navy. He died in 1846, leaving two daughters and his only son,
William-Campbell Miller, now of Monkcastle.

Arms.— Argent, a cross, moline, sable, between four hearts, gules.

Crest—A lion, erect, holding in his paws a cross, moline, of the second.

Motto—Forward.

Seat.—Monkcastle is an elegant building, occupying a commanding situation. The old manor-place or castle still remains, almost hid amidst its coeval woods. It was the country residence of the Abbots of Kilwinning Monastery, hence its name—*Monk Castle*.

MOUNTGREENAN.

This estate, about 500 acres of which lie in the parish of Kilwinning, and 400 in that of Stewarton, anciently belonged to the wide-spread family of Ross, who probably acquired it from the De Morvilles. The last of the family who occurs in public records was *John Ross* of Mountgreenan, who appears in almost every public deed in the reign of James III., from 1478 to the unfortunate end of that king's reign in 1488, in which he seems to have been the public prosecutor or king's advocate. Adhering firmly to the interests of that prince, he was afterwards impeached in Parliament by the prevailing party, and on the 14th Oct. 1488, found guilty of treason, and "doomed to forfeit to our Sovrane Lord the King his lif, landis, office, gudis, movable et unmovable, and all uther his possessions he had within the realme of Scotland, evir more to remane

with our said Sovrane Lord, his airs," &c. But his talents as a statesman were too well appreciated to allow that he should be disposed of in this manner. The ruling powers soon restored him again to favour; for, on the 11th Feb. 1489, he appears not only in Parliament, but as a Lord of the Articles, and continued so in every succeeding session down till the 20th Feb. 1491, when he is styled "Sir John the Ross of Mountgreenan." Probably he died soon after, as his name does not again appear on record. Mountgreenan afterwards became the property of the Monastery of Kilwinning.

CUNINGHAME OF MOUNTGREENAN.

Alexander Cuninghame, only son of the second marriage of Alexander fifth Earl of Glencairn, and his lady, Janet, daughter of Sir John Cuninghame of Caprington, was appointed Comendator of Kilwinning soon after the Reformation in 1560. He married Jean Blair, of the house of Blair, and had a charter of Mountgreenan, to him and his wife, confirmed on the 2d March, 1582-3.* He was slain in the great feud that arose betwixt the Cuninghames and the Montgomeries, soon after the murder of Hugh fourth Earl of Eglintoun in 1596. His lady died in 1621.

Thomas, the last of the Cuninghames of Mountgreenan, was served heir to his father in 1674. He lived in the "bad times." He joined the insurrection of the Covenanters in 1679; and on the 8th January, 1683, was brought to his trial. "He was indicted for treason and rebellion. His confession that he joined the rebels at Bothwell was the proof. He begged the Lords might intercede for his pardon, and declared

* Mountgrenane, however, had previously belonged to a family of the name of Cuninghame. "Robert Cunynghame of Montgrenane" occurs in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials in 1551.

that he was willing to take the test. He was brought in guilty, and on the 15th was sentenced to be hanged at the Cross of Edinburgh, on the first Wednesday of April, but it seems he was pardoned. In 1689, in consequence of the Revolution, a general revocation of all these convictions and forfeitures was passed in Parliament, and his name appears in the act. He afterwards lived in the town of Irvine, and died about 1715.

Though doomed to forfeiture, Thomas Cuninghame seems to have succeeded in disposing of his lands before the act of revocation, though probably, under the circumstances, at a reduced price. The purchaser was Hugh Stevenson, Clerk of the Privy Council. From the records of the Scottish Parliament we find that Mr Stevenson, in 1690, presented a petition, praying that his name might be omitted in the general act, lest it might lead to the forfeiture of his property. He further states that he had purchased Mountgreenan from Thomas Cuninghame, late of Mountgreenan, and his lady and mother, having been induced to enter into a bargain for the lands after Cuninghame's forfeiture. It remained with the Stevensons till 1778, when it was acquired by John Bowman of Ashin-yards, who in 1794 sold it to Robert Glasgow, Esq. of Puddockholm, son of the Rev. John Glasgow, minister of Kilbirnie, from 1688 to 1721, when he died.

Robert Glasgow of Mountgreenan, his descendant, purchased the lands of Fergushill, being the estate of the Fergushills of that Ilk, which lands form a considerable part of the estate of Mountgreenan. These lands were acquired about 1800 from a family of the name of M'Vicar. Having no issue, Mr Glasgow left his estate to a daughter of the family, whom he had brought up and educated, and who during his life was married to Mr Robertson of Prendergust. The estate was settled on her and her family, who were appointed to use the surname of Glasgow. On the death of her husband, Mrs Robertson Glasgow removed to Pau, in France. Her eldest son and heir, Robert Robertson Glasgow, Esq., was Sheriff-Substitute at

Paisley. He was born 22d May, 1811, and married 11th July, 1839, Mary-Wilhelmina, daughter of John Campbell, Esq. of Stonefield. He had issue—

1. Robert Bruce.
2. John-Campbell, born 21st August, 1844.
1. Wilhelmina-Colquhoun.

Mr Robertson died 20th Sept. 1860, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert-Bruce-Robertson-Glasgow, now of Mountgreenan. He is an officer in the 27th Regiment of Foot (Inniskilling); born 3d Sept. 1842.

The modern house of Mountgreenan is situated about three miles from Kilwinning. The ancient seat occupied a small knoll, in a pleasant valley, by the side of the Lugton, about half a mile north from the present mansion.

CUNINGHAMES OF MONKREDDING.

How Cuninghame of Clonbeith was the first of the Cuninghames of Monkredding. He died before 1712.

Fergusson Cuninghame succeeded to the estate in 1786; but, being imbecile, he was cognosed as a lunatic, and Alexander Miller of Monkcastle, his nephew, the son of his eldest sister, was served as tutor of law to him. He died in 1820, and was succeeded by his three sisters, or their descendants, viz. :—

Alexander Miller of Monkcastle, only son of Agnes Cuninghame, the eldest sister; Dr Thomas Brisbane, surgeon in the army, eldest son of Catherine, the second sister; Mrs Anne Cuninghame, spouse of Dr Monteath, the youngest sister.

The estates were afterwards divided.

Monkredding house is about a mile and a half from Kilwinning. It is situated in a gentle hollow, and is well sheltered with wood.

NEVIN OF MONKREDDING.

This property, extending over nearly 700 acres, is situated in the vicinity of Kilwinning, and belonged, in former times, to the Abbey. The first lay proprietor was

Thomas Nevin of Monkredding, who had a charter of the lands of East Monkredding to himself and his wife, Elizabeth Craufurd, from Alexander, Abbot of Kilwinning, dated 20th July, 1532. This Thomas Nevin seems to have been on terms of intimacy with Hugh second Earl of Eglintoun, who, on a friendly visit to him, was taken suddenly ill, and died in the house of Monkredding, on the 3d of September, 1546, his own castle not being more than a mile and a half distant. By his will, which had been previously made, his lordship appointed him one of the tutors in succession to his son, the young Earl. Thomas Nevin of Monkredding died in the month of April, 1651. His testament and inventory were given up by James Nevin, his second lawful son, as the "cesseoner" of "Hew Baillie and Anna Buntein, his spous," to whom the defunct was addebt in the sum of three hundred merks. The inventory is interesting in a literary point of view :—

"Item, ane pair of spectacles sett with silver, and ane vther pair with horne, and ane caise thairto, worth xl s. Item, ane greit byble, worth xl s. Item, ane greit psalme buike, worth xxx s. Item, ane lesser psalme buike, pryce xii s. Item, ane greit buike of the Acts of Parliament, worth vi lib. 13s. 4d. Item, vther thrie buiks of preiching, sett out by Inglischmen, worth xxx s. the peice, &c. Item, in the possessione of Hendrie Kelso, in Kilwinning, and Geilles Neving, his spous,

ane hundreth punds money of superplus of the defunct's buirding, payit for him be him to them befoirhand, mair nor he received buirding for fra them.

“Debts awand In.—Item, thair was awand to the defunct the tyme foirsaid, be the Earle of Eglintoun and his factouris. for his *pensione*, j c. lib.” &c.

William Nevin of Monkredding, in 1698, alienated the property to *Hugh Cuninghame* of Clonbeith, W.S.

PARISH OF LARGS.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

THERE can be little doubt that Chalmers is right in supposing that Largs—there having been more than one place of the same name, occasioned the addition of the final *s*, the sign of the English plural—is derived from the Gaelic *Leary*, a plain. As a proof of this, it is still called, in ordinary conversation, “the Lairs.” The parish extends along the coast of the Frith of Clyde about nine miles. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Innerkip and Greenock; on the east by Kilmalcolm, Lochwinnoch, and Kilbirnie; on the south, by Dalry and West Kilbride; and on the west by the Clyde. In breadth it does not exceed four miles.

The topographical appearance of the parish is well described in the old *Statistical Account*. The hills, which begin to rise in the neighbouring parishes of Greenock, Kilmalcolm, Lochwinnoch, Kilbirnie and Dalry, meet in a kind of general summit at the eastern boundary of Largs, from which they gradually descend as they approach the shore, till they terminate at last in a variety of abrupt declivities, some of which are almost perpendicular, as if part of their base had been torn away by force. Notwithstanding the vast height of these hills, they are covered during the greater part of the year with verdure, and afford such excellent pasture for sheep, and some of them for larger cattle, as can hardly be found else-

where in similar situations. The quantity of heath, even in the highest hills, is comparatively small; and, from indisputable marks, it appears that some of them have once been cultivated." A tract of rich land, averaging about a quarter of a mile in breadth, runs along the coast, from West Kilbride to Kellyburn. The names of the principal hills are the Stake, Irishlaw, and Knockside. One half, at least, of the parish is hill pasture. Upon the arable portion of it, great improvements have been made of late years.

"The temperature of the town of Largs, which is protected from the east winds by a range of high ground, is considered mild and salubrious; and the situation has become a favourite and fashionable watering-place." We recollect visiting Largs many years ago—walking from the interior—just as the hazy evening was gradually enshrouding the more distant surrounding objects. The Clyde Regatta had been engaged in their aquatic competitions during the day. The sea had become as calm as a mill-pond; and many of the gaily decorated yachts, and other boats of pleasure, were slowly beating towards the wished-for port, while hundreds of others lay jauntily at anchor. Here and there a steamer, crowded with passengers, gave animation to the scene, as they cleft their way rapidly amid the gathering and apparently over-powering weight of atmosphere. The scene, so undefined in its outlines, and still with so many bold and impressive objects, leaving so much for fancy to fill up, withal, seemed altogether like enchantment.

There are only two rivers of any importance in the parish—the Gogo and the Noddle. The former, which rises in the south-east part of the parish, and falls into the Clyde at the town of Largs, has numerous branches and tributaries, being greatly augmented by the waters of the Greeto. The Noddle has its source north-east of the parish, winds through the vale of Brisbane, and losses itself in the Clyde to the north of Gogo. A number of other streamlets either have their source in the parish, or traverse it for a considerable distance. The chief of these are the Rye, Fairly burn, Kepping burn, Routen

burn, and Kellyburn—the last of which forms the northern boundary of the parish, and takes its rise in what was of old called “the Forrset of Kyith,” and which was latterly called the back of the world!

HISTORY CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

“The Lairs” anciently formed a distinct territory by itself, and was governed by its own bailie. It continued so throughout the thirteenth century; and it seems not to have been until the reign of Robert II., from whom the community of Irvine had their charter, 8th April, 1372, settling the privileges of the burgh, that the baronies of Cuninghame and Largs were united under one jurisdiction. In the twelfth century the De Morvilles were superiors of both these districts.

The most remarkable event in the history of the parish is, of course, the celebrated battle between the Norwegians and the Scots, fought on the 3d October, 1263. Various accounts have been given of this national event. In stripping it of the exaggeration and fable of the early historians, our modern writers represent the affair as a mere skirmish. It is impossible, however, considering the reputation of the Norwegians as warriors, and the danger to which Scotland was exposed by the very formidable invasion of Haco, to regard it in this light. Whatever the number of the Norwegians may have been, there were certainly a more numerous force, under Alexander III., at Largs, than what the local chiefs could bring into action. The Chamberlain Rolls show that the invasion of Haco had been expected for some time, and that the Scottish King was not unprepared for the event.

In the reign of James I., a dispute arose between the Abbot of Paisley and Robert Boyd of Tinwald, who claimed the fruits of the church. A letter under the Privy Seal settling the matter in favour of the Abbot.

In 1647, the parish suffered severely from the plague which visited the greater part of Scotland. Its appearance was first noticed by the Presbytery of Irvine, on the 29th June, 1647.

The parish of Largs was much agitated about the same time by the visit of Montrose to the west country. There appear to have been a considerable number of "malignants" in the parish, the examination and prosecution of whom cost the church courts no small trouble.

The first notice of the Church of Largs which we find is in the Paisley Cartulary. On the 30th of January, 1318-19, Walter the Stewart, for the safety of his soul, and that of his late spouse, Marjory Bruce, granted to the Monks of Paisley the Church of Largs, in pure and perpetual alms, with all the tithes pertaining to it.* The Bishop of Glasgow, in 1319, confirmed the Church of Largs and the Chapel of Cumbray, with all their pertinents, to the Monastery of Paisley. The Church of Largs, however, had existed long previously. In the Norwegian account of the battle of Largs, it is said that a number of the dead men were buried at the church. The Church of Largs continued to belong to the Monastery until the Reformation. At that epoch, the tithes of the Church, with those of the churches of Innerkip and Lochwinnoch, in Renfrewshire, in all produced to the Monks of Paisley £460 a-year; having been let on lease for payment of that sum. In 1587, Lord Claud Hamilton, the Commendator of Paisley, obtained a grant of the patronage, and tithes of the Church of Largs, with the other revenues of the Monks of Paisley, the whole of which was then created a temporal lordship for him and his heirs, with the title of Lord Paisley. He was succeeded, in 1621, in all those estates, revenues and titles, by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn. In the reign of Charles I., the patronage and tithes of the Church of Largs passed from the Earl of Abercorn to Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie. It now belongs to the Eglington family. Im-

* The lands of Largs, "sometime John Baliol's before his forefaul-ture," were granted to Robert Sympil by King Robert the Bruce.

mediately after the Reformation, in 1567, David Neil was exhorter at Largs, with 40 merks of stipend; and in 1576, Alexander Callander was minister, his stipend being £134, 6s. 8d. Scots. The ancient Church of Largs was dedicated to St Columba of Iona, and a fair was annually held at Largs on his birth-day, the 7th of June. It is still held on the second Tuesday of June, and is vulgarly called *Comb's-day*. The old Church of Largs stood at the village. In 1812 a new building was erected in a more eligible situation. The manse stood in the immediate vicinity of the old church, near the site of the Brisbane Arms Inn. It was sold by the minister and heritors in 1764, when the present manse and offices were built on part of the glebe. The church and parish were in the Presbytery of Irvine till 1834, when they were transferred to the newly formed Presbytery of Greenock.

Largs town, like other villages, is indebted for its origin to the church. Its growth seems to have been severely checked by the plague, and an ignorant dislike to strangers preventing the settlement of families in the village. During last century it began gradually to revive, and its reputation as a watering-place has, within the present century, entirely changed its antiquated and exclusive appearance. It is now one of the gayest and most cheerful of places—vying with its neighbours in all that constitutes a thriving and well frequented watering residence.

ANTIQUITIES.

“The principal remains of Antiquity,” says the *Statistical Account*, “are those connected with the battle of Largs in 1263. Immediately above Haylie, to the east, there is a small hill on which there are still visible the remains of an encampment. It bears the name of Castlehill. At the back of the mansion-house of Haylie there are the remains of a tumulus,

which was doubtless erected over the bodies of those who fell in that conflict. It was called Margaret's Law; but this was probably the corruption of some other name. The only other vestige which has withstood the changes of modern times is the barrow close by the west wall of the burying-ground, which corroborates the Norwegian account of their dead having been interred at the church. Near the spot now enclosed as the gardens of the late Dr Cairnie, there stood a rude stone pillar, which was reputed as commemorative of the place where Haco, the Norwegian Commander, fell. The stone was built by Dr Cairnie in the wall of his garden, with an appropriate inscription.

"There is a small piece of land which was originally lying runrig in seven different parts called Breedsorrow. Pont gives the origin of the name thus:—'Breedsorrow is in the possession of the laird of Blare, and being a small hamlet, it is so named, because of grate sorrow it bred amongst neighbours debettaing and contesting for ye heritable right thereof. This place was also called Kempisland.' Thus we find that on 8th May, 1610, John Brisbane of Bishopton was served heir of his father, Robert Brisbane, in the six shilling eight penny land of old extent of Breedsorrow, alias Kempisland; and in 1639, Sir Bryce Blair was served heir-male to his father, Bryce Blair, in the same subject. This change of property proves that Pont's account must have been written between these two dates, as is generally supposed."*

Amongst the high grounds, near a place called Padzokrodin, there is one of those upright stones called Thor Stones.

The old church of Largs, a portion of one of the walls of which only remains, was of unknown antiquity and great strength. It is supposed to have existed before the battle of Largs. The Skelmorlie aisle, built in connection with it, by Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie, in 1636, has been left entire.

The monument is not less remarkable for the taste, variety,

* Statistical Account.

and finish, exhibited in its ornamental details, than for the purity of its architectural profiles and general proportions, considering the period of its construction. . .

Fairlie Castle.—The square tower called Fairlie Castle is now in ruins. It stands about a quarter of a mile from the sea, on the brink of a deep and romantically wooded ravine, through which runs Fairlie Burn, dividing the parish of West Kilbride from Largs. The situation is altogether so peculiar that the popular eye had no difficulty in tracing in it the residence of *Hardyknute*, the hero of the well-known beautiful ballad of that name. Whether the story is wholly a fiction seems doubtful. It has long been settled that the ballad itself was an antiquarian hoax; but it does not follow that it had no foundation in tradition. Pont describes Fairlie Castle as “a strong toure, and very ancient, beautified with orchardes and gardens. It belongs to Fairlie de eodem, cheiffe of their name.”

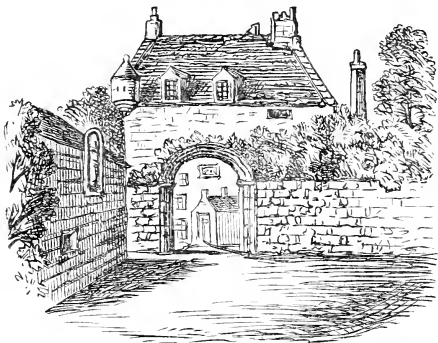
Kelburne Castle.—This baronial residence, to which considerable additions were made by David Earl of Glasgow, was originally a building similar to Fairlie Castle. “Kelburne Castell,” says Pont, “a goodly building, veill planted, having weray beautiful orchards and gardens, and in one of them a spatious rounge, adorned with a christalin fontane, cutte all out of the living rocke. It belongs heritably to John Boll, laird thereof.” The castle is delightfully situated in a valley, amid extensive woods and pleasure grounds, about four hundred yards from the sea. About a furlong from the mansion, on the margin of a romantic dell, stands a monument erected to the memory of John third Earl of Glasgow, who died in 1775.

Tuncrooke Castle.—The ruins of this old tower stand not far from Greeto Water; but no memorial seems to be preserved of them.

Brisbane House, situated in the vale of that name, is of

considerable antiquity, and surrounded with some fine old trees. It was originally called Kelsoland, and is noticed by Pont as “a good house, weill planted.”

Knock Castle.—The ruins of this ancient residence stand on a steep acclivity between Knock Hill and the sea. Pont says, “Knock is a pretty dwelling, seatted one the mane oceane, and veill planted.” Means have recently been taken to preserve the building from farther decay.



Skelmorlie Castle.

Skelmorlie Castle is also “seated on the mane ocean.” It occupies an eminence commanding a prospect of great beauty and extent. It is thus noticed by Pont: “North Skelmurly is a fair, veill built houss, and pleasantly seatted, decorred with orchards and woodes, the inheritance of Robert Montgomerie, laird thereof, who holds it of ye Earls of Glencairn.” It is now one of the seats of the Earl of Eglington and Wintoun.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF LARGS.

BRISBANE OF BRISBANE.

The vale of Brisbane, where the mansion-house of this family now stands, was formerly called Kelsoland, and belonged to the *Kelsos of Kelsoland*. It was acquired by the Brisbane family in 1671, and since then has borne the name of Brisbane. The Brisbanes, or Birsbanes, are an ancient family, originally connected with Renfrewshire. Bishoptoun appears to have been their earliest inheritance, which property they probably held long prior to the date of any charters in their possession.

In 1657, *Elizabeth Brisbane* married her cousin, James Shaw, eldest son of James Shaw of Balligellie, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Brisbane. By the contract of marriage, the estate of Brisbane was to be settled on the heirs-male of this union, whilst James Shaw himself was to assume the surname and arms of Brisbane. On the other hand, James Shaw, the father, contracted to pay £20,000 Scots, to be applied in paying the provisions to the family of John Brisbane, the younger.

In 1671, James Brisbane (formerly Shaw), acquired the lands of Over Kelsoland, now forming part of the estate of Brisbane. In the charter of these lands, dated 1st March of that year, he is styled "Feodatarii de Bishoptoun." About the same time he disposed of the estate of Bishoptoun to different parties, to be held of himself and heirs, so that the family now possess the superiority only. About thirty years afterwards, the family acquired the estate of Knock; so that their whole property became concentrated in the parish of Largs.

There is a letter of remission to James Brisbane from James VII., dated 26th Feb. 1686, for fines imposed on him for any irregularities his wife had been guilty of—which irregularities

consisted in attending conventicles, or Presbyterian meetings, so obnoxious to the Court at the time.

Of the above marriage, between Elizabeth and James Brisbane, there were two sons and a daughter. The eldest son,

John Brisbane of Brisbane, succeeded to the estate, but in what year is not mentioned. In 1695 (8th Feb), *John Brisbane, junior*, of Brisbane, had a charter of the lands of Flatt and Rindail Muir, so that his father was in existence at that date. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall—contract dated 17th and 26th Oct. 1685. Of this marriage there were two sons and four daughters.

James Brisbane of Brisbane was served heir to his father on the 2d May, 1727, but died unmarried. He was succeeded by his brother,

Thomas Brisbane of Brisbane, who married, in 1715, Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Ladykirk, by whom he had four sons—

1. Thomas, who succeeded him.
2. John, was an officer in the navy, and distinguished himself in the American war. He rose to the rank of Admiral. He left two sons, Charles and James, both of whom distinguished themselves as naval officers, and four daughters, three of whom were married.

Thomas Brisbane of Brisbane was served heir to his father 15th September, 1770. He married Eleanora, daughter of William Bruce of Stenhouse, Bart., by whom he had a son, Thomas, and a daughter, Mary. He died in 1812, and was succeeded by his only son, the late

Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, G.C.B., G.C.H., LL.D., F.R.S., Lieutenant-General in the army, &c. Sir Thomas early chose the profession of arms, and was actively engaged in many campaigns. He was with the Duke of York in the Netherlands; with Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the West Indies; and with the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, where he

commanded a brigade in nearly all the battles in Spain, the Pyrenees, and the south of France. In 1814, he commanded a brigade in America, and was with the Duke of Wellington in Paris in 1815. He subsequently had a distinguished command in Ireland, and in 1821 was appointed Governor of New South Wales, where he remained for a number of years. Sir Thomas was created a Baronet in 1836. He married, in 1819, Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Henry Hay Makdougall, Bart. of Makerstoun, in the county of Roxburgh, representative of one of the most ancient families in Scotland, and had issue—

1. Thomas-Australius, born in 1824, an officer in the army, died 15th November, 1849.
2. Isabella-Maria.
3. Eleanora-Australius.

In 1826, Sir Thomas and his lady were authorised, by sign manual, to use the name of Makdougall before that of Brishane. Sir Thomas was well known in the scientific world.

Arms—Sable, a cheveron, chequy, or and gules, between three cushions, of the second: in the collar point a representation of one of the gold medals conferred on General Sir Thomas Brisbane by the King.

Crest—A stork's head, erased, holding in her beak a serpent, waved, proper.

Supporters—Two talbots, proper.

Mottos—"Certamine summo." "Fear God and spare not."

FAIRLIE OF FAIRLIE.

Of this ancient family, now extinct, comparatively few traces are to be found. According to *Nisbet*, they were a branch of the Rosses of Tarbet, from whom they obtained the lands of

Fairlie, and assumed the name of the property as their patronymic. The name was originally spelled *Farnlie* or *Fairnlie*.^{*} It is curious that almost no notice of the family occurs in the earlier Crown charters. The first of them of whom there is any record was,

John Fairnlie or *Fairlie of Fairlie*. He is one of the executors of Thomas Boid of Lyn, who according to Robertson, was married to his daughter, *Marion*, which lady afterwards married James Stewart of Bute.[†] John Fairlie occurs in the Criminal Trials, in 1560. He had also a daughter, or probably a sister, married to Montgomerie, heir apparent of Stane. Montgomerie and his spouse had a charter of certain lands from James V., 3d January, 1540.

David Fairlie of Fairlie, probably the son of the preceding. He and his two sons, *John* and *William*, were forfeited by the Queen's Parliament in 1571.[‡] He married Katherine Craufurd, daughter of Lawrence Craufurd of Kilbirnie, by whom, according to *Douglas' Peerage*, he had two daughters, of whom the youngest, Agnes (not Elizabeth) was married to Robert Boyd of Portincross. In 1585, David Fairlie of that Ilk was appointed to uplift dues from vessels anchoring in Fairlie Roads. || He died in 1596, and his lady in 1601. Her testament is recorded in the Commissary Books of Glasgow.

WILSON OF HAYLEE.

This family has been of long standing in the county. From the titles it would seem that the lands of Haylee were origi-

^{*} The Fairlies of Braid, near Edinburgh, were also called Farnlie—Charter in 1516.

[†] James Stewart and Mariotæ Fairlie had a charter from James VI., 17th March, 1594.

[‡] Pollok Chronicle.

|| Ayr Records.

nally of much greater extent than at present. About 1516, what is called South Haylee was conveyed by Mr Wilson's ancestors to John Poterfield, brother of Poterfield of that Ilk. It was afterwards acquired by the family of Blair, and is now the property of the Earl of Glasgow. About a century ago, the lands of Ladeside, in the parish of Largs, were also sold to John Beith, whose descendants still possess the property. The family tradition is that the lands were conferred on them for services rendered at the battle of Largs; but little reliance is to be placed on this statement. Their first over-lords were the Sempills of Elliotstone. The superiority afterwards passed to the family of Brisbane, who acquired it under a conveyance from "Dame Anna Lady Sempill, with consent of Francis Lord Glassford, her husband," dated 10th April, 1488. The first of the Wilsons of Haylee whose name occurs in the charters, was

Gawane Wilson of Haylee. This appears from a gift of marriage by "Thomas Sympile, laird of Elliotstone, sheriff of Renfrew, yat is ovr lord to ye lands of ye Weitland and ye Haylee," "to ye forsad Gawane Wilson and Marion Or, her spous apperant," &c., dated on the 26th December, 1483. This deed is curious, as being amongst the earliest instances of the use of the vernacular, in place of Latin, in such documents.

Haylee is now possessed by Mrs James Wilson.

Arms—Argent, a cheveron betwixt two mullets in chief, gules, and a crescent in base, azure.

Crest—A demi-lion of the second.

Motto—"Semper vigilans."

Residence—A small but pleasant modern mansion occupies the site of the ancient Haylee, about a quarter of a mile south of the village of Largs. Quarter, part of the family estate, is about a mile and a half north of Largs, and occupies the summit of a high and almost precipitous rocky bank, close by the

shore, commanding one of the finest prospects on the Frith of Clyde.

As there is another property called *Haly*, or *Haylie*, in Ayrshire, long possessed by the *Shaws*, it has sometimes been confounded with Haylee in the parish of Largs.

KELBURNE—BOYLE, EARL OF GLASGOW.

This family is of very considerable antiquity in Ayrshire. It has been supposed to have a Norman origin, from the orthography of the name in the *Ragman Roll*. “Roberto de Boyvile,” and “Richard de Boyvile, vel conte de Air,” are both mentioned in that document, and there can be little doubt that they were of the Kelburne family. But no great weight is to be attached to the orthography of the *Ragman Roll* in a matter of this kind, the language of the Court of England being Norman French; while the fact is, the name is written *Boyle*, in a document of the reign of Alexander III., many years previous to the usurpation of Edward I. It seems as probable that the name is from the Celtic. There is an ancient kirk or chapel in Argyleshire, called Kirkaboill, and we have Mayboil, or Minieboil, in Ayrshire. *Boll* is no doubt the vernacular pronunciation, and may be derived from the locality, the word signifying the heath upon the marsh or meadow. And this is pretty accurately descriptive of what is likely to have been the original appearance of the lands now forming the policy of Kelburne House. The first of the family hitherto discovered was

Richard de Boyle Dominus de Caulburn, whose name occurs in a transaction with Walter Cumin, *Dominus de Rowgallan*, in the reign of Alexander III., inter 1249 et 1286. He married Marjory, daughter of Cumin, and had issue, and their

descendants continue, as Earls of Glasgow, to enjoy the property.

David Boyle of Kelburne was created a Peer by the title of Lord Boyle of Kelburne, &c., 30th January, 1699. He took a great share, as one of the Commissioners, in promoting the union with England; and as there was a scarcity of troops in Scotland, offered to maintain 1000 men at his own proper charges. He was created Earl of Glasgow, 12th April, 1703. He married, first, Margaret, eldest daughter of Patrick Craufurd of Kilbirnie, by whom he had four sons—

1. John, the second Earl.
2. Hon. Patrick Boyle of Shewalton, who died unmarried in 1761.

He married, secondly, Jean, daughter and heiress of the last Sir William Mure of Rowallan (and relic of Fairlie of that Ilk. to whom she had issue), and by whom he had two daughters—

1. Lady Jean, heiress of Rowallan, who married the Hon. Sir James Campbell of Lawers, K.B., third and youngest son of James second Earl of Loudoun, and had issue.
2. Lady Anne, who died unmarried.

John, second Earl of Glasgow, succeeded his father in 1733, and died in 1740. He married Helen, daughter of William Morison of Prestongrange, by whom he had issue—

1. William, who died young.
2. John, the third Earl.
3. Hon. Patrick Boyle of Shewalton.
4. Lady Helen, who married the late Sir James Douglas, Bart. of Springwood Park, Admiral of the White; but died without issue in 1794.

And other five daughters, who died unmarried.

John, third Earl of Glasgow, succeeded his father in the 26th year of his age. It is to the memory of this Earl that a monument has been erected in the policies of Kelburne. He had been in the army, and saw considerable service abroad. He married, in 1755, Elizabeth, second daughter of George, twelfth Lord Ross, who became ultimately sole heiress of the Ross estates, by the death of her brother, William Lord Ross,

in 1754, and of her only sister in 1762. By this lady, who survived him, he had two sons and two daughters—

1. John, who died young.
2. George, the fourth Earl.
3. Lady Elizabeth, who was married to Sir George Douglas of Springwood Park, and had issue, two daughters, who died before herself, and a son, John-James, who survived her.

George, the fourth Earl of Glasgow, succeeded his father in 1775. In 1815, he was advanced to the honour of a British peer, by the title of Lord Ross of Hawkhead; and in 1820, upon the death of the late Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, his lordship was promoted to the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ayrshire, from that of Renfrewshire, which he had previously held.

He married, first, in 1788, Lady Augusta Hay, third daughter of James, fourteenth Earl of Errol, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. His lordship married, secondly, Nov. 1824, Julia, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., and by her had issue—

1. George-Frederick, born in 1825.
2. Diana, married, 4th July, 1849, to John Lay Slaney Pakington, Esq.

The Earl died in July, 1843, and was succeeded by his second son,

James-Carr Boyle, fifth Earl of Glasgow, and second Baron of Hawkhead. He assumed, by sign manual, in 1822, the addition of *Carr* to his Christian name. He married, 4th Aug. 1821, Georgina, daughter of the late Edward Hay Mackenzie, Esq. of Newhall and Cromarty, but has no issue.

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, or, an eagle displayed, gules, as a coat of augmentation on the creation of the Earldom, being formerly the family crest; second and third, parted, per bend, crenelle, argent and gules, for the surname of Boyle. in England, as a coat of affection; over all, on escutcheon, three harts' horns, gules, two and one, the paternal coat of Boyle of Kelburne.

Crest—An Eagle with two heads displayed, parted, per pale, crenelle, or, and gules.

Supporters—Dexter, a savage, proper; sinister, a lion rampant, parted per bend, crenelle, argent and gules.

Motto—"Dominus providebit."

Seats—Kelburne House, in Ayrshire; Halkhead, Renfrewshire; and Etal, in Northumberland.

FRASER OF KNOK.

This family, now extinct, was of considerable antiquity. The first of them was

John Fraser of Knok, third son of Hugh Fraser of Fairly Hope in Tweeddale, and of Lovat in the north, who settled in Largs parish soon after the year 1400, in the reign of Robert III.

Alexander Fraser of Knok had four daughters, but no male heirs. The daughters were served heirs-portioners to the father in 1674, and the following year the lands of Knok were disposed of to Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie. In 1696 they were sold by the grandson of Sir Robert to the Kelburne family. In a few years afterwards they were exchanged by David Earl of Glasgow, with the Laird of Brisbane, for the lands of Killingerraig and others, and they still form part of the Brisbane estate.

MONTGOMERIE OF SKELMORLIE.

The Montgomeries of Skelmorlie were a branch of the

Montgomerie family before its conjunction with that of Seton. The first of them was

George Montgomerie of Skelmorlie, second son of Alexander, first Lord Montgomerie, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock. From his father he had a charter, dated 6th June, 1461, of the lands of Lochliboside, Hartfield, and Colpy, in the barony of Renfrew, and of Skelmorlie in the county of Ayr.

Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie succeeded his grandfather in 1651. In 1648, the three lairds of Skelmorlie, elder, younger, and youngest, were on the Committee of War for Ayr and Bute. Sir Robert enjoyed a high reputation for honour, virtue, and integrity. He married Antonia, one of the co-heiresses of Sir James Scott of Rossie, in Fife, and by her had issue four sons and four daughters. Sir Robert was repeatedly subjected to penalties by government, on account of his lady's attendance at conventicles. He died before 3d Feb. 1685, at which date his son,

Sir James Montgomerie of Skelmorlie was served heir to his father. He was chosen to represent the county of Ayr as commissioner at the Convention of Estates, which met at Edinburgh on the 14th of March, 1689, and was one of the deputies, along with the Earl of Argyle and Sir John Dalrymple, appointed by the Convention to wait upon King William and Queen Mary with an offer of the crown. He soon after became disgusted with the measures of the new Court, and entered into a treaty with the abdicated King at St Germain's to procure his restoration, in which a chief article was to preserve the establishment of Presbytery in Scotland. This plot being discovered, he lay hid for some time in London; and finding that he could not have a pardon, without making a full discovery, he chose rather to go beyond sea. "His art in managing such a design," says Bishop Burnet, "and his firmness in not discovering his accomplices, raised his character as much as it ruined his fortune." He was not even more complying at the Court of St Germain's, where, on

account of his steady adherence to the Protestant religion, he was not so cordially received as he expected; and meeting with little there but disgust, he died, it is supposed, of vexation, in September, 1694. Sir Walter Scott says that Sir James Montgomerie, "finding himself not promoted by King William to any situation of eminence, thought he could dethrone King William and restore King James (who, it is said, was to raise him to the dignity of Earl of Ayr)." Melville was Montgomerie's successful rival in the appointment of Secretary of State for Scotland. According to the confession of the Earl of Annandale, the Earl of Arran, afterwards fourth Duke of Hamilton, was deeply engaged in the conspiracy.

Lilias Montgomerie of Skelmorlie, who was married to Alexander Montgomerie of Coilsfield, obtained an Act of Parliament, in 1759, enabling her to sell lands in Renfrewshire, and lay out the proceeds in lands contiguous to her property in Ayrshire. By her husband she had five sons and three daughters. She died at Coilsfield, 18th November, 1783, and her husband survived her only a few weeks. Their eldest son, Hugh, succeeded his father in Coilsfield, and afterwards became twelfth Earl of Eglintoun.

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, azure, three fleur-de-lis, or, for Montgomerie; second and third, gules, three annulets, or, stoned, azure, for Eglintoun. A sword in pale, point in chief, proper for difference.

Crest—A heart and eye over it, proper.

Motto—Tout bien ou rein.

A branch of the Schaws of Greenock held the property of Kelsoland for a few years. They were acquired by Patrick Schaw, second son of John Schaw of Greenock, in 1624, but repurchased from Hugh, the son of Patrick, by the heir-male of the Kelso family. This repurchase is stated, by *Robertson*, to have occurred in 1632, but this must be a mistake, for

Patrick Schaw, the father of Hugh, was alive in 1636, and styled "of Kelsoland." *

There are a number of other small proprietors in the parish.

* Commissary Records.

PARISH OF LOUDOUN.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

THE name of the parish is generally understood to be derived from a very prominent object near its eastern boundary, called Loudoun Hill—a round, conical-shaped mount of remarkable appearance. It springs up abruptly from the surrounding level, and is seen at a great distance. Other etymologies, however, have been suggested, amongst others “that the name Loudoun is a corruption of the Gaelic word *Loddan*, which signifies marshy ground; and as the river Irvine, now more confined than formerly to the bed which it has hollowed for its waters, at no distant period flooded the low grounds of the parish, it is not improbable that the valley rather than the hill has had the honour of giving name to Loudoun. The banking of the river and tile-draining have made this name no longer a descriptive one; but the memory of ‘the marshy ground’ is kept alive in the title of ‘Waterhaughs’—a farm skirting the Irvine on the Galston side of the valley.”*

The extent of the parish is about nine miles from east to west. Its greatest breadth, towards Eagleshame, is about seven miles, and its narrowest, at the western extremity, not more than three. It is bounded on the west, north-west, and north, by the parishes of Kilmarnock, Fenwick, and Eagleshame; while on the east and south it is bounded by the river

* New Statistical Account.

Irvine, dividing it from Galston. The western portion of the parish, especially in the vicinity of Loudoun Castle, is well cultivated and beautifully wooded, so much so, that

“Loudoun’s bonnie woods and braes”

have become as familiar as the patriotic song of Tannahill in which they are celebrated. For this the district is indebted to John Earl of Loudoun, who succeeded in 1731. He was truly styled the father of agriculture in that part of Cuninghame.

The upper, or eastern division of the parish, is of a wilder and less improvable aspect—no small part of it being a deep moss, and covered with heather. Save Loudoun Hill there is only one height of any consequence, the whole surface being of a level or slightly undulating character. Loudoun Hill itself is formed of columnar trap, and is part of an extensive trap dike which is said to “trouble” the whole coal-field of Ayrshire in a north-west and south-east direction.

Besides the river Irvine, which rises in the north-east corner of the parish, there are several small streamlets that intersect and water the parish, the chief of which is Glen Water. There is also a loch in the upper part of the parish called Lochfield Loch.

HISTORY CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

There are some interesting historical events connected with the parish of Loudoun. The Romans, no doubt, penetrated the district. Wallace attacked and defeated a rich English convoy from Carlisle to the garrison at Ayr, near to Loudoun Hill. A small turf redoubt is still pointed out as the spot where he and his small band of warriors lay in ambush. It occupies the summit of a precipitous bank overhanging the old public road. Bruce, in 1307, attacked and defeated

the English under the Earl of Pembroke, near the same spot; and in 1679, the memorable battle of Drumclog, between Claverhouse and the Covenanters, was fought, within a short distance of the hill.

“The church of Loudoun,” says Chalmers, “belonged of old to the Monastery of Kilwinning, and was probably granted to it by the founder, Hugh de Morville. At the Reformation, and during some years before, the tithes of the church were leased for payment of £100 a-year. The church lands passed into lay hands after the Reformation. In July, 1619, Archbishop Spottiswoode, as Commendator of Kilwinning, resigned to the king the church of Loudoun, with its tithes and revenues, and its glebe and manse, in order that the king might grant the same to Sir John Campbell, the eldest lawful son of Campbell of Lawers, and the heirs procreated between him and Margaret Campbell, the eldest lawful daughter of the late George Master of Loudoun. The king, accordingly, granted the whole to Sir John Campbell, in March, 1620, and confirmed by an Act of Parliament of August, 1621. The patronage of the church has since continued in the Loudoun family. The present parish church of Loudoun is a modern edifice, and in good repair. It stands at the populous village of Newmilns, which was created a burgh of barony, 9th January, 1490-1, and has a weekly market and five annual fairs.”

Besides Newmilns, there is another village called Darvel, of considerable manufacturing importance, in the parish. The lands of this village are said to have belonged to the Knights Templars, and to have been independent of tenure, not even holding from the Crown. There are places in the vicinity called Temple Hill, Temple Darvel, &c.

ANTIQUITIES.

There are the remains of two Druidical Temples in the parish. One of them occupies the eminence next in elevation

to Loudoun Hill. It consists of large broad whinstones. The *Sanctum* is ten feet in diameter, and less injured than the rest. The field adjoining is vulgarly called *Anchor's Field*, but in the old charters its real name is *Acorn's Field*, where probably was a grove of oaks, held in veneration by the Druids. The other druidical remain is within the enclosures near Loudoun Castle. Not far from it, five stone coffins were found some years ago under a large cairn of stones. They "contained what appeared to be the dust of the bodies which they enclosed, and a few cutting instruments made of stone." Similar tumuli are by no means rare in the parish.

The remains of British, or as they are vulgarly called, Danish forts are found at the hamlet of Auldtoun, and near the village of Darvel—the latter is the most entire. It had been surrounded by a ditch, with a drawbridge, and gate to the castle, as such remains are popularly designated. These round fortifications are invariably to be found in the tract of the Roman invaders, and no doubt belong to that early period. Various Roman implements, dug up from time to time, attest the fact of the "Conquerors of the world" having been within the boundaries of the parish of Loudoun. On the farm of Braidlee, a considerable distance from the course of the Irvine, whose banks the Romans are believed to have traversed, three vessels of Roman Bronze were dug up from the moss. "These vessels were a large and smaller pot, and a kettle, or rather jug, supported by three legs. The two latter vessels were found inside of the large pot. They were very probably a cooking apparatus used by the Roman soldiery. From the remains of large oak trees which are occasionally found imbedded in moss in the upper district of the parish, in which these Roman antiquities were discovered, it is likely that it was at one time an extensive forest."*

Loudoun Castle.—What is perhaps erroneously called the old Castle of Loudoun was, according to tradition, destroyed by

* New Statistical Account.

fire more than three hundred years ago, by the Kennedies of Carriek, headed by the Earl of Cassilis. A deadly feud no doubt existed between the Campbells and Kennedies about that time, Hugh Campbell of Loudoun and his followers having slain the Earl of Cassilis at Prestwick in 1527. The Kennedies afterwards led repeated forays into the Campbell district ; but no notice of their having destroyed the castle of their feudal enemy is to be found in the Criminal Records. It may nevertheless have been the case ; and it is more probable that the raid was perpetrated by the Kennedies than by “ Adam of Gordon and his men.” The ballad so called was first published by Lord Hailes, as referring to the burning of Towie Castle, in the north of Scotland, in 1571. The same ballad, or a fragment of it, has been familiar to the peasantry of Ayrshire from time immemorial, as recording the destruction of Loudoun Castle :—

“ O pittie on you fair castle,
That’s built with stone and lime,
But far mair pittie on Lady Loudoun,
And all her children nine.”

It is well known, however, that the minstrels of former times were in the habit of altering their ballads to suit the incidents of the locality in which they might be sojourning. The remains of an old tower at Archruglen, a steep eminence on the banks of the Irvine, are still pointed out as the old castle of Loudoun, at all events as the building destroyed by the Kennedies. It may have been one of the strongholds of the family ; but the present seems to have been always the principal residence.

The existing mansion is a magnificent one. It stands on a gentle slope on the north bank of the Irvine, about half-a-mile from the river. It is embowered among woods, and presents all that is imposing and pleasing in a baronial residence. The structure itself “ singularly combines the attractions of massive antiquity with the light gracefulness of modern architecture.” One of the square towers, with a battlement, is supposed to

have been erected in the twelfth or thirteenth century. This portion of it was partially destroyed when besieged by General Monk. It was defended on the occasion by Lady Loudoun, who capitulated on honourable terms. Another larger and higher tower, built about the fifteenth century, lifts its battlemented head commandingly above the surrounding mass of buildings. A large addition, greatly improving the pile, was made in 1622, by Chancellor Loudoun; but the chief portion of the building, sufficient in itself to constitute one of the most stately mansions in the west of Scotland, was completed so late as 1811. The library, half a century ago, contained about 10,000 volumes. Nearly eighty years ago, ten entire brass swivels, all six-pounders, marked with the Campbell arms, were dug up in the garden, without tradition or document of any kind to throw light upon their history. They probably had been deposited there during the troubles of the Commonwealth. "The old yew tree of Loudoun, which grows close to the castle wall, is of unknown antiquity. It is said that one of the family charters was signed under it in the time of William the Lion. One of the articles of union, it is also said, was subscribed by Lord Hugh, under its deep shade. When Lord James went into voluntary banishment to Holland, he addressed his letters (being afraid of detection) for his lady 'to the gudewife at the Auldtoun, at the old yew tree of Loudoun, Scotland,' and they always reached their intended destination in safety."* The first "Ayrshire rose" was brought into this country by Lord John from America. The original plant is yet growing fresh and vigorous at the castle.

Loudoun Kirk.—This small church or chapel, the ruins of which stand near the south-west extremity of the parish, was erected by a donation from the lady of Sir John Campbell of Loudoun in 1451. It has been long used as the burial place of the Loudoun family. There was another chapel in the eastern portion of the parish—at least there is a place near

* Statistical Account.

Darvel called *Glen-chapel*, although no vestige of any building remains to identify the spot.

Newmilns Tower.—This small but very old tower also formed one of the residences of the Loudoun family. It is without history or tradition, save what refers to the era of the Persecution.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF LOUDOUN.

LOUDOUN.

The lands of Loudoun were granted to *James*, the son of *Lambin*, by Richard de Morville, overlord of the district of Cuninghame, and minister of William the Lion. This must have occurred before 1189, the year in which the granter died. "*Jacobo de Laudon*," who assumed from the lands the surname of *Laudon*, or *Loudoun*, had a charter from William de Morville confirming him in his possessions. He had no sons to carry down the name of the family. He had a daughter, *Margaret de Loudoun*, his sole heiress, who married

Sir Reginald de Craufurd, one of the leading branches of the very ancient and honourable house of Craufurd. This union is believed to have occurred before 1220. By his lady he had issue—

1. Hugh, who succeeded.
2. John, from whom are descended the Craufurds of Craufurdland.

Sir Reginald was Sheriff of Ayrshire.

Hugh de Craufurd de Loudoun, hereditary Sheriff of Ayr, appears as a witness in a charter by Alan, the High Steward, of a donation to the Abbey of Paisley, dated in 1226, in which

he is styled *Hugo filius Reginaldo*. In the same year he has himself a charter of the lands of Monock, &c. He had two sons—

1. Hugh, his successor.
2. Reginald, ancestor of Kerse and Drumsoy.

Hugh de Craufurd de Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr. He had a charter of the lands of Stewarton in 1246, and is mentioned as the subject of “a writ, anno 1271, wherein Andrew, Abbot of Kelso, acknowledges ‘Dominum Hugonem Craufurd, militem, et aliciam sponsam, ejus, in possessione terræ de Draffen, in vicomitatu de Lanark,’ which he held of that convent.” He had a daughter, *Margaret*, married to Sir Malcolm Wallace of Ellerslie, by whom she was mother of the famous Sir William Wallace, of whom *Wintoun* says—

“ His father was a manly knight,
His mother was a lady bright.”

Sir Reginald Craufurd of Loudoun, also Sheriff of Ayr, succeeded his father Hugh. He appears as a witness of a donation by James, the High Steward, to the Abbey of Paisley in 1288. In 1292 he was one of the nominees on the part of Bruce in his competition with Baliol. In 1296 he swore fealty to King Edward, and in 1297 he was murdered by the English garrison at Ayr. By Cecilia, his wife, he left two sons—

1. Reginald.
2. Hugh, who was the first of Auchinames.

Sir Reginald Craufurd of Loudoun, his eldest son, succeeded him. “He was,” says *Craufurd*, “a strenuous assertor of the honour and independency of his country, in defence of which he lost his life, anno 1305, along with his cousin, the renowned Wallace, leaving only a daughter, Susanne, married to Sir Duncan Campbell,” who was the first of the

CAMPBELLS, EARLS OF LOUDOUN.

Sir Duncan Campbell, who married *Susanna*, daughter and heiress of Sir Reginald Craufurd of Loudoun, was the second son of Sir Donald Campbell, second son of Sir Colin More Campbell of Lochow, ancestor of the Argyle family. By this marriage he became Sheriff of Ayr as well as proprietor of the estate of Loudoun. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir Andrew Campbell of Loudoun, and Sheriff of Ayr, who is mentioned in a charter dated in 1367. He died in the reign of Robert II., and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, who is first mentioned in a charter in 1406, and is again mentioned among those barons of Scotland who were nominated to meet James I. at Durham in 1423. His son,

George Campbell of Loudoun, was one of the hostages for the ransom of James I. in 1424 (his father being then alive), and was Sheriff of Ayr in 1426. About this time, or sooner, the ancestors of the Campbells of Auchmannoch came off the family, being the oldest known cadet.*

Sir John Campbell of Loudoun, supposed to have been the son of the preceding. He accompanied Margaret, daughter of James I., to France, in 1436, on her marriage with the Dauphin. He died, without issue, before the 16th of May, 1450. His widow bequeathed funds to support a chapel on Irvine water, in 1451. He was succeeded by his brother,

Sir George Campbell of Loudoun. He had a charter of the Sheriffship of Ayr from James II., dated 16th May, 1450. It is supposed the Campbells of Stevenston-Campbell, or Ducathall, were derived from Hew, a younger son of this Sir

* Robertson. The Campbells of Loudoun Hill were probably an older branch. John Campbell of Loudoun Hill had a charter of the lands of Chalchibraks from the Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland, dated 15th August, 1408. Finlay Campbell and Margaret Craufurd, his spouse, had a charter of Loudoun Hill, 19th Nov. 1541. This branch has long been extinct. Sir Mathew Campbell of Loudoun had a charter of the lands of Loudoun Hill, 23d August, 1570.

George, as also those of Barereochill, Cowfauldshaw, Horsecleuch, Boigarroch, and Glasnock, either from him or some previous baron of Loudoun.* He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir George Campbell of Loudoun, who appears in a charter (his father then living) in 1465. "Another colony of cadets," says *Robertson*, "appears to have gone off about this time, namely, the Campbells of Shankstoun,† Skeldoun, and Kingancleuch."

George Campbell of Loudoun had a charter (his father then living) of the Sheriffship of Ayr, 4th July, 1489. He was twice married: first, as is said, to a daughter of Gilbert Lord Kennedy, by whom he had two sons and two daughters—

1. Hugh, who succeeded.
2. George.‡ of Cesnock.
1. Isabel, married to Robert Lord Erskine.
2. Margaret, married to Sir Alan Lockhart of Lee.

He married, secondly, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Auchinleck of that Ilk, and by her had an only child, *Annabella*, married, first, to Thomas Boswell of Auchinleck, and had issue; secondly, to John Cuninghame of Caprington.§ He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir Hugh, or Hutcheon, Wallace of Craigie, by whom he had issue—

* *Robertson*. There appears to have been, about the same time, also a "George Campbell of Galstoun," who had a charter of the lands of Galstoun, with the lordship of Sornhill, from James II., 12th May, 1452.

† George Campbell of Mertinham had a charter of one-half the lands of Corshill, Changleichistoun [Shankstoun?], Schyr, &c., 5th Feb. 1475. George seems to have been a favourite name with the Campbells: George Campbell of Galstoun had a charter of the lands of Galstoun, 26th February, 1483.

‡ The name is blank in *Robertson*, and also in our own account of the Campbells of Cesnock. It now appears, however, from the above charter, that the name was George.

§ She had a charter of a yearly revenue, during her life and that of her son, David Boswell, from the laird of Overcraikston, 10th Feb. 1513.

1. Sir Hugh, his successor.
2. Helen, married to Laurence Craufurd of Kilbirnie.
3. Isabel, married to Mungo Mure of Rowallan.
4. Janet, married to John Campbell of Cesnock.
5. Margaret, married, first, to Thomas Kennedy of Bargany; and secondly, to Robert Chalmers of Gadgirth.

He died in 1508, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr. He had a charter of the King's lands of Garvanheid, Turnbery, &c., 13th March, 1526. In 1527, he attacked and killed the Earl of Cassilis at Prestwick, the Earl being then on his way to the court at Edinburgh. There were, of course, a number of followers on both sides. The feud has been attributed to political intrigue on the part of Hamilton, usually styled "the Bastard of Arran." The death of the Earl was followed by numerous raids and slaughters on both sides, until a reconciliation between the families was effected. He had, in 1544, a remission for all crimes prior to that date. His name occurs in charters and other documents down till 1561. He and his spouse, Margaret Stewart, had a charter of the lands of Newmylms, with the mill and granary, dated 4th October, 1533. He had also a charter of the lands of Terrinzeane, 10th August, 1546. By his first wife, Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Lennox, he had issue—

1. Mathew, his successor.
2. Marion, married to Sir James Carmichael of Hyndford.

By his second wife, Agnes Drummond,* he had no issue. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir Mathew Campbell of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr. He had a charter of the lands and lordship of Mauchline, and the church lands of Loudoun, 1st February, 1566. Sir Mathew promoted the Reformation; but such was his sense of loyalty,

* Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, and his spouse, Agnes Drummond, had a charter of the lands of Spaggok, Renfrewshire, 18th October, 1552. On the 5th October, 1572, a charter of legitimization passed the Great Seal in favour of Alexander and Margaret, son and daughter natural of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun.

that he fought on the side of Queen Mary at Langside, where he was taken prisoner. He married Isobel, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Innerpefry, by whom he had issue—

1. Hugh, his successor.
2. Mathew, who signalized himself in the German wars. He settled in Lavonia, and was ancestor of the celebrated Austrian Field-Marshal, Count Lauthdon.
1. Jean, married, first, to Robert Montgomerie of Giffen, and had issue; secondly, to Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, without issue.
2. Margaret, married to Thomas Lord Boyd, and had issue.
3. Marion, married to Sir John Wallace of Craigie.
4. Agnes, married to William Cuninghame of Caprington.
5. Isabel, married to William Craufurd of Leifnorris.
6. Anne, married to Lord Kirkcubright.
7. Annabella, married, first, to Daniel Ker of Kersland; secondly, to David Dunbar of Enterkine.

Sir Mathew was alive in 1574. The eldest son,

Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, succeeded his father. He was created Lord Campbell of Loudoun 30th June, 1601. He was twice married; first, in 1572, to Margaret, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, by whom he had issue—

1. George, Master of Loudoun. He married Lady Jean Fleming, daughter of John Earl of Wigtoun, by whom he had two daughters.

The Master of Loudoun died in March, 1612. His latter-will was made at "the Newmylnes, the sevint day of Merche." His lady also died the same month and year. Her latter-will was made also at "Newmylnes, the penult day of Merche." They seem thus to have resided at the tower of Newmilns.

1. Juliana, married to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, without issue.
2. Isabel, married to Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, without issue.
3. Margaret, married to John Kennedy of Blairquhan.

He married, secondly, Lady *Elizabeth* (not *Isabel*) Ruthven,*

* This lady died in January, 1617. "Legacie.—At the Newmylnes in Lowdoun, ye day of Januar, ze zeir of God 1617 zeiris, The qu-hilk day Deame Elizabeth Ruthwane, Ladie Lowdoun, beand seik in bodie, bot haill in spreit, makes hir testament in maner following. In ye first I nominat, mak and constitute my loving spous, Hew Lord of Lowdoun, my onlie executour, &c., with my haill guidis and geir. . . . Item, I leif my pairt of ye haill frie geir pertaining and belanging to my said spous and me, to Jeane and Margaret Campbells, my twa

daughter of the Earl of Gowrie, by whom he had two daughters :

1. Jeane, married to Sir William Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead, without issue.
2. Margaret, married to Sir David Craufurd of Kerse, without issue.

Sir Hugh died in December, 1622. His inventory was "flaythfullie maid and gevin vp be George Campbell, sone to vmquhile Mathew Campbell of Barreochill, tutor-dative to Margaret Campbell, dochter lawfull to the defunct," &c. In 1613, seeing no male issue from his son, who died the year before, he made a deed of entail of his whole property, calling to the succession the following branches of the family, after himself and heirs-male of his body : George Campbell of Cesnock ; George Campbell of Killoch ; John Campbell of Skenkistoun ; Charles Campbell of Skeldoun ; Robert Campbell of Kingancleuch ; George Campbell of Ducathall, alias Stevenson ; Mathew Campbell of Barereochill ; Quintigern Campbell of Cowfauldshaw ; Charles Campbell of Horseeleuch ; Hugh Campbell of Boigcarroch ; and Charles Campbell of Glasnock.

Margaret Campbell, baroness of Loudoun, succeeded her grandfather in 1622. She married in 1620, Sir John Campbell of Lawers, of the Breadalbane family. In 1633, he was created Earl of Loudoun, Tarrinzean and Mauchline. He possessed considerable talent and decision of character, and took an active part in the affairs of his eventful time. He was one of the commissioners from the Scottish army who settled the pacification of Berwick with Charles I. in 1639, and sat as a member of the famous General Assembly in 1638. He was made Lord Chancellor in 1642. He had three gifts past to him in 1649: 1st, his haill lands changed from ward to

dochteris, procreat betuix the said nobill Lord and me, to be devydit equallie betuix thame. Item, I leif to my saids dochters, Jeane and Margaret Campbells, equellie betuix thame, the haill goldsmyth work, jewels, abuilzements, and vthers left and dispoit to me be vmquhile Deame Margaret Montgomerie, Ladie Boyd, contenit in ane particular inventar, subscrivit be ye said vmquhile Deame Margaret of ye date at Sorne ye day of the zeir of God 1615 zeiris," &c.

blanch, holding for payment of a red rose. 2d, a gift, *durante vita*, of the Sheriffship of Ayr. 3d, a gift to him and his heires, of the bailirie of Kyle.* Notwithstanding these honours and emoluments, Lord Loudoun suffered severely by the changes to which the period was subjected. He had been a leading promoter of the opposition to the policy of Charles I., and when in that monarch's power, (about 1638-9) according to *Wodrow*, whose gossip cannot always be looked upon as historical truth, narrowly escaped with his life. During the Commonwealth Lord Loudoun was excepted out of the Act of Grace, and had his estates forfeited; and two years after the Restoration he was heavily fined by the unscrupulous administration of Charles II. He is mentioned in a testamentary document in 1650. He died in 1652, and was buried in the vault of Loudoun Kirk, where, some years ago, his face might be seen beneath the coffin lid in perfect preservation. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

James, second Earl of Loudoun. He was obliged to leave the country during the reign of Charles II., and died in Leyden in 1684. He married Lady Margaret Montgomerie, daughter of the Earl of Eglintoun, by whom he had issue :

1. Hugh, his successor.
2. Col. John of Shankstoun.
3. Sir James of Lawers. He was a general officer, and fell at the battle of Fontenoy, at the head of his regiment, the Scots Greys, in 1745, in the seventy-eight year, it is said, of his age. He married Lady Jean Boyle, eldest daughter of David, first Earl of Glasgow.
1. Lady Margaret, married to the Earl of Balcarras.
2. Lady Jeane, married to Sir James Campbell of Aberuchill.
3. Lady Christian, married to George Ross of Galstoun.
4. Lady Eleanor, married, first, to the Viscount Primrose ; secondly, to the Earl of Stair.

Hugh, third Earl of Loudoun succeeded his father. He was a Privy Councillor in 1697. Argyle, writing to Lord Carstairs, says of him, "Lord Loudoun, though a young man, is an old and noted Presbyterian. His lordship has it in his

* Balfour's Annals.

blood, and he is a mettled young fellow, so that those who patronize him will gain honour by him." He was appointed one of the Commissioners for the Treaty of Union, in 1705. He served under Argyle at Sheriffmuir; and was Commissioner of the Assembly from 1722 till 1731, the year in which he died. He married Lady Margaret Dalrymple, only daughter of John first Earl of Stair, by whom he had issue :

1. John, who succeeded his father.
2. Lady Margaret, married to Campbell of Shawfield, and died without issue in 1733.

Lady Loudoun lived to the extreme age of 99. She died at Sorn Castle in 1779. Her ladyship possessed rare abilities, and was universally esteemed.

John, fourth Earl of Loudoun, was distinguished by his military services. In 1745, on the breaking out of the rebellion, he raised a Highland regiment, and served as Adjutant-General under Sir John Cope.* He was made Governor of Virginia in 1756; Commander in-Chief in America in the same year; and was second in command, under Lord Tyrconnel, who commanded the troops sent to Portugal in 1762. It was this Earl who so greatly improved the Loudoun property by plantation and otherwise. He died at Loudoun Castle in 1782, aged seventy-seven. Never having been married, he was succeeded by his cousin,

James Mure Campbell, son of Sir James Campbell of Lawers, fifth Earl of Loudoun. He married, in 1777, Flora, eldest daughter of John Macleod of Razay, by whom he had an only daughter. He died in 1786.

Flora Mure Campbell, Countess of Loudoun. She was married in 1804 to Francis Rawdon Hastings, Earl of Moira, in Ireland, and who, in 1816, was created a British Peer, by the title of Marquis of Hastings,† Viscount Loudoun, &c. Her ladyship had issue :

* There is a fine portrait of him in his Highland garb in Loudoun Castle.

† The Marquis assumed, by royal permission, his maternal surname of HASTINGS.

1. George-Augustus-Francis, second Marquis.
2. Flora-Elizabeth, Lady of the bedchamber to the Duchess of Kent, died unmarried at Buckingham Palace, 5th July, 1839. The circumstances attending her death are well known. A posthumous volume of poems, by Lady Flora, were published soon afterwards. Alluding to this publication, a writer in the "Statistical Account" remarks:—"It will be an enduring monument, not only of the extensive acquirements, refined taste, and lofty poetic genius of its author, but also of the desire, on her part, and on that of her family, to do good to Loudoun, as the proceeds of the volume, in furtherance of a wish she had once expressed, were to be devoted to some object of usefulness in the parish."
3. Sophia-Frederica-Christina, married, 10th April, 1845, to the late Marquis of Bute. Died in December, 1859.
4. Selina-Constance, married, 25th June, 1838, to Charles John Henry, Esq.
5. Adelaide-Augusta-Lavinia, married 1854 to Sir William Keith Murray, Bart, of Ochertyre, and died in December, 1860.

The Marquis of Hastings had a high reputation both as a senator and a soldier. He had been Governor of India, and at his death, 28th November, 1836, was Governor and Commander-in Chief of Malta. The Marchioness of Hastings survived the death of her daughter, the Lady Flora, to whom she was much attached, only six months, and was succeeded in the Loudoun estate and titles by her son,

George-Augustus-Francis, second Marquis of Hastings, &c. He married, in 1831, Barbara, Baroness Grey de Ruthvyn, in her own right, and had issue :

1. Paulyn-Reginald-Serlo, who succeeded.
2. Henry-Weysford-Charles-Plantagenet.
3. Edith-Maud, married, in 1853, Charles Frederick Clifton, Esq. of Wellersley Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
4. Bertha-Selgarde, married, in 1855, Captain A. N. Clifton, son of a Lancashire Squire.
5. Victoria-Maria-Louisa, married, in 1859, J. F. S. Kirwan, Esq. of Bawn House, Longford.
6. Frances-Agusta Constance, married to Viscount Marsham.

His lordship died 13th January, 1844. The Marchioness married, secondly, 19th April, 1845, Captain Hastings-Reginald Henry Yelverton, R.N.

Paulyn-Reginald-Serlo-Rawdon Hastings succeeded his father as third Marquis. He was born 2d June, 1832, and

died at Liverpool 17th January, 1851. He was succeeded by his brother,

Henry-Weyford-Charles-Plantagenet, the present and fourth Marquis.

Arms of Craufurd and Campbell—Gironny of eight, alternate ermine and gules.

Crest—An eagle displayed with two heads, gules, the sun in splendour betwixt them upwards.

Supporters—Dexter, a chevalier in armour, with feathers, gules, holding a spear in the right hand; Sinister, a lady, nobly attired, holding in her hand a letter.

Motto—"I bide my time."*

NISBET OF GREENHOLME.

Nisbet, author of the *Heraldry*, who was himself the representative of the ancient family of Nisbet of that Ilk, in Berwickshire, states that "Nisbet of Greenholme, a family of a good old standing in the shire of Ayr," are "descended of Nisbet of that Ilk." It is not known at what time the Nisbets acquired the property of Greenholme. The first we find recorded was

"*Johune Nesbit* of Greenholme," who grants a discharge, dated 2d November, 1576.† He was probably succeeded by a brother,

James Nisbet of Greenholme, who died before Nov. 1578.

Alexander Nisbet of Greenholme. He was served heir, 25th November, 1578, to Margaret Nisbet, eldest sister, and the other heir portioner of the late James Nisbet of Greenholme, in the 40s. land of Greenholme, with the mill, granary, and

* The arms of the Craufurds of Loudoun, on an old stone inserted in the present Castle of Loudoun, supposed to have been taken from the ruins of the old Castle already alluded to, are—gules en fesse, ermine, supported by two stags.

† Mason's Notes.

fulling work (*fullanario*); the 40s. land of Myhlrig; the 20s. land of Sorne; and the 30s. land of Sornehill, of old extent, &c.

Alexander Nisbet of Greenholme is the next we meet with, and may have been the son of Alexander. He was one of the cautioners of Hew Campbell in Mauchline, who was charged before the Criminal Court for being concerned in the slaughter of John Glencorse of that Ilk, 14th February, 1606. His name occurs repeatedly in the testamentary documents, from 1603 till 1618. He appears to have married Margaret Lockhart, probably of the neighbouring family of Bar, who died in February, 1612. Her testament and inventory were “flaythfullie maid and gevin vp be the said Alexr., in name and behalf of *William** and *Mareonne* Neisbits, lauchtfull bairnes to ye defunct, and executours-dative,” &c.

Robert Nisbet of Greenholme, who, by his wife, *Barbara*, left issue six sons and four daughters.†

Archibald Nisbet of Greenholme, the eldest son, was born 6th October, 1689. He married, in 1727, Elizabeth, daughter of Hogg of Harcarse, by whom he had five sons and seven daughters. His wife died 23d August, 1756, aged 46 years. He himself died 25th September, 1754, aged 75 years. The monument in Galston Church was erected by their fourth son, *David*.

The property had been alienated from the family some years previously.

Arms—Argent, three boars’ heads, erased, within a bordure, sable.

Crest—A boar’s head as the former.

Motto—“His fortibus arma.”

Captain Nisbet of Hardhill—a memoir of whom is given in the *Scots Worthies*—though not immediately connected with the Greenholme family, was, no doubt, an off-shoot from it, as were also the Nisbets of Braidlie, Scheills, &c.

* There was a William Neisbit, minister of Tarbolton, in 1626.

† Monument of the Nisbets of Greenholme in Galston Church.

The author of the *Heraldry* mentions Nisbet of Carphin as descended of this family. Also, "Mr Alexander Nisbet, chirurgion in Edinburgh, who carries, argent, three boars' heads erased, sable, within a bordure inverted, gules, for an difference." James Nisbet, sometime in Feoch, and his wife, had a charter of the lands of Ladytoun, Overmuir, &c., in the county of Ayr, dated 2d February, 1633. The name still prevails in Ayrshire, though the main branch have long been removed.

The great bulk of the parish of Loudoun belongs to the Loudoun estates, and all the smaller proprietors, of whom Brown of Waterhaughs is the principal with, we believe, a single exception, hold from the family.

PARISH OF STEVENSTON.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

THE name of the parish is believed to have been derived from *Stephen*, or *Steven*, son of Richard Loccard, who acquired a grant of the lands from Richard Morville, Lord of Cuninghame, about 1170. The greatest length of the parish is about five miles, and its extreme breadth about three. It is bounded on the north by Ardrossan and Kilwinning; on the south by the Frith of Clyde; on the west by Ardrossan; on the east by Kilwinning and the river Garnock, which separates it for about three miles from the parish of Irvine; and on the south-east by the confluence of the Garnock and Irvine.

The highest land in the parish is not more than 308 feet above the level of the sea, yet the surface is varied, and not altogether defective in beauty. The mansion-house of Grange, and the ivy-mantled turrets of ancient Kerila, embowered in woods, stand near the centre. The upper part of the parish is a stiff clay, part of a flat tract of loamy ground, and towards the sea there is a considerable extent of sand-hills. In Pont's Cuninghame, in place of the Lugton joining the Garnock, and the Garnock and Irvine uniting near Irvine Bar, the three streams are delineated as running separately into the sea at considerable distances. The changes effected by the sand-drift are still farther manifested by the fact that, in quarrying and sinking for coal, a rich alluvial soil has been at one time

under the plough. Instances of this occurred at Ardeer and at Misk. At the latter place, not long ago, the workmen, after digging through many feet of sand, came upon ridges evidently formed by the plough, and found several fragments of earthen vessels, and an entire tobacco pipe. If the use of tobacco was unknown before 1560, when it is understood to have been introduced by Sir Walter Raleigh, the sand-drift must have made rapid progress. On this now desolate tract it is evident, from remains that have been dug up, that the bison and deer roamed through its glades at some period or other.

The Irvine and the Garnock are the only streams of note which water the parish. The windings of the Garnock have been compared, on a small scale, to the links of the Forth of Stirling. Its banks, especially at Grange, display considerable beauty, and at the Glen there is a small cascade.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

The lands of Stevenston, as we have already seen, were granted by Morville, Lord of Cuninghame, to Stephen Loccard, from whom the parish obtained its name. They subsequently came into the possession of the Loudoun family, from whom the name of Saltecoats-Campbell is given to a portion of the parish, and some of the best lands in it still hold of the Loudoun family. "Duncan Campbell and Susanna, sponse sue," had a charter of the lands of "Loudoun and Steuinstown," from Robert I. From the Campbells it seems to have been acquired by the Glencairn family, who possessed it both before and after the Reformation.* Kerila Castle, the ancient resi-

* "Willielmo Cuninghame. militi, filio et hæridi Cuthberti Comitis de Glenearne, had a Crown charter of Western Lowdoun and Stevenston, 22d January, 1527.

dence connected with the property, was one of their strongholds. The leases granted by Glencairn, to nine fishermen of Saltecoats, were dated at Kerila, 1545. These fishermen were bound to carry the Earl's furniture, in their two boats, from the Creek of Saltecoats to Finlayston, every spring, and bring it back again in the fall, when the family returned to their residence at Kerila. Also to furnish him yearly with half a barrel of herrings.

The barony of Stevenston became the property of Sir Thomas Boyd of Bonshall in 1609; and in 1627 he disposed it, with consent of Dame Grizzel Cuninghame, his spouse, to Sir William Cuninghame of Cuninghame-head. In 1656 it was purchased by Sir Robert Cuninghame, Physician for Scotland to Charles II. In 1685, the mansion-house of Kerila, and the adjoining lands, were sold to John Hamilton, formerly of Cambuskeith, and afterwards of Grange. They continued to reside at Kerila untill about sixty years ago, when they built the present mansion of Grange, on a fine situation, at a short distance from the old Castle of Kerila. About 1707, other portions of the parish were sold—Ardeer, to the Rev. Patrick Warner; Townhead of Saltecoats, to the Earl of Englinton; and Hullerhirst to a family of the name of Kelso.

“The town of Stevenston is of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in a charter of the Loudoun family as far back as 1240. There was a small village of some antiquity, called Piper-Heugh, of which there are still some remains in the wood at Ardeer. The inhabitants were chiefly trump-makers; and there were some, it would appear, in Stevenston of the same profession, for in the Commissariat of Glasgow we find the record of the death, in 1627, of ‘Agnes Glasgow, spous to Johnna Logane, trump-maker in Stevenstoune.’ The trump which they manufactured at Piper-Heugh was the Jews’ Harp; and from the name of their residence, it would appear that this little colony possessed the united accomplishments of Jubal and Tubal, being not only ‘artificers in brass and iron,’

but 'handlers of the harp,' and it is probable of the pipe."*

The coal mines of the parish of Stevenston have long constituted one of the chief branches of trade connected with the district. In the account of Ardrossan parish we had occasion to speak of the rise and progress of Saltecoats, and the great exertions made by Robert Cuninghame of Auchinharvie to improve the coal trade.

The construction of a harbour at Saltecoats, and other expenses into which the public spirit and comprehensive views of Mr Cuninghame led him, so encroached upon his means that he was compelled to part with several valuable portions of his property, and he died in 1715.

The coal mines of Stevenston are still carried on successfully.

"The church of Stevenston belonged of old to the monks of Kilwinning, who were patronised by the opulent Morvilles. The monks enjoyed the parsonage tithes and revenues, and a vicarage was established for the service of the church. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Stevenstoun, in the Deanery of Cuninghame, was taxed £2, 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage of Stevenstoun was held by James Walker, who also held the parsonage of Inchcailloch, in Dumbartonshire. In January, 1561-2, he made an official return, stating that the vicarage of Stevenstoun was worth 80 merks yearly, or thereby, a part of which was paid to his under reader, who was placed in the church of Stevenstoun by the Reformers. In 1603, the patronage of the church of Stevenstoun, with the tithes and church lands, were granted to Hugh Earl of Englinton. Not many years after, the church, and the pertinents belonging to the same, passed to William Cuninghame of Rathillet, and were inherited by his son, Richard, in 1627. In the reign of Charles II., the same property belonged to Cuninghame of Auchinharvie;"† and

* Statistical Account.

† Chalmers' Caledonia.

the presentation continued to be exercised alternately by his family and that of Hamilton of Grange.

The old church of Stevenston was dedicated to St Monach, or Monk. This is shown by the will of Archibald Weyr, dated 7th October, 1547. It stipulates that "*corpusque meum sepeliendum Ecclesia Sancti Monachi de Steynstoune... Testis Dominus Stephanus Wilkynsoune, Curatus de Steynstoune.*"* The church then in existence was superseded by a new church about the year 1670, to which the people of Saltecoats added an aisle about 1744. Part of the old fabric was supposed to have been retained. This picturesque building, however, has been entirely removed, within these few years, and a comfortable building, of much greater extent, erected in its place.

None of the parish records are older than 1700.

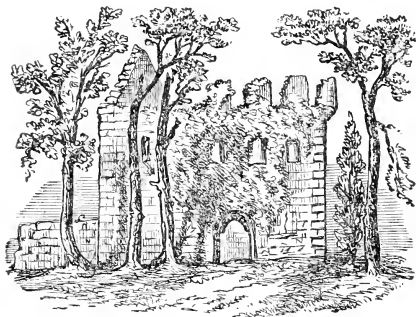
ANTIQUITIES.

Wodrow, the church historian, relates, in a letter to Sir Robert Sibbald, dated 23d November, 1710, that in consequence of the blowing of the sand, the ruins of what appeared to have been a building were laid bare, about a mile to the south-east of Saltecoats, a little from the shore, and that a coin of Faustina, and a spear of a mixed metal, were discovered—thus proving beyond all doubt that the Romans had been at one period in the vicinity.

In 1832 a pavement about six yards long, and two feet broad, was discovered, in a sandy field at Dubbs, about five feet under the surface. "There was laid across at one end of it a stone of about a ton weight. At the other end of it there was a stone coffin three feet in length, and two in breadth, containing two urns, the one of gray and the other of black

* Commissary Records.

pottery. There was nothing in the urns but earth. Within the stone coffin they found five buttons formed of jet, and as finely polished as if they had been newly deposited. The buttons were of different sizes; the largest more than an inch in diameter. They were concave on one side, and convex on the other, with knobs for attaching them. The urns were broken.



Kerila Castle.

Kerila Castle may be considered the oldest building in the parish. Previous to 1488 it was partially destroyed by fire by the Montgomeries who were at feud with the Cuninghames. According to tradition, Kerila was for some time the residence of the Abbot of Kilwinning. This may have arisen from the fact of the office of Commendator having been conferred, after the Reformation, on Alexander Cuninghame, third son of Alexander Earl of Glencairn. Kerila may have been the residence of the Commendator. It is further stated, and consequently not at all improbable, that the ancient hall of Kerila was ornamented with the coats of arms of the Scottish nobility, taken from the Abbey of Kilwinning, when it was destroyed at the Reformation.

At *Castle Hill*, on the estate of Grange, it is supposed that a castle, or fort, had existed at some early period.

"Strangers, in proceeding from Stevenston to Saltecats, observe an old castle near the shore. We blush not to tell that it is the remains of the engine-house, in which was erected, in 1719, the second steam-engine that had ever been employed in Scotland!"*

Eminent Men.—Under this head the name of *Robert Cuninghame*, nephew of Sir Robert Cuninghame of Auchinharvie, certainly deserves to be mentioned. He decidedly led the way in the science of mining in Ayrshire, and it is to his enterprise and skill that the coal trade of the district is chiefly indebted.

General Alexander Hamilton, of the family of Grange, was highly distinguished in America as a soldier, an orator, and a statesman. He is said to have been "the mentor of Washington, the framer of the present Constitution of America, and, moreover, a man of strict honour and integrity; equally esteemed in public and in private life." The following paragraph recently went the round of the newspapers:—"Great interest has been excited in New York by the discovery that Alexander Hamilton was the author of 'Washington's Farewell Address.' This composition which has become known throughout the civilised world, and reflected upon the first American President so much honour, has always been regarded as one of the best written state papers in the English language."

The *Rev. Patrick Warner*, minister of Irvine, and the purchaser of the estate of Ardeer, in this parish, was an eminent divine, and one of the sufferers during the era of persecution.

* Statistical Account.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF STEVENSTON.

CUNINGHAMES OF AUCHINHARVIE.

The origin of this family is probably as *Robertson* conjectures.

Edward Cuninghame, fourth son of Alexander, first Earl of Glencairn.

Robert Cuninghame of Auchinharvie was in possession of that property before 1523.* He married Christian, eldest daughter, and one of the co-heiresses of William Park of that ilk, by whom he acquired the lands of Park. Her eldest daughter, Janet Park, became heiress of Park, and married George Houston, afterwards Houston of Park.† He had a son,

Edward Cuninghame of Auchinharvie. The Earl of Eglington and others were pursued for the slaughter of Edward Cuninghame of Auchinharvie, 26th June, 1526.‡ In the Eglington MS. he is called son and heir of Robert Cuninghame of Auchinharvie. He appears to have left no male issue.

"*Margaret, Janet, Elizabeth, and Helen*, heirs-portioners of Edward Cuninghame of Auchinharvie," were served in the lands of Auchinharvie, &c., 27th July, 1545. One of the daughters, probably the eldest, seems to have married *Adam Cuninghame*, who is styled of *Auchinharvie*. He is presumed to have been of the Craighends family.

Robert Cuninghame of Auchinharvie is one of the Ayrshire barons who subscribed the famous *band* in 1562. He had a Crown charter of the lands of Chapelton, 27th March, 1566.

* MS. History of the Montgomerie family.

† Craufurd's History of Renfrewshire.

‡ Criminal Trials.

Robert Cuninghame of Auchinharvie was served heir of his grandfather, Adam Cuninghame of Auchinharvie, 27th March, 1606. He seems to have been twice married, first, to Catherine, daughter of Mr Robert Cuninghame, minister of Barnweil, by Jean, a daughter of the Laird of Hunterston; secondly, before 1613, to "Kathrein Hunter, relict of vmquhile Hew Garven, Baillie Clerk of Cvnyngname."* He had a charter of the lands of Auchinharvie, 11th February, 1615,† and is mentioned in a testamentary document, November, 1615; but he appears to have died soon afterwards, for

"*Johne Cvnyngname* of Auchinharvie" is mentioned in the testament of Mareoun Hamilton in Hunterstoun, as a debtor to the amount of "ane thowsand merks." He seems to have died prematurely, for

Robert Cuninghame of Auchinharvie occurs in the testament of "*Johne Steinstoun in Irwein*," in 1617. He had a Crown charter of the lands of Auchinharvie, 23d April, 1623. He had a son, Adam, styled younger of Auchinharvie on an inquest serving Robert Fergushill of that Ilk heir to his father, dated in 1625. He no doubt predeceased his father, for the next successor was

Sir David Cuninghame of Auchinharvie, probably his nephew. He had a Crown charter, "*Davidi Cuninghame, filio quondam Patricii Cuninghame de Kirkland, terrarum de Auchinhervie*." &c., 19th February, 1631. He was created a Baronet in 1633. "*Domino Davidi Cuninghame de Auchinharvie*" had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Bolinshaw, &c., 26th July, 1634; and another of the lands of Drummyling, 13th February, 1636. He appears to have left no children, and was succeeded by

Robert Cuninghame, second son of John Cuninghame of Baidland, probably his nephew. Having been brought up to the study of medicine, Robert Cuninghame was appointed physician to Charles II. for Scotland. He was much employed

* Commissary Records.

† Index of Crown charters.

at Court, and having much practice otherwise, he acquired considerable property. In 1656, he purchased the barony of Stevenston, which then comprehended the whole parish, besides other lands in the parishes of Stewarton and Kilbride. He attended Charles II. in the expedition conducted by the Duke of Hamilton in 1651, and was present at the battle of Worcester. He was taken prisoner and carried to the Tower of London, but was not long detained there. On the Restoration, in 1660, he was reinstated in his office as Physician to the King; and in 1673 was raised to the hereditary dignity of a Baronet of Nova Scotia. He married, first, Miss Elizabeth Dundas, by whom he had a son; secondly, Elizabeth Henderson, of the family of Fordel, in Fife, who had issue a daughter. He died before 1674, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Robert Cuninghame of Auchinharvie, who enjoyed the honours and estate for only a short period. He was succeeded by his only sister,

Anne Cuninghame of Auchinharvie, who had a Crown charter of the baronies of Stevenston and Auchinharvie, 1st March, 1676. She did not long survive her brother. At her death, by a special deed of entail, the estate fell to the nephew of her father,

Robert Cuninghame, surgeon, Edinburgh. As already stated in our account of the parish of Stevenston, he made great improvements on the estate, and devoted no small portion of his time and means to the improvement of the coal mines and harbour; in consequence of which he was latterly compelled to dispose of the greater part of the barony of Stevenston.* He married, in 1669, Miss Anne Purves, by whom he had seventeen children, of whom only six came to maturity. He died on the 10th of July, 1715, and was succeeded by his son,

James Cuninghame of Auchinharvie, who married, about

* William Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead had a charter of the barony of Stevenston in 1673.

four years previously. Marion Fullarton, daughter of Fullarton of that Ilk, by whom he had a son and three daughters. He died in December, 1728, and was succeeded by his son.

Robert Cuninghame of Auchinharvie, who died of a brain fever in 1733, in the sixteenth year of his age. He was succeeded by his sisters—*Anna*, *Elizabeth*, and *Barbara*, heirs portioners. Elizabeth died unmarried, and Barbara married Mr William Cuninghame in Kilwinning.

Anna, the eldest, carried on the line of the family. In July, 1737, she married John Reid, second son of the Rev. William Reid, minister of Stevenston. * The children of this marriage were—

1. May, married to Robert Baillie, Esq. of Mayville, and had two daughters.
2. Robert, of whom afterwards.
3. Elizabeth, married to Mr Andrew Donald, merchant, Greenock, and had issue.
4. Anne died unmarried.
5. Sarah, married Alexander Cuninghame, Esq., Collector of Customs, Irvine, brother of the late William Cuninghame of Fairlie, and had issue.
6. John, married Miss Boileau, in India, died there, and left a numerous issue.

Robert, the eldest son, in consequence of a special agreement with the heirs portioners in 1770, became possessor of the property of Auchinharvie, and assumed the name of Cuninghame in addition to his own. As already stated, he was a person of great judgment and enterprize, and carried on the coal-works at Stevenston with much spirit and success. He also vastly improved and embellished the estate of Sea Bank. He was twice married, first, to Elizabeth Hamilton, sister of Colonel Alexander Hamilton of Grange, by whom he had one daughter—

1. Elizabeth, married to Major George Vanbury Brown of Knockmarloch. She died at Tours, in France, and left a son, John, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Hamilla, and Mary.

* The eldest son, Thomas, was father of the late Robert Reid of Adamton.

He married, secondly, Annabella, daughter of Mr Thomas Reid, merchant in Saltecoats, and by her had issue—

2. John, who died unmarried in India.
3. Anne, married to Col. Alexander, Robertson of Halleraig, in Lanarkshire, and had issue.
4. Robert, of whom afterwards.
5. Thomas, R.N., who died at Charlam in 1818.
6. Marion.

Mr Reid Cuninghame died in November, 1818, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Robert Cuninghame of Sea Bank. The property now belongs to

Arthur Robert Cuninghame.

Arms—Argent, a shake-fork betwixt two lozenges in fesse, sable, with the badge of Nova Scotia.

Crest—A dexter hand, proper, presenting a bezenge, or.

Motto—"Cura et Candore."

Residence—Sea Bank, in the vicinity of Stevenston. Auchinharvie Castle, now in ruins, from which the family take their designation, is situated in the parish of Stewarton, about four miles north from Irvine. Pont thus refers to it in his description of Cuninghame:—"Auchinheruy, the etimologie of ye word signifying a fold, or manured croft of corne, vpon a zellow knoppe. It is ane ancient, old touer, vell planted, and does belong to a gentleman of the name of Cuninghame, who is Bailzie of the Lordebipe of Killmaures, called ye Laird of Auchinheruy."

HULLERHERST.

This property formed part of the barony of Stevenston, and was acquired by Dr Robert Cuninghame, along with it, in 1656.

It had previously belonged to a family of the name of *Campbell*. The first of them we find mentioned is

Hew Campbell in Hullerhirst. His name occurs in the testament of Margaret Cowan, spouse to James Wilson in Little Dubs. Hew Campbell of Hullerhirst is mentioned as one of the curators in the testament of Ashinyards in 1613. His name appears in a similar document in 1620. In the testament of Stein Hog, merchant burgess of Irvine, he is thus set down—"Item, be Hew Campbell of Hullerhirst, for work to ye Ile of ye Kirk, fyve marks." He married Jean Cuninghame, but of what family we know not. She died in the month of August, 1621. Her testament and inventar were "faithfullie maid and gevin vp be the said Hew [Campbell of Hullerhirst] in name and behalf of *James, George, Jonet, Jeane, Margaret, and Marie Camplells*, lauchfull bairnes to ye defunct, and executouris datives," &c. Hew Campbell of Hullerhirst frequently appears in testamentary and other documents down to 1630. He was one of the Sub-Commissioners for valuing the teinds within the Presbytery of Irvine, and died prior to November in the above year.

KELSO OF HULLERHIRST.

This property was purchased from Cuninghame of Auchinharvie about 1707 by

William Kelso, at that time one of the Baillies of Campbelltown, in Kintyre. He had previously resided at Carwinin-Hill, in the parish of Dalry, and is supposed to have been an offshoot of the Kelsos of Kelsoland. He married Mary Montgomerie, daughter of Hugh Montgomerie of Broomlands, near Irvine, and died in 1742, at the advanced age of eighty. By this lady, who died in 1739, aged 75, he had his successor,

William Kelso of Hullerhirst. He married on the 19th December, 1741, Dorothea Hunter, fourth daughter of Patrick Hunter of Hunterstoun. He died on the 12th September, 1750, aged 55. By this lady, who afterwards married Mr Weir of Kirkhill, he had issue two sons, *William* and *Patrick*, and a daughter, *Mary*. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Kelso of Hullerhirst, who died unmarried on the 6th January, 1778, in the 33d year of his age. He was succeeded by his brother,

Patrick Kelso of Hullerhirst, who died on the 28th December, 1791, in the 42d year of his age. He married, 8th April, 1777, Mary Hamilton, third daughter of Robert Hamilton of Saltoats, by whom he had :—

1. William.
2. Robert, who died in Jamaica. 22d December, 1802.
3. Alexander Hamilton, of whom afterwards.
1. Anna-Barclay, married to John Howe of Irvine, and had issue.
2. Mary, died 4th July, 1804.
3. Dorothea, died in infancy.

William Kelso, the eldest son, succeeded his father in Hullerhirst, but died unmarried on the 27th January, 1805, in the 27th year of his age, when he was succeeded by his only remaining brother,

Alexander Hamilton Hamilton of Hullerhirst, and of the Retreat, in the county of Devon. This gentleman was about ten years—from 1800 till 1811—in the E.I.C.S., on the Madras establishment; during which period he filled important offices in the revenue and judicial departments, and latterly in that of Civil or Diplomatic Commissioner, in charge of the Danish settlement of Tranquebar, during a part of the war. In 1809, on the death of his maternal uncle, Sir Alexander Hamilton, of the Retreat, in the parish of Topsham, and county of Devon, he assumed the name, and quartered his arms with those of his own family, having succeeded him in that property, which has since been the principal residence of

the family. In 1809 Mr Hamilton (then Mr Kelso) married Maria Rosalie, daughter of Edward James Colbiornsen, of an ancient family, and who had been Chief Justice, and a member of the Danish Government of Tranquebar. Issue:—

1. Alexander Kelso, died 25th May, 1818.
2. Maria Frances Anne.
3. Emma, died 14th February, 1818.
4. Harriet.
5. Edward Kelso.

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth for Hamilton; and second and third for Kelso; with two crests.

Hullerhirst, the seat of the family in Scotland, is a handsome, modern, small mansion, occupying a pleasant and commanding situation, about a mile north-east of Stevenston.

ARDEER.

This property also formed part of the barony of Stevenston, and was purchased by the present family in 1708.

John Warner, in 1656, purchased a tenement in the burgh of Irvine, together with the Braid Meadow adjacent, from John Mure. He had two sons, both of whom were eminent ministers of the Church of Scotland, and both were sufferers for their principles in the persecuting times of Charles II. The eldest son, Thomas, was minister of Balmaelelan in Galloway, whence he was ejected in 1679, for attending Conventicles, but seems to have been restored again at the Revolution. He died on the 10th September, 1716. He was generally called *Fernor* in his own parish, and it is under that name he appears in the history of the times. There is a beautiful story of him recorded in the "*Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life.*" The second son was the

Rev. Patrick Warner, who was educated at St Andrews, and licensed about the year 1667. He was minister of Fort St George, on the coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies, but returned to Scotland in 1677. Having been engaged, along with the celebrated John Welsh, in various field preachings in Galloway, he found it necessary to retire to Holland after the battle of Bothwell Bridge. He returned to Scotland before 1681, and still taking part in conventicle meetings, was forced once more, after a long imprisonment and various persecutions, to proceed to Holland. In 1687, he took advantage of King James' Indulgence, and returning to Scotland, was ordained minister of Irvine in 1688, where he officiated for about twenty years. Having resigned in 1709, he retired to his own house of Ardeer, where he lived till after the year 1722, being then the oldest minister of the Church of Scotland.

In 1691, he purchased from Walter Scott of Clonbeith the lands of Scots-Loch and the Trindle-Moss, in the vicinity of Irvine, which he improved so effectually, by a large drain, still called the *Minister's Cast*, that, from being a swampy field of little value, it has become among the most valuable land in the parish. In 1692, he bought the lands of Hallbarns, in the parish of Kilmaurs, from Sir Robert Barclay of Peirecton, and in 1708 he acquired the lands of Ardeer and Dowiecotchall, from Robert Cuninghame of Auchinharvie.

He married, in 1691, Mary, one of the daughters of the Rev. William Guthrie of Fenwick (eldest son of the laird of Pitforthly, in Angus), by whom he had three sons and three daughters, all of whom died young except *William*, his heir, and *Margaret*, married, first, to the Rev. Ebenezer Veitch, Lecturer in the Tron Kirk of Edinburgh, afterwards, in 1703, minister of Ayr, who died in 1706;* and secondly, to the Rev. Robert Wodrow, the church historian. By her second marriage she had a large family.

William Warner of Ardeer. He married, first, Janet.

* He was the third son of the famed Rev. William Veitch of Dumfries.

daughter of Alexander Hamilton of Grange, by whom he had issue :—

1. Patrick, born 18th June, 1712.
2. John, born 28th August, 1713. He was minister of Kilbarchan, and died in 1786.
3. William, born 13th February, 1717, drowned in India.

Also, two daughters, who both died unmarried. He married, secondly, Mary Mowat, widow of James Ray of Walstone, in the parish of Kilmarnock, with whom he acquired that property, but without issue. He died before the year 1764, and was succeeded by his son,

Patrick Warner of Ardeer. He married Helen, daughter of Mr Russell, shipmaster in Saltecoats, by whom he had :—

1. William-John, died in infancy in 1781.
2. Patrick, his heir.
3. John, surgeon E.I.C.S. Bombay, died in 1826.
1. Janet, died unmarried in 1800.
2. William-John, married to the late A. Miller of Monkcastle, died in 1844.
3. Agnes.
4. Helen, married to the late R. Hunter, Esq., Ardrossan, died in 1839.

Mr Warner died in 1793, aged 81, and his widow in 1810.

Patrick Warner of Ardeer (Lieut. R. N.), married on the 21st October, 1816, Catherine, daughter of Quintin Johnston of Trolorg, and had issue :—

1. Patrick, his heir, born 4th October, 1818.
2. Catherine, born 1820, died in infancy in 1823.

Mr Warner died 27th September, 1824, and Mrs Warner, 10th December, 1828.

Patrick Warner of Ardeer, married, 28th June, 1838, Lucy-Campbell, eldest daughter of the late Captain Joseph Pearce, R.N., and Forbes, his wife, eleventh daughter of Colonel George Mackay of Brighouse, Sutherlandshire, and has issue :—

1. Patrick, born 19th December, 1840.
2. Joseph-Pearce, born 22d April, 1846.
3. William Frederick, born 20th June, 1849.

4. Honyman-George.
5. James-Patrick.
1. Lucy-Josephine.
2. Forbes-Anna-Georgina.
8. Katherin-Elenor-Mary.
4. Anne-Forbes.
5. Octavia-Helen.

In 1838, Mr Warner purchased a portion of the neighbouring estate of Grange from the trustees of the late Colonel Alexander Hamilton. Died 6th October, 1854. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Patrick Warner of Ardeer.

Arms.—Azure, a fesse, argent, betwixt three boars' heads erazed—two in chief, and one in base.

Crest—An open Bible.

Motto—"Manet in æternum."

Ardeer House, the family residence, is in the immediate vicinity of Stevenston. It has been greatly improved of late years.

FULLARTON OF KERILA.

The manor of Kerila, with its extensive lawns, lies contiguous to the quiet little village of Stevenston, and remains intact, untainted, and undisturbed by intrusive railways, dusky iron-works, or bustling cotton factories.

The avenue leading to the modern mansion-house is shaded by old patrician trees, preparing the visitor for a view of the ancient Castle of Kerila, which looms in the distance in all the ruined pride of feudalism and hoar antiquity. The arrow slits, and twisted cable, denote a date anterior to the fourteenth century.

The shrubbery around the spacious mansion-house exhibits

specimens of the gigantic flowering *Mimosa*, and the *Ribes*, with its scarlet petals, which can safely challenge rivalry in wide Scotland.

The estate of Kerila was aquired by the present proprietor, *Gavin Fullarton, Esq.*, a West India merchant, by purchase, from the trustees of the late Col. Alexander Hamilton of Grange.* The property has been greatly improved, under the auspices of the proprietor. The immediate ancestor of Mr G. Fullarton was the Rev. John Fullarton, minister of the parish of Dalry, who married Miss J. Donald of the Broome, in Stevenston parish. John Fullarton was preceeded by his father of the same name, who was also an incumbent of the parish of Dalry. He married Miss Catherine Ralston; sister of Gavin Ralston of that Ilk. John Fullarton was a cadet of the very ancient family of the Fullartons of Kilnichael, in Arran, who hold their charter from the days of "guid King Robert the Bruce," and are hereditary Crowners in the island of Arran. The armorial bearings are, the Fullarton arms, quartered with the Ralston in the left compartment of the shield. The motto is "*Lux in tenebris.*"

* An account of the Hamiltons of Grange is given in the Parish of Kilmarnock.

PARISH OF STEWARTON.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

THE name is no doubt from the surname *Stewart*, but as *Stewartoun* existed prior to the end of the twelfth century, before the patronymic of Stewart was adopted, it becomes a question how it originated. Speaking of "*Stewarte-toun Castell*," Pont describes it as "a strong old donjoun, the ancient inheritance of the predecessors of our Scotts Kings, now possessed by Neil Montgomery of Langeshaw." This is the popular belief as to the derivation of the name. Is it true that the family of the High Stewards were not called *Stewards*, or *Stewarts*, till the time of Walter the Second, in 1204; and Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, supposes that the name may have been derived from some settler who held the office of steward to the De Morvilles, Lords of Cuninghame. But the High Steward of Scotland was surely as likely to give the name to a place as the steward of the De Morvilles; hence the popular belief, as expressed by Pont, may be correct. The parish of Stewarton is bounded by the parishes of Neilston and Mearns, in Refrewshire, on the north-east; Fenwick on the east and south-east; Dreghorn on the south; Irvine and Kilwinning on the west, and Dunlop on the north-west and west. The parish contains about twenty square miles, and is about ten miles long, and from three to four broad.

The district has a rich, deversified appearance, abounding in fine sloping grounds and gentle eminences, and withal well wooded—especially in the lower part of the parish—by thriving plantations. The surface rises gradually towards the boundary line of Refrewshire, where the heights are of considerable altitude, commanding a beautiful view of the far-stretching Clyde, and not a few of the surrounding counties. The parish is refreshingly watered by numerous springs, and not a few streams of considerable size, amongst which the chief are the Annock, the Swinsey, and the Glazart, Corshill and East burns. The Annock flows from the White Loch, in the Mearns parish, six miles east of Stewarton, and is joined by the Glazart at Water-meetings, four miles below Stewarton. There is also a mineral spring, called the Bloak Well. It was first discovered, about forty years ago, by the resort of pigeons to it from neighbouring parishes. A handsome house was built over it, in 1833, by the late Mr Cuninghame of Lainshaw, when he appointed a keeper to take care of it. The soil is admirably adapted for green-cropping, and the district is an excellent dairy one. Considerable improvements in agriculture have been effected within these few years. The humidity of the climate, however, is against the culture of wheat.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Stewarton formed part of the extensive district over which the De Morville family held sway at the commencement of the recorded annals of Scotland. The Ross family, now represented by the Earl of Glasgow, had at one time extensive possessions in the parish of Stewarton. Godfridus de Ross, *miles*, son and heir of Sir Godfrede de Ross, Knight, confirms

the lands in Stewarton, which the Abbey of Paisley got from Sir James Ross in 1281. Patrick Murray had a grant of the half of the lands of Stewarton from Robert the Bruce. In 1283, the lands of Stewarton were erected into a separate lordship, and became the inheritance of James, High Steward, in whose family it remained after their accession to the throne, and were repeatedly bestowed upon the favourites or relatives of the Crown. In the reign of Robert III., John Stewart, Earl of Buchan, the Regent's son, and Elizabeth de Douglas, his spouse, daughter of Archibald Earl of Douglas, had a charter of the lands of Stewarton, Arnsheugh, and Dunlop, on the resignation of the Earl of Douglas. In 1564-5, Queen Mary granted a charter of the lands and lordship of Stewarton, amongst others, to John Sempill, son of Lord Sempill, and Mary Livingstone, sister to William Lord Livingstone his spouse.

The church of Stewarton belonged to the Monastery of Kilwinning, having probably been granted to it by Hugh de Morville, the founder of the Abbey. "In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Stewarton, in the deanery of Cuninghame was taxed £4, being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation, the tithes, and other revenues of the church, yielded yearly to the monks of Kilwinning, 133 bolls of meal, 1 boll of bear, 254 bolls of oats; and £34, 6s. 8d. for part of the tithes, which was leased. The lands which belonged to the church of Stewarton passed into lay hands after the Reformation. On the lands of Langshaw, which is now called Lainshaw, in the parish of Stewarton, there was, in former times, a chapel, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and which had an appropriate endowment. After the Reformation, the endowment was appropriated by the patron, and the chapel was allowed to fall into ruins. In 1661, the patronage of this chapel belonged to the Earl of Eglington. The place where the chapel stood was denominated, in the seventeenth century, Chapel-toun; and it is now called Chapel."* The patronage of the church of Stewarton latterly belonged to Cuninghame of Lainshaw.

* Caledonia.

The town of Stewarton has long been a place of considerable manufacturing importance. Bonnet-making has been a staple branch of trade for many centuries. "Almost the whole regimental and naval bonnets and caps are made here, as well as those worn by the people in the country at large. Upwards of fifty families, besides a great number of boys and girls, are thus employed. Their deacon was styled *Princeps Pileorum Artifex Scotiæ*. Steel clockwork is peculiar to this place,* and is in great demand not only in Britain, but in America. There is a large manufacture of spindles for cotton and woollen mills."† There are also mills for carding and spinning wool and tow, and for fulling bonnets, besides several carpet works. The weaving of silk and cotton for the Glasgow and Paisley manufacturers gives employment to a considerable number of inhabitants. Altogether, Stewarton is a thriving community.

ANTIQUITIES.

About forty years ago, "while Mr Deans of Peacock Bank was rooting out some trees in a small plantation, in Carnduff Brae, on his property, he discovered three urns containing human bones. The urns were covered with a great quantity of stones, forming, it is conjectured, one of those cairns in which the ancient inhabitants of this country buried their dead."‡

Recently a tumuli, or ancient place of sepulture, was discovered about a mile north-east of Kennox House. One of the graves, which was opened by direction of the proprietor, C. S. M'Alester, Esq., contained two rudely formed urns, made of dark brown clay, a number of oddly fashioned beads,

* The neighbouring burgh of Kilmaurs used to be famed in this respect.

† Statistical Account.

‡ Ibid.

of the substance known as *Druid's glass*, and several arrow heads of flint. The grave itself, formed of rough flags, was small in size, being only about three feet square.

Some years ago the ruins of a chapel were discovered near the farm-house of Low Chapelton, about a mile below Stewarton.

There are the ruins of three castles in the parish—Robertland Castle, the stronghold of the Cuninghames of Robertland; and the Castles of Corshill and Auchinbarvie. The former has been celebrated by Gabriel Alexander, Esq., advocate, author of '*My Grandfather's Farm*,' who is a native of this parish.

Lainshaw Castle, spoken of by Pont as the residence of the High Stewards of Scotland, still exists, though surrounded by buildings of a modern description. It consists of a large square tower, with a lesser one of a different style, and a number of buildings of more modern date, connecting them together, and a large and elegant modern addition.

Eminent Characters—Stewarton parish can boast of having given birth to not a few distinguished individuals. Amongst these are the well-known David Dale, father-in-law of the late Mr Owen, the founder of Socialism. He was the son of a grocer, and born in 1739. By his own industry, he rose to be one of the first manufacturers and merchants in Scotland, and at his death, it is said, left upwards of £100,000. Dr Robert Watt, compiler of the "*Bibliotheca Britannica*," was born on the farm of Bonnyton, on the 1st May, 1774. "The Rev. John Brown of Clerkhill, preacher, author of "*Sermons and Prayers*," posthumous works in two volumes, not printed for publication, besides numerous manuscripts on theological subjects, died in 1833, aged thirty-nine years. John Gilmour, son of James Gilmour of Clerkland, who died in 1828, at the age of eighteen, was the author of a volume of '*Poetical Remains*,' printed after his death."* James Gillies, M.D., was long a successful practitioner in Bath, and one of his

* Statistical Account.

Majesty's Physicians for Scotland. James Miller, tenant in Woodhead, was the inventor of an improved reaping machine. David Craig of Craighton made several improvements on the thrashing machine, and Alexander Reid of Bolingshaw received several premiums for the invention of various agricultural implements.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF STEWARTON.

CUNINGHAMES OF BRIDGEHOUSE AND LANGSHAW.

The Cuninghames of Bridgehouse are an offshoot from the Cuninghames of Caprington. The first of them who appears was

Adam Cuninghame of Bridgehouse. His precise relationship to the Caprington family is uncertain, but that he was connected is beyond question. In 1653 (29th January) Sir William Cuninghame of Caprington—the last of the old race—gave a bond for £3000 Scots over the mains of Caprington crops and household furniture, to William Cuninghame, burgess of Ayr. £2000 of this sum he had borrowed before, for which he gave his bond in security, he as principal, and “Adam Cuninghame, his *servitor*,” as cautioner.* The word *servitor* did not, in former times, imply the modern meaning of servant, but rather of assistant; and the party so designed—especially if of the same surname as the baron—was invariably a cadet of the house. Sir William had got into deep pecuniary difficulties, in consequence of the civil wars, having been fined in £15,000 for joining Montrose, and he died soon afterwards. In 1654 (24th January) the Commissioners for the administration of Justice in Scotland,† at the instance of Lieut.-Col. Osburne, granted a decret against Dame —

* Record of Council and Session. Vol. 596.

† During the Cromwellian period.

Drummond, relict of Sir William Cuninghame, of Caprington, *Adam Cuninghame in Caprington*, and William Cuninghame, late Bailie in Ayr.* This has reference to the bond for £3000, £2000 of which Adam Cuninghame, servitor to Sir William, was security for, and identifies him as the same person afterwards designed *in Caprington*.† In 1653, Adam Cuninghame acquired the lands of Kirkland, in Riccarton parish, from William Wallace of Burnebank. In the sasine of this property he is designed “Adamus Cuninghame, in Caprington.” In 1673, 12th April, he had a charter of these lands from John, Earl of Glencairn, the superior, in which he is designed “Adamus Cuninghame, in close de Caprington,” of Kilmarnock. From this it would appear that he had a house in Kilmarnock, from which the close (still in existence) took its name of Caprington: a fact still farther indicative of his connection with the Caprington family.

The lands of Little Bridgehouse, also in the parish of Riccarton, were acquired in 1673.‡ In the Crown charter which he had of these lands, he is designed in Caprington, and it narrates that they formerly belonged to the Campbells of Cessnock, next to Hugh Wallace, from whom he purchased them. This was not long before his death, which occurred in March, 1677. His testament dative was made and given up by his widow, Janet Baird, as lawful heirtrix to him. By contract of marriage passed between them, dated 18th November, 1653, it was agreed that all he then possessed, or might acquire during their lives, should fall to her at his death.§ This testament is dated “Att the boat of Caprington, within the parochin of Riccartoun.” There were several “Eiks” to the testament, which show that he left considerable sums of money as well as property. It is probable that he was much older than his wife, and may have been born about the beginning of

* Caprington Charter Chest.

† Par. Reg. of Sas. Ayrshire.

‡ Great Seal Register.

§ Glasgow Commissary Record.

the seventeenth century. The Boat of Caprington, where he held a house as well as in Kilmarnock, was so called from the circumstance of a boat having been moored at a bend of the river, not far from the Castle, for the purpose of fishing salmon, which were very plentiful in the Irvine in old times, and ferrying the inhabitants across the river. To this house land was attached, and more, perhaps, rented. Adam Cuninghame, as we have seen, was living at the Castle with Sir William when he became his security, as already mentioned, for £2000 Scots; but he appears to have removed to the Boat on becoming married to Janet Baird in 1653; for, in the decret of 1654, he is designed "in Caprington." He was probably of the old stock of Caprington, not of the Brownhill branch, which came in by purchase after Sir William had been divested of his estates by his creditors.

Janet Baird, his widow, continued in the management of affairs, and acquired the lands of Templecroft, and a tenement of land and yeard in Knowehead of Riccarton. The sasine is dated 29th November, 1679, and says, "compeirit personallie George Cunynghame, eldest lawfull sone to vmqle Adam Cunynghame of Little Bridgehouse, as actorney, and in name and behalf of Jonet Baird, his mother, upon the ground of the lands and others underwritten." From the expression "eldest lawfull sone," it would seem that there had been other and younger sons; but if so they must have died young, for George appears to have been the only one who came to maturity. From the public records, the family left by Adam Cuninghame stood thus:*

1. George.
2. Margaret.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Agnes.
5. Diana, born in 1671. Died young.

The two eldest daughters had sasine of the lands of Braehill and Byrehill in 1678.† They were acquired from Johu

* Kilmarnock Parish Register.

† Par. Reg. Sas. for Ayrshire.

Hamilton of Inchgothrick, in security of £773, 13s. 4d. Scots, given upon a bond by their father, to himself in life, and to his two eldest daughters after his death. The bond was dated 13th May, 1675.

George Cuninghame of Bridgehouse. He died unmarried in August, 1693, and his testament dative was made and given up by his mother,* “*Jonet Baird, relict of the deceast Adam Cunynghame of Bridgehouse,*” as his chief creditor. In corn, cattle, horses (amongst which were “*ane bluid mare and foall, worth xv. lib.*”) . . . “*some insight and plenishing of ane chamber, and ane sword, worth £96,*” &c., he left in all £433, 3s. 4d. Scots. From the inventory he seems to have been chiefly engaged in agriculture. Although living a bachelor, it is obvious, from a document on record, that he had intended marriage. The nuptials were arranged with a party “*suitable for him;*” but, by his *casual death* (accidental), the intention was never carried through. The lady, however, bore a posthumous son to him—

Alexander.

Who the mother of Alexander was does not appear; but Robertson says “He [George] married Sarah, daughter of — Miller, Esq.

On the death of the old lady, the property came to heirs-portioners.

Margaret, the eldest daughter, had been led to form an improper connection with a person of the name of *Johnston*, alias *Bowrtou*, with whom she lived, and had a son, but never was married, his wife being alive.†

Elizabeth was married to *John M'Math*, merchant in Belfast, who afterwards removed to New England (America). There were two sons of this marriage, *John* and *William*.

Agnes was married to “*Cornet John Norrie,*” who resided at Robertland, (near Stewarton), and they had one daughter, *Janet*, married to *Robert Paterson*, writer in Kilmarnock.

* Glasgow Commissary Record.

† Record of Decrees.

Janet was served heir-portioner to her grandfather, Adam Cuninghame of Bridgehouse, in Bridgehouse and Gateside; and £1843, 14s. Scots over Camberskeith, &c., 25th March 1727.*

John M'Math, the eldest son of Elizabeth, had gone to sea, and been absent for many years. *William*, the second son, presuming that he was dead, attempted to serve himself as heir-portioner to his grandfather, with the view of disposing of his half of the property to Robert Paterson, husband of Janet Norrie. Meanwhile,

Alexander Cuninghame, son of George Cuninghame of Bridgehouse, became a flourishing merchant in Kilmarnock. Seeing how matters were going with the Bridgehouse property, he opposed the pretensions of William M'Math, on the ground that Johnston, son of Margaret, was entitled to an equal share; but his opposition was about to be overruled, on account of the circumstances already stated, when John M'Math, the eldest son, happened to arrive with his ship in London, and an embargo having been laid upon the shipping, he had leisure to make a run down to see his friends in Scotland. Indignant at the conduct of his brother and the Norries, he at once made over his portion of the inheritance to Alexander, as a free gift, accepting, with much pressing, £100 sterling as a present to pay his expenses. Having immediately afterwards sailed to the West Indies, Alexander brought an action of adjudication in the Court of Session, to compel John M'Math to complete his titles, which the Court could do in the usual way with parties furth of the kingdom.† This action was opposed by Janet Norrie and her husband, on the ground that John M'Math was a mere pretender; but after hearing both parties, the Court found the identity of John M'Math thoroughly proved, and gave decreet in favour of Alexander accordingly. He thus acquired the equal half of the following properties: 40/ land of Bridgehouse; 6/8 land of Gateside; 13/4 land of

* Service Records.

† Record of Decreets.

Kirkland; 6/8 land of Templecroft; Tenement of land and houses in Knowehead of Riccarton, teinds, parsonage, &c.; also, equal half of ane annual rent of one hundred and ten pounds 12/4 Scots, or interest on £1843 Scots, furth of the lands of Cambuskeith.

Alexander thus regained one-half the property which had belonged to his grandfather. He married *Barbara Hodgert*, daughter of Bailie Robert Hodgert, apothecary in Kilmarnock. She was a widow. Her husband, William Findlay, died in early life, leaving her and an infant son, who afterwards became professor of theology in the University of Glasgow. The ceremony took place at her house on Friday, 2d June 1727. They had a numerous family:*

1. Alexander, born in 1728.
2. John, 1729.
3. William, 1731.
4. Charles, 1732.
5. Janet, 1734.
6. Barbara, 1738.
7. James, 1740.
8. Alexander, 1741. He went to America, and through his brother, William, was appointed manager of a Glasgow Company, trading in Virginia. He afterwards returned to Glasgow, and became a merchant there.† He died before 1773, in which year, Elizabeth and Barbara Cuninghame were served heirs portions of Alexander Cuninghame, merchant in Glasgow. They afterwards held shares in the Woollen Factory Company, established at Kilmarnock in 1773.

Alexander Cuninghame seems to have been very successful as a merchant in Kilmarnock, and became one of the bailies. He still retained the old designation, "*in Capringtoun*," having probably continued to rent his grandmother's place—*The Boat*.‡ He is so designed in a sasine, 11th July 1726, "of certain houses and yeards, lying within the toun of Kilmarnock." He is also mentioned by the same designation, as

* Kilmarnock Parish Register.

† Record of Service.

‡ Par. Reg. Sas. Ayrshire.

presenter of a sasine in 1724. He died intestate in 1748, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

*John Cuninghame of Bridgehouse.** He was served heir to his father, 1st Feb. 1754, and from the terms of the service, "theologiæ studentis," he was then a student of divinity. After obtaining his license, he was ordained minister of Dal-mellington in 1756, and of "Moncton and Prestwick," 1st July 1762.† Having purchased the other half of the lands of Bridgehouse from the representatives of Janet Norrie, he had a Crown charter of adjudication and resignation of Bridgehouse, 6th August, 1775.‡ Proceeding upon this charter, he had sasine of these lands, 13th January, 1756.§ Mr Cuninghame martricated his arms, 24th May 1774. The Lyon Record says, "The Rev. John Cuninghame of Bridgehouse, Esquire, bears ermine, a shake fork, sable, within a bordure, waved azure; crest, a green branch growing out of the broken trunk of an oak tree, proper motto, "Suctor sed emergo." On the fourth of February last he presented a certificate drawn and subscribed by Sir John Cuninghame of Caprington, Baronet, bearing that he was eldest son of Alexander Cuninghame of Bridgehouse, Esquire, who was a son of George Cuninghame of Bridgehouse, Esquire, whose father, Adam Cuninghame of Bridgehouse, Esquire, was descended from the family of Caprington. *N.B.*—Mr Cuninghame's motto is now changed to the word "*Emergo.*" The crest adopted had evident reference to the fact of the Bridgehouse Cuninghames having sprung from the old stock. There is only another similar crest on record among the Cuninghames, namely, that of Mr James Cuninghame, W.S., descended from the family of Drumquhassel, in the Lenox, martricated sometime previously. Mr Cuninghame died unmarried at Kilmarnock, 28th May 1774, aged 45. He was succeeded by his next brother.§

William Cuninghame of Bridgehouse and Lainshaw. He

* Register of Services.

† Tombstone in Monkton Churchyard.

‡ Great Seal Reg. B. 103, No. 45.

§ Tombstone in Monkton Churchyard.

was brought up to a mercantile life, and went out early to America. In a letter written to his third son, William,* dated 8th February 1794, he says, "During the whole time I was in business, say from 1748 to the 1762, in America, and again from thence to the 1780, in Glasgow, where I retired from business, . . . I went out an ignorant raw boy, to Virginia, in 1746, covenanted as an apprentice for three years. In 1750 I was appointed to a distinct charge by the company; and in 1752 was appointed to the supreme charge of all the company's settlements in Virginia. In 1762 (after having appointed and installed my brother, *Alexander*, by authority of the company, in my place), I returned to Glasgow, became a principal partner in the trade, and assumed the sole and entire management and controul thereof, which was in the course of thirteen years (because the American rebellion commenced in 1775,) attended with such success, that it enabled me to retire to the country with the estate and property I now enjoy. . . . My father (the worthiest of mankind,) I had the misfortune to lose in June 1748, a few months after my leaving him. My first advice from my mother was, that my father had died intestate, and had left behind him, exclusive of his landed estate, which fell by law to my elder brother, about £1800 in money; £300 of which fell to my share."

William Cuninghame was served heir to his brother, 28th February, 1777.† He purchased the estate of Lainshaw in 1779. He was thrice married. By his first wife, Jean Dunmore, daughter of Thomas Dunmore, merchant in Glasgow, he had two sons and three daughters:—

1. Thomas.
2. Alexander.
3. Helen.
4. Jean.
5. Elizabeth.

By his second marriage with Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of

* The late William Cuninghame, Esq., of Lainshaw.

† Register of Services.

James Campbell, merchant in Glasgow, a son of Campbell of Glendaruel, in Argyleshire, he had one child,

William,

By his third marriage with Margaret Nicolson Cranston, he had issue,

1. George, born in 1780.
2. Maria, baptized in Glasgow by the Rev. William Thorn of Govan,* 1782.
3. Margaret Nicolson Cranston, 1784.
4. Ann Selby, 1785. "Thomas Cuninghame and Alexander Cuninghame, both sons to the said William Cuninghame," were present at the baptism.
5. Darcy Maxwell, 1786.
6. Louisa, 1788.
7. Isabella, 1791.
8. John, 1794.

By permission of the Lyon office, 12th February 1787, Mr Cuninghame changed the motto on his arms to *Non obstante Deo*, which his descendants still adhere to. He died in April 1799. He disinherited his two eldest sons, *Thomas* and *Alexander*, leaving his Ayrshire and Peeblesshire estates to his third son, *William* (afterwards designed of Lainshaw), and his property in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright to his youngest son, *John*.

Thomas Cuninghame, the eldest son, became a captain in the 45th regiment. He married June 1795, *Helen*, daughter of *Albert Innes*, of Finchley Manor House, and had issue one child,

William-Alexander, born 1796.

William-Alexander Cuninghame, born in Edinburgh, was a lieutenant in the 95th Regiment. He was wounded at the taking of Guadaloupe, June 1814. This injury laid the foundation of disease, which eventually caused his death in November 1827. He married 18th June 1823, *Mary*, third daughter

* Stewarton Parish Register. Note to this effect by her father.

ter of *James Shawe of Branerpeth*, in the county of Durham, and had issue,

1. Helen Harriet, born 30th March, 1824, and married in 1851, to James H. Whiteside, M.D., Stockton-on-Tees, from whom issue two sons and two daughters.
2. William Cuninghame, born 14th January 1826.
3. Thomas-James, Lieut. Durham Artillery, born 11th September 1827.

William Cuninghame Cuninghame, a captain in the 79th Highlanders, married 20th April 1854, *Louisa Francis*, daughter of *John Ormond* of Bath, and has issue,

1. William Cuninghame, born 31st December 1855.
2. Louisa-Ormond, 27th October 1857.
3. Alexander Kennedy, 15th November 1858.
4. Thomas Handyside, 14th June 1861.
5. John Whiteside, 23d November 1862.
6. Helen M'Barnet, 11th February 1864.

Captain Cuninghame was with his regiment when it landed in the Crimea, and served with it till February 1855. He has the Crimean medal, with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol. He is also the Turkish medal.

The late William Cuninghame, Esquire, of Lainshaw, previously alluded to, was never married, and was succeeded by his younger brother, the late Mr John Cuninghame of Hensol, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

CUNINGHAME OF CORSHILL.

Andrew, second son of William, fourth Earl of Glencairn, was the first of the House of Corshill. His father, while Master of Kilmaurs, had a royal charter of the lands of Doura, Robertland, &c., 18th January, 1531 : also of the same date, of

the lands of Blacklaw, Hairschaw, Littill Corshill, Meikill Corshill, and Armsheuch. "Andræ, filio Willielmi Cuninghame, militis, Magistri de Glencarne," had a royal charter "terrarum de Cuttiswray, Clarklands, et Hillhouse," 4th May, 1538. The original grant to him by his father, of the lands of Doura, Potterton, Little Robertland, with the two Corshills, is shown by the family papers to have occurred in 1532. Like his elder brother, Alexander, fifth Earl of Glencairn, Andrew was actively engaged in support of the Reformation, and being convicted of heresy before the Lords Spiritual in 1538, his estate was forfeited. However, he was afterwards pardoned, and had his property restored; in confirmation of which he obtained another charter from the King—"Carta Andræ Cunynghame, filio Willielmi, Comitibus de Glencarne, et Margaretæ Cuninghame, sponsæ diet. Andræ, terrarum de Cuttiswray," &c., 5th August, 1541. His wife, Margaret Cuninghame, was of the Polmaïs family. He died in 1545,* and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Cuthbert Cuninghame of Corshill. This appears from an instrument of sasine in his favour of the above year. After his marriage with *Mauld Cuninghame*, daughter of Cuninghame of Aiket, Cuthbert resigned his estate in the hands of the sovereign, for new infeftment, and thereupon obtained a charter from Henry and Mary to himself and his spouse, and their heirs. He left two sons, *Patrick* and *Alexander*, who were for some time under the guardianship of their grand-uncle, *Hugh Cuninghame* of Watterston, and two daughters, *Jean* and *Margaret*.

The long-continued feud between the Cuninghames and Montgomeries appears to have been at its height about this time. *Patrick Cuninghame* of Corshill was implicated in the slaughter of the Earl of Eglintoun, when on a visit at *Lainshaw* in 1586. *Patrick* was himself slain afterwards by the

* "Androwe Coninghame, sonne to the Earl of Glencarne, was concerned in the murder of Rizzio." Orig. Letters, edited by H. Ellis, vol. ii. p. 221.

Montgomeries, as appears by a commission by the King in reference to the the feuds between the families of Cuninghame and Montgomerie, dated in 1588.

Alexander Cuninghame of Corshill, the second son, carried on the representation. He married Marion Porterfield, daughter of Porterfield of Duchal, by whom, according to the family papers, he had two sons :—

1. Alexander, his heir.
2. David, of Dalbeith, who married Margaret Cuninghame, and had issue—
 1. Jean, married to Cuninghame of Aiket.
 2. Elanour, married to John Craufurd of Craufurdland.
 3. Janet, married to Blair of Adamton.

He had also a daughter, as appears from the Commissary Records :—

3. “ Jonet Cwnynghame, dochter lauchfull to Alexr. Cwnynghame of Corshill.”*

Alexander Cuninghame of Corshill, the eldest son, succeeded in May 1546. He had several royal charters ; one of the lands of Lambruchton, Thirdpart, &c., penult day of July 1618 ; two of the lands of Cuttiswray, &c. 11th Dec., 1622. By his wife, Mary Houstoun (of the family of Houstoun of that Ilk), he had issue :—

1. Alexander.
2. Cut hbert.
1. Elizabeth, married to James Dunlop of Dunlop.
2. Margaret, married to James Stewart of Torrance.

Alexander, the eldest son, died before his father, leaving by his wife, Anna Craufurd,† of the Craufurdland family, an only son, on whom, and his affianced wife, his grandfather settled

* Testament of William Porterfield of that Ilk, who died in October 1616.

† “ Mr Cuthbert Cunynhame, son lauchfull to Alexander Conynghame of Corshill, occurs in the testament of William Hume, chamberlain to the Earl of Eglintoun, 12th Feb. 1659.

‡ “ Anna Crawfurd, Lady Corshill, youngare,” died in August 1649.

the estate, 13th April, 1663, by disposition and charter, reserving to himself the liferent. Alexander Cuninghame, senior, died about 1667, and his grandson,

Sir Alexander Cuninghame of Corshill, who, on the 20th January, 1672, obtained a charter from the Crown, in favour of himself and spouse, and their heirs, in confirmation of the disposition made by his grandfather; and on the 26th February 1672, the dignity of a Baronet, by diploma, was conferred on him and his heirs-male. By his wife, Mary Stewart, younger of Blackhall, he had issue:—

1. Alexander.
2. Mary, married to Craufurd of Dalleagles.
3. Elizabeth.

Sir Alexander Cuninghame of Corshill, the second Baronet, succeeded in March 1685, and married the following year, Margaret Boyle, sister of David, first Earl of Glasgow, by whom he had an only son, *David*, and a daughter, *Jean*, married to William Newall of Barskhoch.

Sir David Cuninghame of Corshill Bart., married Penelope Montgomerie, niece and heiress of Sir Walter Montgomerie of Skelmorlie, by whom he had three sons:—

1. Alexander.
2. David, who died in Jamaica, and left issue.
3. Walter.
4. Margaret, married to — Craig, Esq.

Alexander, the eldest son, was in the army, and served in the wars in Flanders. On succeeding to the estate of Kirktonholm, he adopted the name and arms of Montgomerie, in consequence of a clause to that effect in the deed of entail. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter, and thereafter heiress, of Sir Neil Montgomerie of Lainshaw, a representative of the family of Lyle.—Lord Lyle. He predeceased his father, Sir David, by a few months, in 1770. His children, by his wife, were:—

1. Walter.
2. David.
3. Eglingtoun, died young.

4. Alexander, who served with the army in the American war, died unmarried.
5. James.
6. Henry-Drumlanrig, R.N. He was a lieutenant on board the *Alfred*, in Rodney's great engagement, 12th April 1782. He died unmarried.
1. Anna ; 2. Elizabeth ; both died young.

Sir Walter-Montgomerie Cuninghame, Bart. of Corshill, succeeded his grandfather in 1770, and died unmarried in March 1814.

Sir David Cuninghame, Bart. of Corshill, second son, and fifth baronet, had been in the R.N.B. Dragoons. He died unmarried in November following, when his next surviving brother succeeded.

Sir James Cuninghame, Bart. of Corshill, married Jessie, second daughter of Thomas Cuming, Esq., banker in Edinburgh, representative of the ancient family of Cuming of Earnside, Nairnshire, by whom he had—

1. Alexander.
2. Thomas.
3. James, who died in 1835.
4. George.
5. Henry.

1. Jessie-Jane, married to Sir James Boswell, Bart, of Auchinleck.
2. Grace-Matilda, died 11th October 1842.

Sir James died in March 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir Alexander-David Montgomerie Cuninghame, Bart. of Corshill, who died, unmarried, 8th June 1846. He was succeeded by his brother.

Sir Thomas-Montgomerie Cuninghame, Bart. of Corshill, present and eighth baronet. He married, in 1832, Charlotte, only child of the late Hugh Hutcheson of Southfield, Renfrewshire, and has issue, three sons and three daughters. As the representative of Andrew, second son of William, fourth Earl of Glencairn, Sir Thomas is claimant, and apparently rightful heir of the honours of Glencairn.

Arms—Argent, a shakefork ; in chief a crescent, azure.

Crest—An unicorn's head, crased, proper.

Supporters—Two conies, proper.

Motto—"Over fork over."

Seats—Corshill, and Kirktonholm in Lanarkshire.

MONTGOMERIE OF LAINSHAW.

The first of this family was

Nigel or *Neil Montgomerie* of Langshaw, second son of Hugh, first Earl of Eglintoun, by Lady Helen Campbell, daughter of Colin, first Earl of Argyle. He had a Crown charter of the lands of Uretoun, 4th October, 1545. He married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Quintin Mure of Skeldon, Hollow-Chapel, Laganafie, Charlewrack, &c. By this lady, according to *Robertson*, he had

1. John.

2. Neil.

1. Christian, Lady Luss.

2. Elizabeth, married to Hume of Fastcastle.

3. Helen, married to Maxwell of Newark.*

He was slain in a recontre at Irvine, from old feud by Lord Boyd, Mowat of Busbie, and others, in December, 1547. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Montgomerie of Lainshaw, who married Margaret, daughter of the third Lord Boyd, but died without issue.

Sir Neil Montgomerie of Lainshaw succeeded his brother. He married Jean, only daughter of John, fourth and last Lord Lyle, whose only son, James, Master of Lyle, died unmarried about the year, 1556, on which the estate of Lyle came, by a special deed of entail, to Sir Neil, who quartered the arms of

* According to the Commissary Records his testament and inventory were made and given up in behalf of Bisseta, Cristina, and Helen Montgomerie, his daughters.

Lyle with his own. By this lady he had three sons, besides daughters. The two younger sons went to Ireland. By a charter in 1558, it appears that Sir Neil possessed very considerable property, chiefly holding from the Earl of Eglintoun. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Neil Montgomerie of Lainshaw, who was served heir to his mother, Jean Lyle, in 1575, in the lands of Gallowberry. By a contract dated 1559, he resigned all claim to the estate of Duchal, or of Lyle, and others, for a certain sum of money paid him by Potterfield of that Ilk, according to a decreet arbitral, but he still assumed the arms of Lyle, as heir of line of that noble family. He had a precept of *clare constat*, by Alexander, Earl of Eglintoun, dated 18th March 1616, of the lands of Lainshaw, with the patronage of the chapel of Lainshaw, Peacock-Bank, &c. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Cuninghame of Aiket, and had four sons and two daughters:—

1. Neil, who is mentioned as the “zong Laird of Langschaw” in the testament of Issobell Wylie in Gabroch-hill.
2. James, minister of Dunlop, who died at Lainshaw in May 1613. There was owing to him at his death “be ye Laird of Langshaw, his brother, fyve hundrith fittie marks.” His testament is dated “at ye toun of Langshaw, the xi of May 1613 zeiris.” He left his sons, Robert and James, his only executors, and his wife Elizabeth Montgomerie, his only tutorix and intromitterix with his guids and gear. William Montgomerie of Bridgend, and John Montgomerie of Cockilbie, were to be overseers.
3. William, of Bridgend.
4. John, of Cockilbie. He married Jean, daughter of Captain Daniel Forrester of Carden, envoy of James VI. to Spain. by whom he had—
 1. David, who became Laird of Lainshaw.
 2. John, of Crevoch, who had a son a merchant in Glasgow, and three daughters, Mary, Jean, and Agnes.
 1. Jean, married to William Caldwell of that Ilk.
 2. Barbara, to William Montgomerie of Mackbiehall.
 3. Agnes, to Kennedy of Kirkmichael.
 4. Catherine, to M'Cubin of Knockdolian.
 5. Margaretta, to the Rev. Andrew Miller, minister of Dalry, and afterwards of Neilstoun.
1. —, married to Graham of Grugar.
2. Mariot, married to Johnston of Wamphray.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Neil Montgomerie of Lainshaw. The precept of sasine of his lands, as successor to his father, is dated 28th April 1629; but his father must have died in or before 1621, for in that year “*Johnne Montgomerie, brother to Neile Montgomerie, now of Langschaw,*” appears in the legacy of Lady Culzean. He married Mareoun,* daughter of Sir William Mure of Rowallan, by whom he had a son, *Neil*, and four daughters, who were married respectively to Buntin of Ardoch, Montgomerie of Auchinhood, Campbell of Skeldon, and Houstoun of Park. He died in or before 1635, and was succeeded by his only son,

Neil Montgomerie of Lainshaw. The first sasine in his favour is dated 23d August 1646; but he must have succeeded many years previously, for in the testament of Patrick Houstoun of Park, in 1635, we find the following:—Item, their was awand, &c., be Marioun Muir, Ladie Langschaw, as principall. and Neill Montgomerie of Langschaw, hir sone, as cautioner for hir, the sowme of twa thousand pundis money obleist be thame to the defunct, in name of tocher, with Agnes Montgomerie, dochter to the said Mareoun Muir, for the marriage solemnizat betuix hir and George Houstoune.” He married Margaretta Lockhart, daughter of the Laird of Barr, by whom he had—

1. John, his heir.
2. Neil, who married Elizabeth Kirkwood, by whom he had two daughters, who both died unmarried,

and four daughters, who were married respectively to Mr Thomas Orr; Mr Watson, Provost of Dumbarton; Mr Ramsay, in Ireland; and Hugh Montgomerie in Lumford. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Montgomerie of Lainshaw, who married Helen, daughter of Sir Ludovick Houston of that Ilk, but died without

* She is called *Mariotæ* in a Crown charter, dated 2d August, 1601: “*Carta Nigello Montgomerie, juniori, de Langschaw, et Mariotæ Muir, ejus sponsæ, terrarum de Falwood, Balgray, &c., in Baroniam de Peacock-Bank.*”

issue. His father and he seem to have died or resigned much about the same time; for in 1654 a disposition was granted by his father, with his consent, in which he is designed of Lainshaw, of the estate to

David Montgomerie of Cockilbie, son of John Montgomerie of Cockilbie, who married Marcoun Dunlop, eldest daughter of James Dunlop of that Ilk, by whom he had two sons, *James* and *David*; and one daughter, *Jean*, married to the Rev. Alexander Laing, Rector of Donaghadee, of whom afterwards. Having been concerned in the insurrection of *Bothwell Brig*, in 1679, he suffered severely in consequence.* By an act of attainder in 1685, his whole property was vested in the Crown; and by a precept from James VII., dated 26th August 1686, the lands of Lainshaw and others were gifted to Lieutenant-General William Drummond of Cromlex, (afterwards Lord Strathallan), and Lord Montgomerie commanded to enter and infest him therein. Lord Strathallan afterwards resigned his rights to these lands; and a charter proceeding on that resignation, and on a disposition from David, was granted by Alexander Lord Montgomerie and Kilwinning, to James, son and heir of David, dated 6th October 1688. In 1690 the forfeiture was rescinded in Parliament, and David restored to all his civil rights. There is a sasine in favour of James, by his father David, dated 28th October 1692. How long he lived afterwards does not appear; but

James Montgomerie of Lainshaw was in full possession of the estates, by charters, in which his father's name is not mentioned, in 1696, 1698, and 1701. He appears in the list of Commissioners of Supply for the county in 1696; and about the same time was appointed Clerk of Justiciary for life. He assumed the title of Lord Lyle, and bore it till his death, as representative of that noble family. He married Barbara, daughter of John Kennedy of Craig, or Barcluanachan, in Carrick, but had no issue. He died about the year 1726, and was succeeded by his nephew,

* Law's Memorials.

David Laing, afterwards Montgomerie of Lainshaw, son of his sister, Jean Montgomerie, and Alexander Laing, her husband, Rector of Donaghadee. This appears from various legal documents from 1726 down till 1738. He married *Veronica*, daughter of James Boswell of Auchinleck, by whom he had issue—

1. James, his heir.
2. Elizabeth, of whom afterwards.
3. Mary, married to James Campbell of Treesbank.
4. Margaret, married to James Boswell of Auchinleck.

He died before the 3d September, 1752, of which date his only son,

James Montgomerie of Lainshaw, had a precept of *clare constat* from Alexander, Earl of Eglintoun, as heir to his father, David Montgomerie, in all his lands. “*Jacobi Montgomery, de Lainshaw, armigeri*,” gave a charter of resignation of the lands of Mackbiehill, 23d February, 1759. He married Jean, daughter of Sir John Maxwell of Nether-Pollock. He died in 1767, without issue.* He was succeeded by his eldest sister,

Elizabeth Montgomerie-Cuninghame of Lainshaw, who had been previously married to Alexander Montgomerie-Cuninghame of Kirktonholme, son of Sir David Cuninghame of Corshill. After the death of her husband, in 1770, she married, secondly, J. Beaumont, Esq., to whom she had a daughter, *Elizabeth*, who was married to George-James Campbell of Treesbank, and had issue.

Arms—Those of Eglintoun, Montgomerie, Mure, Lyle, and Marr; and latterly, in addition, those of Cuninghame; all arranged in due heraldic order.

Crest—A cock rising.

Supporters—Two leopards proper.

Motto, being that of Lyle—“*An I may.*”

* His lady afterwards purchased the lands of Auldhouse from Robert Wardrop of Auldhouse.

The mansion-house of Lainshaw is in the immediate vicinity of Stewarton.

ARNOT OF LOCHRIG.

The first of this old family, of whom there is any record, was

John de Arnot of Lochrig, whose name occurs as one of the jury in a cause between the burgh of Irvine and William Fraunces of Stane, in 1417. From his position at that time it may be inferred that the property had been for some time previously in the possession of the family. The Arnots of Lochrig were probably a cadet of the Arnots of that Ilk, in Fifeshire. This is countenanced by the fact that "Andro Arnot, elder, of that Ilk," was cautioner for Andro Arnot of Lochrig, in reference to the testament of David, his son, in 1604. The next, in all likelihood, was

Edward Arnot of Lochrig, who had a gift of the two Fenwicks from Sir Gilbert Mure of Rowallan, for the "yearlie payment of ane pair of gloves at S. Lawrence Chapell, and of ane paire of spures, at S. Michael's Chappell, embleames of reddie service."* He was succeeded by

Andrew Arnot of Lochrig. He was designed of Fenwick during the life of his father: "Andreus Anot de Watt'fenik, filius et heres apparen. Eduardi Arnot de Lochrig," granted a charter of confirmation to Robert Mure, of the two merk land of Wattfenike, in the barony of Rowallan, dated at Irvine, 7th Sept., 1497. He was probably succeeded by

Henry Arnot of Lochrig, of whom nothing is known, save that his name occurs in the precept of sasine of his son,

Andrew Arnot of Lochrig, who had a precept of sasine

* The Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallane.

from the Crown, as heir of his father, Henry Arnot, 11th May, 1505.

Robert Arnot of Lochrig. His name occurs in the testament of William Wallace of Ellirslly in 1549. "In 1556," says Robertson, "he obtained a charter of the lands of Lochrig from Mary Queen of Scots. There are other deeds in which the names of Robert Arnot elder and younger of Lochrig are associated. Another son, Andrew, is also mentioned. Robert appears to have died before his father, who was succeeded by his second son,"

Andrew Arnot of Lochrig. He had a Crown charter of confirmation—"Andreas, filio et hæredi Roberti Arnot de Lochrig, terrarum de Lochrig"—22d November 1555, his father being then apparently alive. In 1573 (1st Feb.) the Laird of Lochrigis gave a bond of man-rent to Robert Lord Boyd—"Andro Arnot, zoungare," binding himself and heirs at all times to "ryde and gang" with the said Lord Boyd. In 1574, he had a charter of the five merk land of Rosfynnich and Wattesyfnich, with a share of the common muir of Rowallan. He married Elizabeth Craufurd, of the Craufurdland family, who died 28th December 1610. He had two sons:—

1. Andrew, his successor.
2. David, who died in 1604.—"Testament, &c., of vmquhile David Arnot, second lawfull son to Andro Arnot, elder of Lochrig, faithfullie maid and gevin vp be his awin mouth, the penult day of November 1604 zeiris, and deceist the first day of December next thaireftir following. Quha nominat, &c., the said Andro Arnot of Lochrig, his father, to be his onlie executour, &c. Inuentar.—The said vmquhile David declarit that he was super-expendit in chargis of chyrurgeanes, in hoip of euiring of his diseis, quhilk avallit not, and whatsumeur guidis eftir-mentionat that he had was wairit vpone his chargis in furneising him sic necessaris as he neidit, and wyting vpone him in lang lying the space of twa zeiris. Item, the said David hade pertaining to him ten hoggettis tieht and sufficient treis, price of the price o'rheid, xx s., summa x. li., quhilk treis he delyuerit in custodie to his wse to Andro Muir, sone to vmquhile Adam Muir, some-tyme of Kittiemuir: summa patet. xli. Debitis awand in.—Item, awand to the said vmquhile David, the tyme of his deceis foirsaid be Andro Arnot, zonger of Lochrig, xx li money, lent syluer. Item, be Johne Steinson in Pacokbank, the sowme of

ix li xiii s iiii d lent siluer, qlk suld have beine payit at ane certane terme ellis bypast, togidder with iii li money as annuell thairfoir, permittit be the said Johne to the said vniqubile David, for the qlk Patrick Wallace become cautioner, baith for principale and annuell above specifit. . . . This testament was maid at the Lochrig. . . . writtin be John Nevein of Kirkwode, nottar-publick, befoir thir witness, Adam Muir of Carnedussie, &c.—Confirmed Oct. 15, 1609. Andro Arnot, elder, of that ilk, cautioner.”

Andrew Arnot of Lochrig. He had a Crown charter—“*Andreæ, filio et hæredi Andreæ Arnot de Lochrig et Margaretæ Cuninghame, suæ sponsæ, terrarum de Lochrig*”—17th July 1602. In 1616 he had a tack of the teinds of Lochrig, for the space of his own life, the lives of his two next heirs, and for five nineteen years thereafter, from William, Archbishop of St Andrews, Commendator of Kilwinning. His lady, Margaret Cuninghame, of the Corshill family, died in April 1616. Amongst the debts “awand in,” in her testament, “thair was awand to ye defunct and hir spouse, be ye Laird of Carnell and his cautioner, conforme to yair obligatione and contract of marriage maid with Andro Arnot, ane thowsand merks.” This Andrew Arnot was no doubt their son.* It appears also, from her legacies, that they had a daughter, Janet Arnot, married to John Montgomerie. She directed that the “frie geir,” after the debts were paid, was to be distributed “amangis hir bairnes,” but they are not mentioned by name. “*Allexander Cvnninghame of Corshill, elder, and Allexander Cvnynghame of Corshill, zounger,*” were witnesses. Andro Arnot was succeeded by his son,

Alexander Arnot of Lochrig, who had a charter, on a precept from Chancery, as heir of his father, dated 29th May, 1623. He married Jonet Ros, but of what family does not appear. He died in November of the same year, leaving issue, *Alexander, John, and Elizabeth*.

“Testament, &c., of *Allexander Arnot of Lochrig, Kilmarнок, quha deceist in the monethe of November, 1623,*

* “*Andro Arnot, fear of Lochrig,*” occurs in the testament of Lady Culzeane in 1621.

&c. Legacie.—At Fynnicks, ye xxi day of November 1623 zeiris.—The qlk day Allexander Arnot of Lochrig maid his testament as followis: In ye first, he commits his saull in ye handis of ye Lord, &c. Nixt, he levis and nominats Jonet Ros, his spous, and failzeing hir, Allexander Cvnnyngame of Corshill, Allexander Cvnnyngame, his sone, Thomas Craufurd in Watstoun, tutours-testamentars to Allexander, Andro, Johnne, and Elizabeth Arnot, his sonnes and dochter, to be guydit and governit be the said tutours, &c. Item. he levis and nominats Jonet Ros, Andro, Johnne, and Elizabeth Arnot, his executouris, &c. Thir presents ar writtin be me, Allexander Cvnnyngame of Corshill, at the direction of the said Allexander Arnot, in his awin hous of Fynnicks, &c. Compeared, October 26, 1624, Mr David Fullertoun, cautioner. *N.B.*—In his testament, as creditors, occur, ‘his fatheris childrein gottin on Jeane Cvnnyngame,’ which makes it probable that Jean was his father’s second wife.”

Alexander Arnot of Lochrig, the eldest son, succeeded. He seems to have been a minor when his father died, for he was not served heir to him till 10th August, 1637. He married Jean Sempill, daughter of William Sempill of Fulwood (by Jean, daughter of Sir Patrick Houstoun), one of the oldest cadets of the Sempill family. Their contract of marriage is dated February, 1639. Alexander Arnot built the present house of Lochrig. He died in July 1649. His testament is dated at “ye place of Dunlope,” where he seems to have died. He appointed Andro Arnot, his brother (probably by the second marriage, formerly alluded to), his only executor, and tutor to *Alexander Arnot*, his son and heir.

Alexander Arnot of Lochrig, whose long minority is attested by many papers relating to the transactions of his curators. He was served heir to his father 16th June, 1657. He married Janet Arnot, daughter to Arnot of that Ilk, in Fife, and had by her two sons and two daughters. His uncle and tutor, Andro Arnot, was present at the battle of

Pentland Hills in 1666, and having been taken prisoner, was executed at the Watergate of Edinburgh. In 1689, his name is included in a numerous list of those sufferers whose sentence of forfeiture, in the preceding reigns, was revoked, and their families restored to their rights. In 1696, Alexander Arnot of Lochrig, with consent of his wife, Janet Arnot, and of Alexander, his eldest son, disposed of the lands of Rosefinnick and others to Robert Barns of Kirkhill; and at the same time the farms of Mosside and Mosshead, in the parish of Fenwick, to Wilson, afterwards of Haghouse. He died in 1714. His eldest son, Alexander, dying on the Continent about the same time, the property devolved upon the second son,

James Arnot of Lochrig, an officer in the Foot Guards, who died unmarried in 1728, and was succeeded by his sister,

Anna Arnot of Lochrig. She died unmarried in 1745, as did also her second sister, Catherine. Isabella, the youngest, married Mr John Galt, in 1723, and had an only child,

Jean Galt Arnot, who, in 1741, was married to Matthew Stewart of Newton, a descendant of the Stewarts of Blackhall. Of this marriage there were three sons, *Alexander*, *Mathew*, and *Archibald*, and four daughters, who survived their parents. *Ann*, the eldest daughter, married the Rev. Dr Taylor, Principal of the University of Glasgow, and was the only one who left descendants. Mathew Stewart of Newton died in 1764, and was succeeded by his son,

Alexander Arnot Stewart of Lochrig, a lieutenant in the Scots Greys, who sold his paternal property of Newton, and died in 1769. He was succeeded by his brother,

Mathew Arnot Stewart of Lochrig, a lieutenant in the 56th Foot. He married Mary, only child of John Brown of Gabrochill, by whom he had issue a son, *Mathew*, and a daughter, *Eliza*. He died 8th January 1796, and was succeeded by his posthumous son,

Mathew Arnot Stewart, an officer in the Queen's Bays. He was a Stipendiary Magistrate in the West Indies, and

died unmarried. His sister, Eliza, married Mr Brown of Auchintorley, in Renfrewshire. She had no issue. Mrs Stewart sold Lochrig to her son-in-law, by whom it was disposed, in 1830, to *David Provan*, Esq., surgeon in the E.I.C.'s service, who also purchased Peacock Bank.

The house of *Lochrig* is a goodly old mansion, still in excellent repair, and possesses considerable accommodation. It has the initials of the founder, Alexander Arnot, and the date, 1636, in the front. It is well sheltered with plantations, and stands on a rising ground about a mile south of the village of Stewarton.

Arms—On a large polished stone in the front wall of the house there are two shields engraved. On the one side is a cheveron betwixt three stars, apparently for Arnot; on the other a cheveron cheque, with a bugle in base; and for a crest, two doves cooing, probably for Sempill of Fulwood. The stone being much weather-worn, the tinctures cannot be discerned.

Crest—A lion's head erased.

Motto—"Spero meliora."

SOMERVILLES OF KENNOX.

The Somervilles of Kennox were originally from Lanarkshire. The first of the family was

James Somerville of Kennox, in the parish of Douglas, a younger son of Sir William Somerville of Cambusnethen. He married a daughter of Inglis of Ingliston, and died in 1764, as recorded on his tombstone in Doulgas churchyard. He was succeeded by his son,

William Somerville of Kennox, who was twice married;

first, to a daughter of Sir — Vere of Blackwood, without issue ; secondly, to a daughter of Sir Archibald Fleming of Ferme (a cadet of the Earls of Wigton), by a daughter of Archibald Stewart of Scotston, who was the second son of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, by Margaret, daughter of Bryce Blair of that Ilk. Mrs Somerville's grandmother, Lady Fleming, was daughter of Colquhoun of Luss, and her grandmother daughter of Stirling of Keir. His son,

James Somerville of Kennox, disposed of the estate of Kennox in Lanarkshire, about the beginning of last century, and purchased the barony of Bollingshaw in this parish ; also Little Peirceton, now Annick Lodge, in the parish of Dreg-horn, where he at first resided. This, and also part of his other property in Stewarton, he afterwards disposed of, and built a mansion at Montgomerie Crevoch, which he called Kennox, after his paternal inheritance, and which has from that time been the seat of the family. He married Janet, eldest daughter and heiress of Alexander Montgomerie of Assloss, by the only daughter of Alexander Montgomerie of Kirktonholm, grandson to Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie, by Dorothy, daughter to Robert, third Lord Semple. Mrs Somerville's mother's mother was daughter to Corbett of Tollcross ; her father's mother, daughter to William Wallace of Shewalton.

Alexander Montgomerie of Assloss, was third son to George Montgomerie of Broomlands, the direct representative of the Hon. William Montgomerie, fourth son of Hugh, first Earl of Eglington. He had four daughters :—1. Janet (Mrs Somerville), above mentioned, who succeeded him in Assloss, which she afterwards disposed of ; 2. Margaret, married to Forbes of Waterton, in Aberdeenshire ; 3. Penelope, married to Sir David Cuninghame of Corshill, Bart. ; 4. Anne, married to Moir of Leckie, and was left the estate of Kirktonholm by the will of her uncle, Sir Walter Montgomerie, Knt., and dying without issue, bequeathed it to Captain Alexander Cuninghame, younger, of Corshill, her youngest sister's son ; and

it is now possessed by his grandson, Sir Thomas Montgomerie Cuninghame, of Corshill and Kirktonhome, Baronet.

By this marriage with the heiress of Assloss, James Somerville had a very large family, most of whom died without issue. The descendants of John, who settled in America, enjoy large possessions in Virginia and Maryland. The eldest son,

William Somerville of Kennox, succeeded his father in 1743. He married Lillas, youngest daughter of Gabriel Porterfield of Hapland (a cadet of Porterfield of that Ilk), by Elizabeth, daughter of William Cuninghame of Craigends (a cadet of the Earl of Glencairn), and Christian, daughter of Sir James Colquhoun of Lass, Bart.

The last Porterfield of Hapland was killed by a fall from his horse in the year 1765, when his estate was divided among his three sisters as co-heiresses. The eldest, Johanna, was married to Thomas Trotter of Mortonhall; the second, Margaret, married John Hamilton of Barr; the third, Lillas, Mrs Somerville.

By his marriage, as stated, William Somerville of Kennox had two sons, *James* and *William*, both of whom died unmarried. The eldest daughter, *Elizabeth*, having displeased her parents by her marriage, they entailed the estate of Kennox, and a portion of Hapland, on their second daughter, *Janet*, who had previously married, in 1792, Charles M'Alester, only son of M'Alester of Loup, chief of the clan. This gentleman, who was a deputy-lieutenant of Ayrshire, and commandant of the first regiment of Ayrshire Local Militia, died in 1847. He left issue two sons and two daughters:

1. Charles, married, in 1828, Mary Barbazon, only child of Edward Lyon, Lieut. R.N., by Anna Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heiress of George Frederick Winstanley of Philipsburgh, county Dublin. Issue:—
 1. Charles, Lieut. 40th Regiment.
 2. Edward.
 1. Anna-Catherine.
 2. Mary.
2. James, of Chapletoun, a part of the barony of Bolingshaw alienated, as above stated, by James Somerville, and re-acquired and bequeathed to him by his father.

1. Williamina.
2. Jane.

The mansion-house of *Kennox*, built by James Somerville, about 1720, still exists, but has been extensively added to by his successors, at different periods. It is set down amidst fine old woods in a curve of the water of Glazart, about two miles west from Stewarton. Close to the house is a yew tree of remarkable size and beauty. From its dimensions it is computed to be upwards of 900 years old, and is still vigorous. As the yew tree in this country was usually planted in the immediate vicinity of family residences, this would infer great antiquity for the site of Kennox, formerly Crevoch.

GIRGENTI.

This property was acquired by the late *John Cheape*, Esq., from Stirlingshire. It was formerly called Muirhead. He built a magnificent house on the property, which at his death, he bequeathed, together with the whole of his fortune, to the five principal Infirmaries in Scotland. He had an only sister, married to the late Earl of Strathmore, who, according to his will, would have been life-rented in his property and fortune; but she died a short time before him, so that the whole passed at once to the institutions for which it was designed.

CUNINGHAME OF ROBERTLAND.

Robertson states, that *David Cuninghame of Bartonholme* was the ancestor of this family, and that he was the only son of the second marriage of the first William Cuninghame, of Craigends with Dame Marion Auchinleck, to whom he was

married in 1499. This seems probable enough; at least that there was a family relationship, appears from the intercourse between the houses in subsequent times. In 1599, for instance, "Craiganis and David Cwynynghame of Robertland," were joint tacksmen of the teinds of Kilmaurs, as well as at a later period.

David Cuninghame of Robertland was an active assistant in the feud between Cuninghame of Glengarnock and the Sempills, in 1530-33. He had a charter from the Crown of the seventh part of the lands of Watterland and Hacket, 26th February 1535; while *David Cuninghame* of Bartonholm had a charter of the lands of Corssynkell and Myddilpart, 25th May 1536. These two could not be one and the same party, though they might have been related. On the 4th August 1537, *David Cuninghame* of Robertland had a charter of the lands of Corserag, *Corsinkill*, &c., which probably he had acquired by the death of his relative; also, 5th March 1539, of the lands of Bartaneholm, Snodgers, &c. He and his spouse, Dame Margaret Cuninghame, had charter of the lands of Baidland and Spittall, 8th July, 1541. He was alive in 1555.

David Cuninghame of Robertland had "*Carta Davidi Cuninghame de Robertland. terrarum de Hoilhouse*," 30th April, 1566. He and his spouse, Margaret Cuninghame, had a Crown charter of the lands of Brydeland and Spittal, 18th April, 1593. It must have been this *David Cuninghame* of Robertland who was concerned in the slaughter of the Earl of Eglintoun, in 1586.

David Cuninghame of Robertland, and Jean Cuninghame, his spouse, had a charter of the seventh part of the lands of Watterland, Aiket, and Hesilbank, 14th February, 1597. It was no doubt this Laird of Robertland who was "takisman of the teindis of Kilmaris" along with the Laird of Craigends, in 1599, and again in 1602. He probably died without issue, as his successor,

David Cuninghame of Robertland was served heir to his grandfather, *Sir David Cuninghame* of Robertland, 24th

October, 1607.* He had a Crown charter to him and his spouse, of the barony of Glengarnock, 18th January, 1614. He died in April 1619, when the inventory of his effects was faithfully made and given up “be *Margaret Flemyng*, his relict,† in name and behalf of *Alexander, John, James, Williame*, and *Eurphame Cwnynghames*, beirnes lauchfullie procreat betuix thame.” They had, besides, *David*, the eldest son, and *Jeane*, “dochter to ye Laird of Robertland,” mentioned in the testament of Lockhart of Bar, 1614. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir David Cuninghame of Robertland, who was served heir to his father in 1628. Lady Robertland occurs in the testament of “*John Niniane*, in Smith Dickvoy, Largs,” who died in 1624, as a creditor for “sax thowsand salt herring. pryce of ye thowsand, vi lb, inde xxxvi lb. to be payit zeirlie, betuixt Zuill and Candilmes.”‡ And “*Sir David Cwnynghame* of Robertland, Knicht,” who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1630, occurs in similar documents in 1642 and 1647. He was alive in 1652, in which year “*Alexander Conynghame*, brother to the Laird of Robertland,” appears in a testamentary document. It is probable, however, that he died soon afterwards, and was succeeded by his son, also

Sir David Cuninghame of Robertland, who was a Commissioner of Supply in 1661. He apparently died without issue, for

Sir Alexander Cuninghame of Robertland was served heir to Sir David, *filiu fratris*, in 1672. He married the heiress of John Cuninghame of Kilmaronok, son of James, seventh Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had issue—

1. David.
2. Alexander.
3. Jean, married to Alexander Forrester.

* Christierne Cwnynghame, sone lauchfull to vmquhile Sir David Cwnynghame of Robertland, Knyt, was the writer of the testament of James Cuninghame, son of the Laird of Ashinyards, who died in 1623.

† She was alive in 1652.

‡ Evidently a payment of rent for the land he possessed.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir David Cuninghame of Robertland, who appears as a Commissioner of Supply in 1685. He had a son, *David*, who, in a charter of an annuity from the barony of Caprington, dated 26th February, 1686, is styled "junioris de Robertland." He predeceased his father, however, who left an only daughter, and sole heiress,

Diana Cuninghame of Robertland, who was married to *Thomas Cochrane* of Polkelly, but died without issue.

[Much of the estate is supposed to have been alienated about this time. "Magistri Cuninghame de Milneraig, advocate," had a charter of adjudication of the lands and barony of Robertland so early as 10th Jan. 1632.]

Sir Alexander Cuninghame of Robertland, uncle of Mrs Cochrane, succeeded to the titles, and what remained of the estate. He was served heir of his brother, *Sir David*, in 1692, but must have died soon after. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir David Cuninghame of Robertland, who, in 1696, had a protection in his favour from Parliament. He died before 1778, in which year,

Sir William Cuninghame of Auchinskeith was served heir to him, and assumed the title. He was descended from *Christian*, second son of *Sir David Cuninghame* of Robertland, who was killed at the siege of Namur. His grandfather, *John Cuninghame* of Wattiestoun, was the second son of *Christian*, and his father, *William Cuninghame*, who married *Miss M'Ilvain* of Grimet, was designed of Auchinskeith. *Sir William* married *Margaret*, sister of *Alexander Fairlie* of Fairlie, and by her acquired that property.

Robertland was purchased about forty years ago by *Alexander Kerr*, Esq., a native of Stewarton, who had spent a number of years in America. He also acquired the property of Haysmuir, which previously belonged to a family of the name of Dunlop.

MERRYHILL,

Situated about a mile east of the town of Stewarton. In the year 1771, *John Dalziel*, tenant in Monktonhill, Dundonald, acquired from Sir William Augustus Conynghame of Livingstone, baronet, in feu farm the lands of Merryhill, part of the Barony of Robertland, of the valued rent of £106 Scots. He married Margaret, daughter of David Logan of Corsehill Mill, Stewarton, and had issue—

1. David.
 2. James.
 3. John, who died in New York, unmarried.
 4. William, who died unmarried.
1. Margaret, married to John Reid, nurseryman, Paisley.

David and *James Dalziel* succeeded their father as joint proprietors; and on the death of *James*, the survivor, the property descended to his nephew and heir,

David Reid, nurseryman, Paisley, eldest surviving son of his sister Margaret.

It now belongs to *William Reid*, writer, Paisley, the immediate younger brother of the latter, who died without issue.

A D D E N D A.

Not a few Ayrshire families are represented by branches in Ireland. This originated chiefly in the colonisation of Ulster by the Scots, under Montgomerie, in the latter end of the reign of James I., and by subsequent emigration. Amongst other still existing Scotch-Irish families are the CUNINGHAMES of CASTLE COOLEY, near Londonderry. The first of them was the *Rev. Hugh Cuninghame*, who went to Ireland in 1642, as chaplain to a regiment commanded by the Earl of Glencairn. About that period, an army of ten thousand men, chiefly from the west coast, were sent over by the Scots Government to protect the colonists there during the rebellion. The Rev Hugh Cuninghame did not return with his regiment when the army was withdrawn, but settled as minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Ray, county Donegal, about 1646. He was ejected by the Bishop of Raphoe in 1662. From this reverend gentleman the Castle Cooley family are descended; but to which of the Scottish houses he belonged it is difficult, or perhaps impossible, to discover. He would be appointed chaplain by the Presbytery of Irvine: but, unfortunately, their records go no farther back than 1646, and not one of the parish registers exists at so early a period. The register of the University of Glasgow shows that a *Hugh Cuninghame* matriculated 1st March 1630, and graduated in 1634. This is no doubt the same party, but he is not designed. He was probably connected with the Cuninghames of Glengarnock, who sold that property, and went to Ireland about 1609. Their place, Castle Cuninghame, is near to Ray.

E R R A T U M.

At page 313 of the *volume* for *Carrick*, the following sentence should read, "This marriage, it is said, took place about 1330," in place of 1350, as it is there printed by a typographical mistake at line fifth from the bottom. It refers to the marriage between Sir John Kennedy of Dunure with Mary de Carrick, heiress of Sir Gilbert de Carrick. Allowing him to have been twenty-two years of age at the time, he would have been seventy-seven at his death in or about 1385. Suppose that Sir Gilbert, their eldest son, married Marion Sandilands when about twenty-two years of age, in 1354, Gilbert, their eldest son, who slew his half-brother James, in or before 1408, would have been then upwards of fifty years of age.

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